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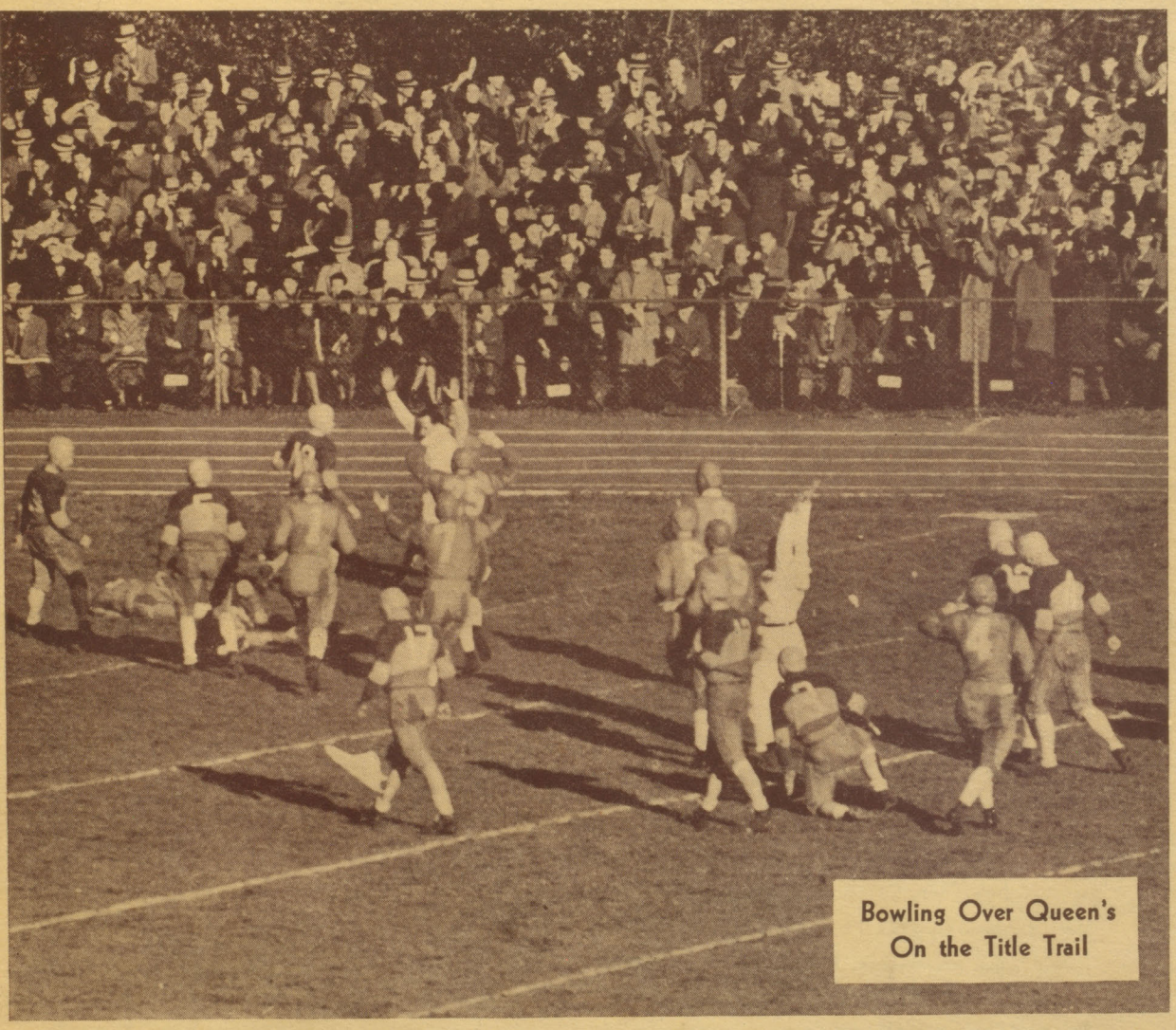
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THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER
1938



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In This Issue:

"CHRISTMAS CARDS OF LONG AGO"

by DR. G. R. LOMER

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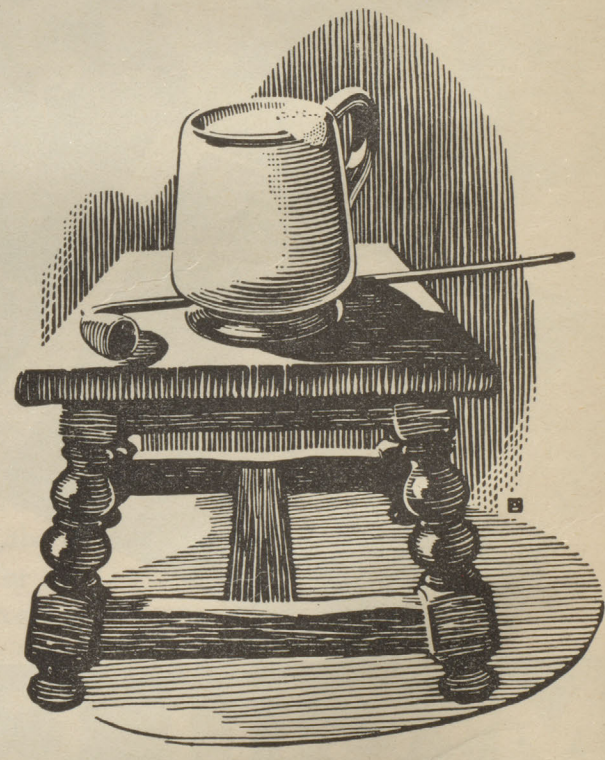
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THE McGILL NEWS

Winter, 1938
Vol. XX, No. 1

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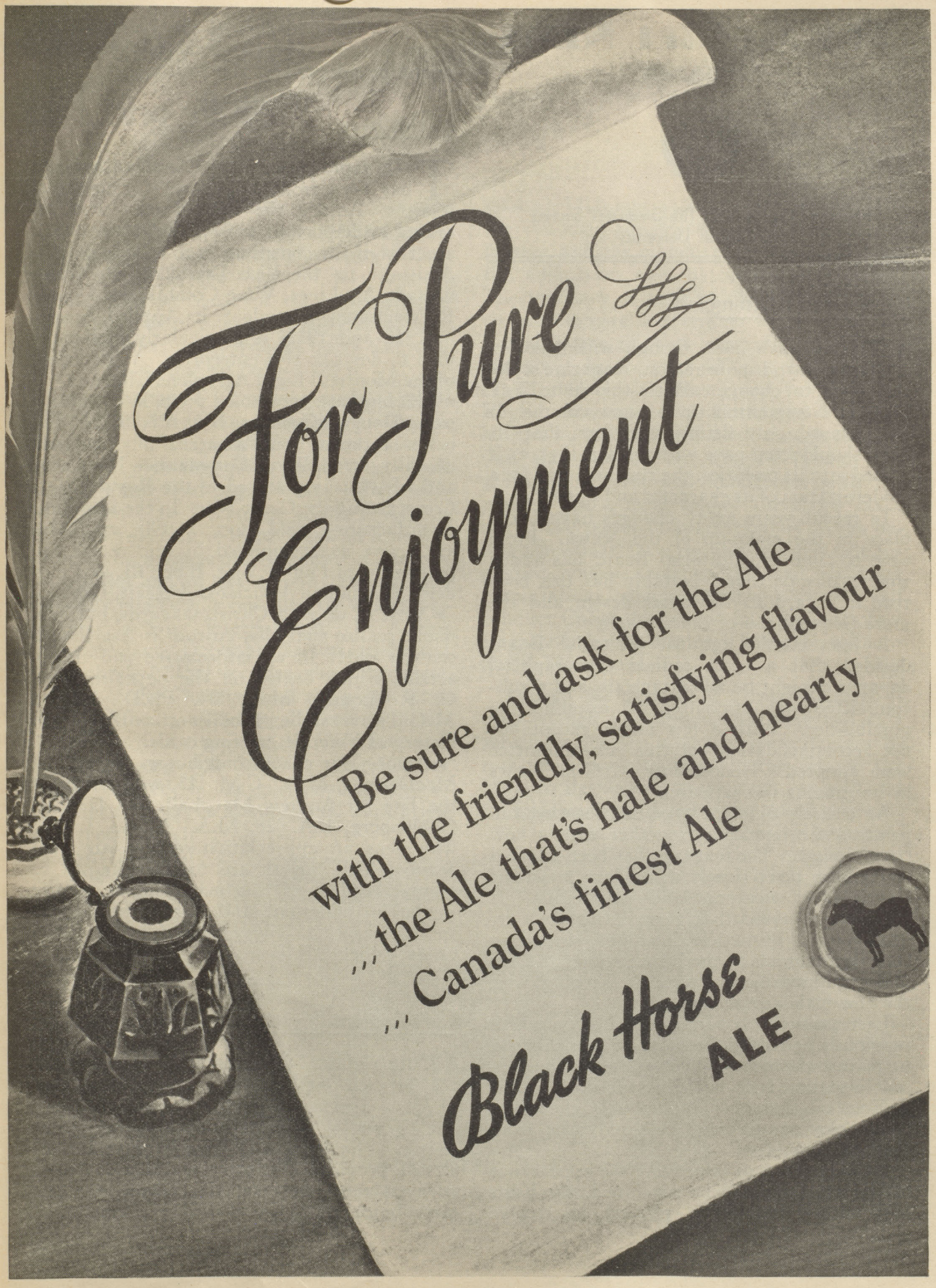
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THE McGILL NEWS

WINTER, 1938

Published Quarterly by The Graduates' Society
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Design for Reading

LIKE women's hats, though with less frequency and more reason, magazine styles are wont to change. With this issue THE McGILL NEWS enters upon a new volume. It was deemed only fitting, therefore, that its dress should keep pace with its age; that, as it passed into its twenties, the time was ripe for a modernization of its character and appearance.

In recent years many changes have taken place in the make-up of the NEWS. From time to time the Editorial Board has added this feature or that. Notably has this been true in regard to the cover design and the more frequent use of illustrations.

A few months ago the Editorial Board decided that a more radical typographical departure might be advantageous, and a sub-committee was appointed to examine the possibilities. With a few minor exceptions, the recommendations of this sub-committee were adopted. Hence, THE McGILL NEWS in its present new apparel.

An entirely different type has been used in printing the magazine, together with a new cover design. The text type has been selected to conform more closely to modern magazine standards of neatness and readability. It will also be noted that there has been a re-arrangement of article headings, and that such departments as the book reviews and the personals have been altered in keeping with the new make-up policy.

Last year the cover of the NEWS, which previously had listed the contents, was changed to permit the use of illustrations. The present intention is to continue the use of illustrations on the cover and to vary the effect by employing different coloured inks from time to time.

As the process of improving the appearance of the magazine will be continued, the Editorial Board would be pleased to receive comment from readers of the NEWS on the steps already taken and on measures that might be adopted in the future.

In This Issue

THE rapid progress of Canadian aviation has been front-page news during recent months. Among the McGill men who are taking an important part in its development are two of the contributors to this issue. As Assistant to the Vice President of Trans-Canada Air Lines, Wing Commander Donald R. MacLaren, a student in Applied Science in 1912 and 1913, is particularly well qualified to describe this enterprise. As President of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club and one of the foremost sportsmen pilots in the Dominion, Dougall Cushing, B.A. '07, B.C.L. '10, is an authority on "amateur" flying. Incidentally, both Wing Commander MacLaren and Mr. Cushing served in the Royal Flying Corps during the Great War. In the aeroplane manufacturing field, too, McGill graduates are active as exemplified by the recent appointment of Paul F. Sise, B.Sc. '01, as President of Canadian Associated Aircraft, Limited.

▶Most of us send Christmas cards, but how many realize that this custom is less than a century old? In an informative and timely article, which begins on the opposite page, G. R. Lomer, M.A. '04, Ph.D., F.L.A., McGill's versatile Librarian, outlines the history of Yuletide greeting cards.

▶Among our other contributors are H. E. MacDermot, M.D., C.M. '13, who writes of the late Sir Andrew Macphail, and H. Carl Goldenberg, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, who pens an appreciation of the late Sam Jacobs, M.P. Both are too well-known to regular readers of this magazine to require further introduction. And, finally, the autumn sports season is ably reviewed by H. Glyn Owen, Feature Editor of the *McGill Daily*.

Contributions Invited

THE McGILL NEWS invites the submission of articles for the Editor's consideration, particularly articles by graduates or members of the University staff. Payment for such contributions has been authorized by the Editorial Board, provided that there is agreement as to such payment between the Editor and the contributor before the article is published.

Christmas Cards of Long Ago

By
G. R. LOMER

CANADIAN Christmas cards have now reached such a high level of excellence, both in design and in technical production, that a glance at the origin of this form of greeting and at some of the old-fashioned designs may be of interest to those of us who send Christmas cards without being aware of the traditions that lie behind them.

The exchange of Christmas cards is probably the latest addition to the many customs that have, in the course of years, become associated with the most picturesque of all Christian and semi-pagan feasts. The earliest reference to December 25 as a day of Christian rejoicing is to be found in a manuscript of the writings of Theophilus of Antioch toward the end of the second century, but even this reference is regarded by scholars as probably a later interpolation. In Anglo-Saxon England, December 25 was celebrated as Mother's Night, so that the subsequent merging of the Christian and the pagan feast was not difficult. The pagan elements, some of which go as far back as the Yule Feasts of the Norsemen, still survive, disguised or thinly veneered, in the gastronomic orgy of Christmas dinner, in Santa Claus, the Christmas tree (which was introduced into England from Germany by Queen Charlotte), the waits with their carols, and in pantomimes, mummery, and the exchange of gifts.

The Church has naturally regarded Christmas Day as a major event in the ecclesiastical year. Special services and appropriate decorations characterize the season. Midnight and other masses are said; the churches are decked with branches and flowers, and the manger or crib is set out for the edification and instruction of children. The tendency of some of the pagan elements to predominate led stricter souls to try to restrain some of these expressions of Christmas joy. In the year 400 the theatres were closed during this feast, and in 1644 the English observance of Christmas was prohibited by Act of Parliament, though the custom was revived by Charles II and has grown in interest and importance with the passing years, until to-day the shops make use of the power of suggestion six weeks before Christmas Day, the theatres and motion-picture houses stage special and elaborate presentations, steamship lines advertise and conduct Christmas cruises, and the post office staggers under the burden of delivering millions of Christmas cards.

Though the purpose of Christmas cards is clear enough as a seasonal greeting and as a substitute for the giving of presents—a custom which had its origin in the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, bearing gifts of gold and frankincense and myrrh—the actual origin of the Christmas card is a matter about which there is some doubt and difference of opinion.



THE FIRST CHRISTMAS CARD
Designed in 1846 by J. C. Horsley, R.A., for Sir Henry Cole.

As a minor example of graphic art, the Christmas card belonged originally to that rather broad catholic category which included also the vigorous and often inelegant Valentine, the glittering tinsel pictures so popular with the

earlier generations of the last century, the gaudy theatrical prints in the heydey of Drury Lane, the popular prints for children that sold at "penny plain and twopence coloured" and Easter cards and birthday greetings.

As early as 1811 several printers, notably the Rock Brothers, kept in stock sheets of letter-paper the upper third of which was occupied by scenes of seaside resorts and watering-places, and which anticipated the function of the modern picture postcard. A variation of this type of paper became popular at Christmas. Decorated with holly and sometimes English robins, it was used by children at boarding-school to prepare their parents in due time for the approach of the Christmas vacation. For example, on December 1, 1832, a loving and dutiful Cornish lad of nine wrote thus to his parents:

> "After an absence however short, sweet is the anticipation of a reunion with those we love. I beg to inform you that with your kind permission, I will rejoin you for the Christmas holiday on the 20th day of this month."

Though the Christmas card is usually regarded as an English invention, the first real Christmas card cannot be assigned definitely to any one person. Some say that Thomas Shorrock of Leith, before 1846, was the real originator, with a card bearing the motto "A Gude New Year to Ye" and a laughing face which may have been engraved as early as 1840 or 1841 by Daniel Aikman. A card illustrating a Christmas dinner, waits, and skating, was engraved in 1842 by W. H. Egley, Jr. Others ascribe the invention to the Royal Academician, W. C. T. Dobson, and still others to Sir Henry Cole, who, in 1846, suggested to J. C. Horsley, R.A., the designing of a Christmas card representing, in side panels, the subjects "Feeding the Hungry" and "Clothing the Naked" and, in the centre, a family party celebrating the occasion with full wine-glasses and the motto, now so stereotyped, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year". Jobbins, of Warwick Court, London, lithographed a thousand of these cards which were coloured by hand, and in 1881 it was reprinted by Messrs. de la Rue, by chromo-lithography. The retail sale of cards is usually credited to the firm of Rixon and Arnold.

But even these dates are either not usually known or generally accepted. The Oxford Dictionary states that the custom of sending Christmas cards began in England about 1867; one encyclopedia says that it grew up since 1860, and another, published in 1917, reiterates in its latest printing in 1928, the vague statement that "the custom of sending greetings on Christmas cards started more than fifty years ago." In France, where visiting cards were ordinarily used for this purpose, the custom of using special cards, by such artists as Laboureur, Hémard, Dignimont and others, is said to date from the period of the Great War. After the custom was well established, Germany, always in the fore-front in matters of printing, produced many Christmas cards for export to Great Britain. Thierry of Fleet Street, London, was one of the earliest importers of the embossed and chromo-lithographed types of cards that were produced in such numbers on the continent.

In England the popularity of the Christmas card developed to such a degree that many firms undertook the production of a great variety of designs. Charles Goodall, Marcus Ward, Raphael Tuck, Hilderheimer, Sockl and Nathan, Volt, Lee, and Brown, W. H. Hagelberg, Thomas de la Rue, John King, Albert Marx, Birn Brothers, and many others supplied an ever-increasing demand in the latter half of the last century. It is estimated that well over 200,000 designs for Christmas cards were produced in England alone. The period of the greatest activity seems to have been the decade beginning 1878. John King, one of the most energetic of the manufacturers, made a hobby of collecting sample Christmas cards and eventually filled 700 portfolios, weighing more than six tons, and containing over 163,000 varieties. Several of these quaint and interesting volumes are now in the Redpath Library Museum, where they form part of a growing historical collection of Christmas cards old and new.

For the best of these cards the services of poets and painters were obtained. In 1882 one firm paid over £7,000 to designers. Alice Havers received £250 for "A Dram of Patience," and among the artists were to be found members of the Royal Academy such as W. F. Yearmes and H. Stacy Marks, well-known artists such as Alfred East, Herbert Dicksee, Walter Crane, Kate Greenaway, G. C. Haite, Elihu Vedder, and many others of lesser note. Tennyson is reported to have received a thousand guineas for a poem, and lesser sums were paid to Frances Ridley Havergall, the Bishop of Exeter, Canon Bell, Lucy A. Bennett, the Rev. Charles A. Fox, "and other eminent authors," a description which is,



TYPES OF OLD-FASHIONED CHRISTMAS CARDS IN THE REDPATH LIBRARY COLLECTION

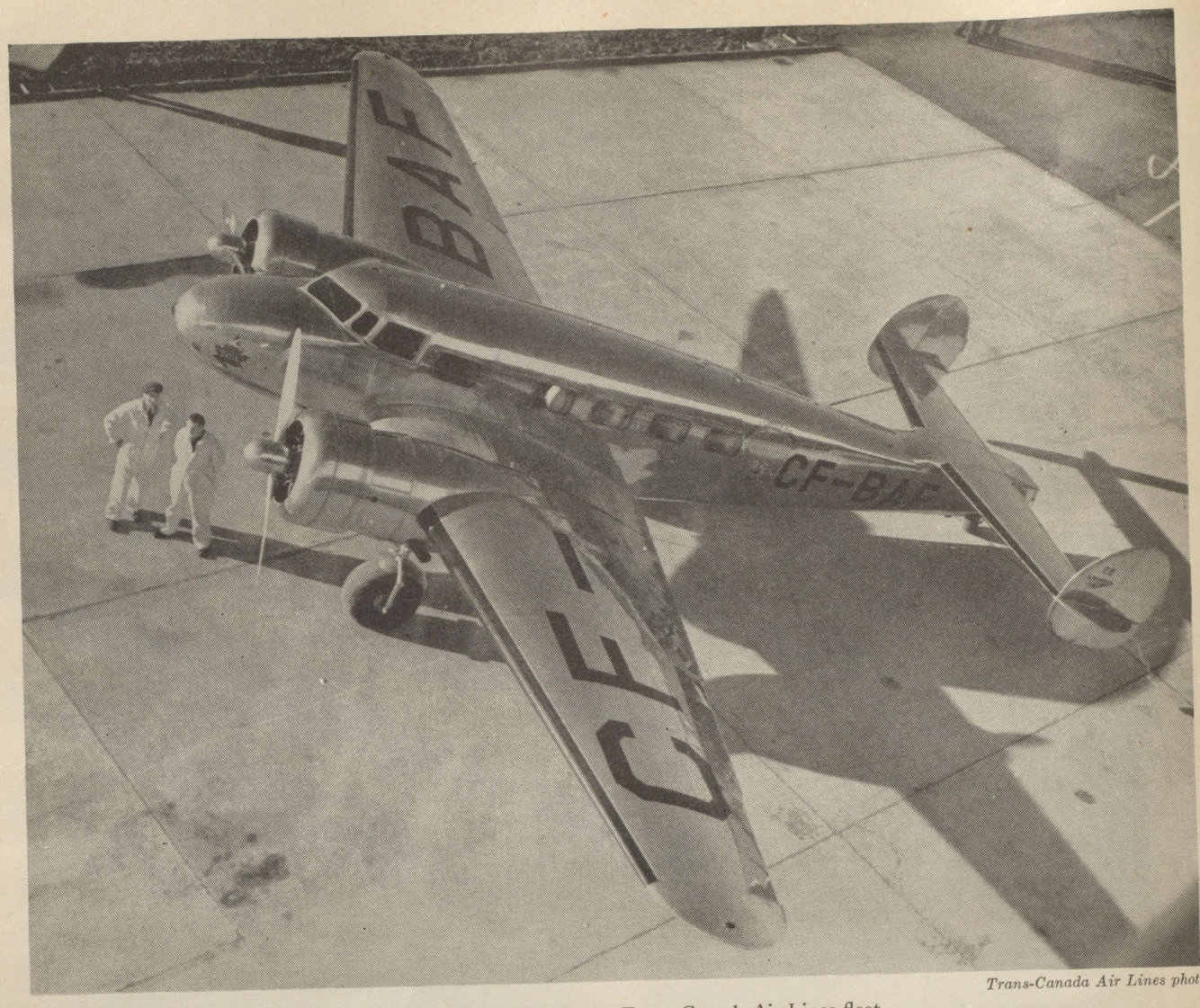
however, scarcely inclusive enough to account for those who occasionally gave vent to such gems as:

"Stirring the pudding's first-rate fun:
I hope you'll have a slice of one."

"Were I a bird with silver wing
I think I'd fly to you and sing—
But since I can't do something better,
I'm sending you a Christmas letter,
My kindest wishes to convey:
God bless you, little pet, today."

The cards revealed a wide variety in materials and designs, diversified enough to appeal to the tastes of the religious or the ribald. The range of materials is astounding: cardboard of various sizes, colours and thickness is the most common, but the ingenious manufacturers also used, either as a base or as an accessory, pleated silk, looking-glass, imitation tortoiseshell, silk fringe and tassels, imi-

(*Continued on Page 28*)



Trans-Canada Air Lines photo

One of the aeroplanes in the Trans-Canada Air Lines fleet.

The New Transcontinental

By DONALD R. MacLAREN

CANADA as we know it—nine provinces united in Confederation, raising wheat, fruits and cattle, growing timber, blasting the rocks for precious minerals, fishing, manufacturing, for 11,000,000 Canadians and for the markets of the world—owes its existence in large measure to the railways. They brought the men and the machinery to do the work, brought out the products of enterprise, created communities and tied them together into one great country extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They pioneered and they kept pace with the times.

It would be absurd to say that their day is done. Nevertheless, the coming of aviation has changed the pace of the world and Canada is not the country it was even a year ago.

It is not likely that aeroplanes will ever carry wheat, or livestock, or large quantities of ore, lumber or rolls of paper or great shipments of manufactured goods. The railways will stil be needed for the transport of these important commodities. At the same time, aviation is becoming essential to the growth of Canada. While the rest of the world takes to the air, we cannot stubbornly stay on the ground, any more than we could jog along in waggons and canoes when the iron horse began champing in England and the United States a century ago. In these days of accelerated

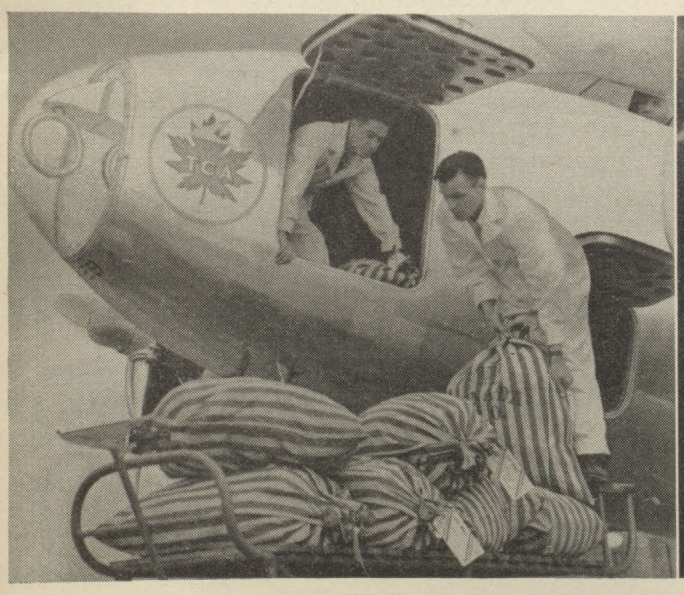
tempo, mails and express are taking wings to themselves—on nearly all Empire routes mails are now carried no other way than by air—and the growth of passenger travel by air, either for pleasure or business, has been phenomenal. Nineteen years ago, commercial air transport completed its first year of regular flying. Aerial routes across the world totalled a little more than 3,000 miles. To-day the figure is about 330,000 miles, an increase of more than a hundredfold. In 1937, more than a million passengers were carried on regular air lines in the United States. This was twice as many as in 1934. Revenue passenger miles in the first five months of this year totalled 167,861,040, which was twenty-five per cent. better than in the same period in 1937.

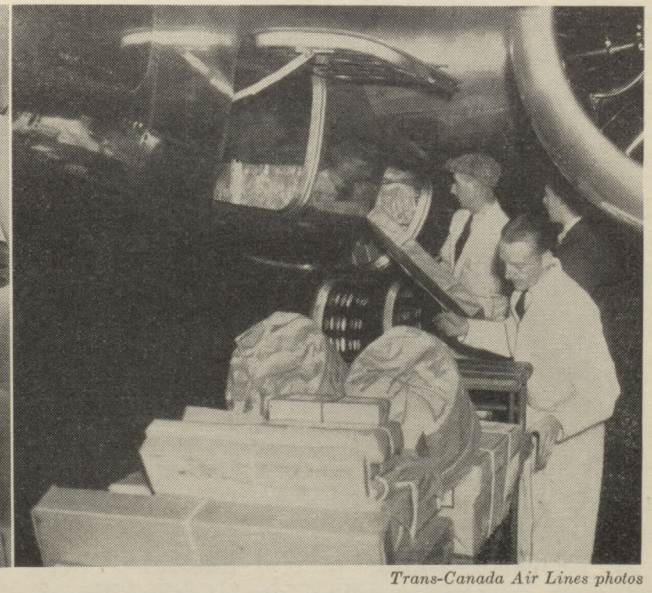
Figures like these give a clue to the reason the Trans-Canada Air Lines came into existence. Of course there was flying in the Dominion before this year. In 1937, for instance, no less than thirty commercial companies were transporting passengers, mails and freight to remote sections of the Dominion. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tells us that in that year a total of 26,205,766 pounds of freight and mail were transported by air, an increase of nearly 1,000,000 pounds in a year. Over five years, the increase had been tenfold. Canadian planes carry more than three times the total tonnage of United States air lines, or a total much greater than that of the combined plane services of the United States, Great Britain and France. Nearly 11,000,000 miles were flown in the Dominion in 1937, an increase of about 2,000,000 over the year before.

Most of this activity has been in the North country, largely to the mining areas, many of which have owed their development to aviation and a great deal of Canadian flying has been devoted to fishery patrols, forest patrols, and to mapping the wilderness. The value of the aeroplane in patrolling and mapping cannot be overestimated in the light of the long tedious journeys which were necessary on foot and horseback, by canoe in summer and by dog train in winter, only a few years ago.

Except in one respect, then, Canada has not been backward in taking to the air. But this one point is an extremely important one: Canada had no transcontinental air line. The history of air transportation has been just the opposite of that of the railways. Steel crossed the continent first and then began branching north and south; aviation left joining east and west until the last.

The responsibility of providing the transcontinental air service has been entrusted to the Trans-Canada Air Lines, a corporation created by Act of Parliament in April, 1937. It was capitalized at $5,000,000 divided into shares of $100 each. Under the provisions of the Act, the majority of the stock must always be held by the Canadian National Railways, which is at present the only stockholder. It may dispose of shares but only to British subjects resident in Canada or to Canadian air transport companies. The board of dir-





Trans-Canada Air Lines photos

Left, handling mail at Winnipeg; *right*, loading first express shipments at Montreal on October 17, 1938, when air express service across Canada was inaugurated.

ectors consists of four representatives of the shareholders and three chosen by the Governor in Council. S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, is President; other representatives of the shareholders are James Y. Murdoch, K.C., Toronto, H. J. Symington, K.C., and Wilfrid Gagnon, Montreal, all directors of the Canadian National Railways. C. P. Edwards, Chief of Air Services, Department of Transport, J. A. Wilson, Controller of Civil Aviation, and George Herring, Chief Superintendent of Air and Land Mail Services, Post Office Department, represent the Government.



TCA photo

DONALD R. MACLAREN

Aircraft and crews, communication service between the planes and the ground, hangars and other required buildings are provided by the corporation, while the Dominion Government is responsible for radio range stations, lighting of routes, meteorology service and emergency landing fields. Facilities of the Canadian National Railways are being used, for the sake of convenience and economy, in secretarial, treasury, accounting, legal, purchasing, medical, advertising and publicity and several other departments. The T. C. A. has its own traffic department.

Trans-Canada Air Lines already has two hangars, one at Winnipeg, which houses the operations headquarters offices and Link trainer centre and overhaul shops, and one at Lethbridge. Another is being built at Malton Airport, Toronto, and others may be constructed next year at Moncton and at Montreal. The former Royal Canadian Air Force hangar is being occupied at St. Hubert Airport, Montreal, for the time being.

By coming a little late into the field of transcontinental air service, Canada has been able to benefit by the mistakes made in Europe and the United States, where many airports are now seen to be badly situated and where, with the enlargement of aircraft, hangars are too small. The T. C. A. hangars are spacious enough to accommodate the big "fourteens" of its fleet and may be expanded, without seriously affecting the structure or interfering with service, to house the largest aircraft likely to be used in Canada in the future.

A forward-looking policy has also been followed in the building up of the Trans-Canada air fleet, which consists of fifteen Lockheed twin-engined monoplanes. Five of the Lockheeds are Electras and they are used in the services between Vancouver and Seattle and between Lethbridge and Edmonton. They have accommodation for ten passengers and a crew of two and space for 800 pounds of cargo. With a fuel capacity of 207 gallons, their cruising range is 720 miles. Their two Pratt & Whitney Junior Wasp engines generate 440 horsepower each and give the craft a maximum speed of 205 miles an hour and a cruising speed of 175 miles an hour.

On the main line, the ten Lockheed Super Electras or "fourteens" are used. With a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour and a maximum of 260 miles an hour, they will be able to provide flight schedules as swift as any on the continent. Their two engines are Pratt & Whitney Hornets generating 850 horsepower. The Super Electras have accommodation for ten passengers and a crew of three and are capable of carrying 2,700 pounds of cargo.

The main line of the Trans-Canada Air Lines extends from Moncton to Vancouver, through Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, North Bay, Kapuskasing, Wagaming, Winnipeg, Regina and Lethbridge, a distance of 3,118 miles. From Vancouver to Seattle the distance is 122 miles and the branch from Lethbridge through Calgary to Edmonton is 288 miles long. Other companies provide "feeders" connecting important off-line communities with the T. C. A.

The first commercial operation began in September, 1937, with the acquisition of the Canadian Airways Limited service between Vancouver and Seattle. Passengers and mails are now being carried on two flights each way every day. At the time of writing, T. C. A. has a schedule of ten daily trips. Planes flying between Montreal and Winnipeg by daylight carry express. On the night flights between Winnipeg and Vancouver both express and mails are carried. The same is true of the trips between Lethbridge and Edmonton. In the near future, with the perfection of ground facilities in the east, mail planes will fly overnight between Montreal and Winnipeg. Passenger service will begin in the west shortly, to be extended to Montreal in the new year. The last stage will be the opening of the line from Montreal to Moncton.

Flying as a Hobby

By
DOUGALL CUSHING

AMONG the requirements of a good hobby are that it should be not too difficult to learn and yet that it should offer great variety of use, be difficult or impossible to completely master or exhaust, be capable of enjoying for a lifetime and be not necessarily very costly. Flying fills all these conditions. The art of flying in the vicinity of an airport can be learned within a few weeks at a cost of $100 to $150; it can be carried on by a person of average physical condition between the ages of eighteen and sixty-five; it offers plenty of variety and need not be very expensive.



The author's Puss Moth in flight over its base at Dorval Island near Montreal.

There is surely no need to point out how quickly and naturally all youngsters take to flying nowadays, but it is perhaps worth mentioning that one of the outstanding cross-country pilots in Canada learned to fly only about eleven years ago although he is a McGill graduate of the class of Science 1897. He has since flown—as pilot—many thousands of hours, crossing Canada by air several times each year. I refer to Mr. W. M. Archibald, the Mines Manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

After learning to fly near an airport in good weather one can graduate to cross-country flying, night flying, blind or instrument flying, stunt flying, etc. Moreover, one can keep learning more and more about the various types of aeroplanes and engines, flying and navigating instruments, the use of radio, wireless and beams and the way to look after a plane on the ground or on the water, the use of moorings, etc.

With the perfecting of the modern aeroplane its care and servicing are becoming easier and more like that needed for an automobile, i.e., simple periodical inspection and overhauling. More and more one can simply secure one's plane for the night in the open and feel confident that it will be ready for use next day or next week.

In Canada, however—particularly in Eastern Canada—it is surprising how few individuals make a hobby of flying. This condition exists in spite of the fact that during the summer months there is available for seaplanes the finest of all areas in the world (probably three quarters of the world's fresh water to fly over and alight on, and lots of salt water as well), while in winter countless natural airports in the shape of snow-covered fields and lakes offer ideal opportunities for skiplane enthusiasts. In fact, whether one pilots a landplane, skiplane, seaplane or amphibian, flying as a sport has marvellous advantages in Canada.

Seaplane flying is the most enjoyable. Nearly everyone likes travelling at high speed, especially with safety, and in the air alone speed is both safe and comfortable. Speed is most appreciated when flying at a low altitude, which is safe only over water where continuous landing space and freedom from obstructions can be found. Canada is honey-combed with lakes and rivers and nearly all its most beautiful spots are on, or very near, the water.

The writer has owned four planes during the last eleven years and, incidentally, the first three were not "crashed" but sold in first class condition while the last is still in use. During this period, many of the loveliest places in North America have been visited by air. His present plane which sells (even in Canada with its high customs tariff) for about $1,700 on wheels and for approximately $2,600 with all three types of undercarriages—wheels, floats and skiis—costs little over one cent a mile to operate (gasoline and oil) with two persons aboard! And it does not

require much more upkeep and attention than an automobile.

The trips one can take (particularly in a seaplane) are most interesting. In 1929, for example, four of us in two open cockpit seaplanes had a glorious fortnight's holiday with cameras, fishing rods, golf clubs, etc. Our itinerary took us from Dorval Island to Wolfe's Cove (Quebec), Lake Agnes (near Murray Bay), Lake Temiscouata, Fredericton, Milledgeville Harbour (near Saint John), Charlottetown, Lake Ainslie (Cape Breton), Whycocomagh, Sydney, St. Peter's Passage, Guysborough (Nova Scotia), Country Harbour, Halifax, Lake Chamcook (near St. Andrews), Eagle Lake (on Mount Desert Island), Rockland, Prout's Neck (near Old Orchard), Lake Winnepesaukee, Windsor (Vermont) and home.

In 1934, Eric Druce, of Ottawa, and the writer made a four weeks' trip in the Puss Moth on wheels stopping at Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, Iowa City, Des Moines, Lincoln, North Platte, Pine Bluff, Rock Springs, Ogden, Boise, The Dalles, Vancouver (in the State of Washington), Seattle, Vancouver (B.C.), Chilliwack, Trail, Creston, Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Fort Pembina (in North Dakota), Grand Forks, Fargo, Minneapolis, Madison, Chicago, Detroit, Toronto and home to Montreal.

Many shorter trips, afternoon, week-end or longer, depending upon the time available, may also be made. In short, the seaplane offers great possibilities for touring purposes.

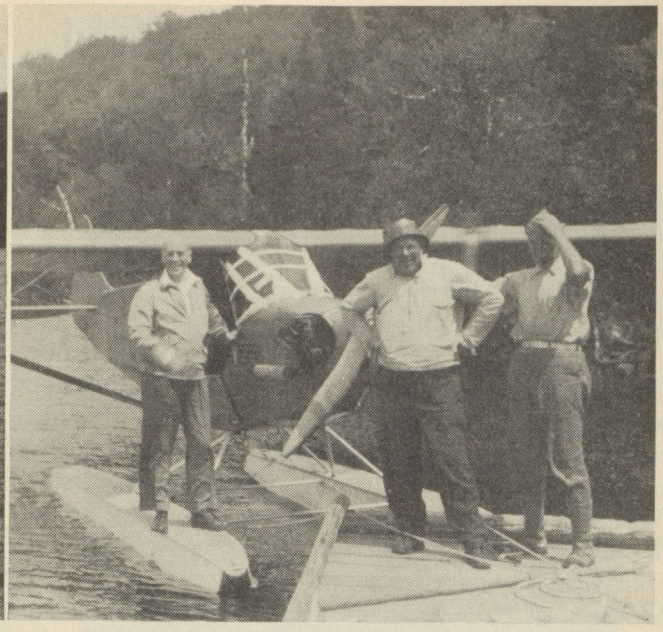
The writer has frequently made short hops alone in his seaplane. For instance, within twenty minutes it is possible to leave the front porch, row out to the plane, tie the boat to the mooring, start the engine of the seaplane, drop the mooring, warm up the engine for four or five minutes, take off, fly eight or ten miles, land, taxi to the mooring, secure the plane and row ashore. This, followed by a swim, makes a very good start for a day's work.

It may be of interest to refer to the author's first trip across the United States boundary in 1928. Inquiry at Ottawa and Washington brought the information that the plane must be cleared each way by the officials of both Canada and the United States. After some trouble, however, we found the only clearance we could get at Montreal was the usual ship's clearance, so we flew south with a formal document clearing the "ship" G-CARV, with ship's captain, crew, etc. Our first landing in the United States was at Burlington, Vt., and



One of the oldest airports in Canada near Long Branch, Toronto, where—during the summer of 1915—a number of pilots were trained for service overseas with the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service.





This Taylor Cub seaplane was flown the day after it nosed over on Green Lake, north of Lake Nomining, Que., without any replacements whatever of any part of the aeroplane or engine. *Left to right*, Dougall Cushing, D. Stuart Forbes and James H. Maher.

the customs officials there were completely stumped when we reported. Eventually, after much scratching of heads, they took our ship's clearance and gave us in exchange a licence for the "automobile" G-CARV. This we produced at Washington, our final port, to the great delight of the officers of the naval air base at Anacostia where we stored our plane by special permission. There were very few airports between Montreal and New York at that time and it was a bit difficult to decide where to land and where to leave the machine.

For the benefit of those who are nervous about travelling by air it may be reassuring to point out that, even without the additional safety provided nowadays by good maps and suitable and accurate instruments, cross-country flying can be reasonably safe. For instance, the author recalls being one of a group of pilots at the air meet in Chicago in 1930 who flew one or more of the various new types of aeroplanes around that crowded airport with practically no instruments—in one case two only, an oil pressure gauge and a revolution counter, both of which he was advised to disregard! Again, in 1931, when the air speed indicator of his Puss Moth had to be returned to the manufacturer for repairs he was obliged to fly for weeks without any such instrument. As for maps, in many cases the best obtainable quickly were the free ones supplied by gas and oil companies. On one trip the author navigated from Chicago to Rock Springs, Wyoming, with small sketch maps varying from twelve miles to forty miles to the inch in scale and with such maps it wasn't easy in poor visibility to find the airports.

Of course, one is apt to have occasional misadventures if one flies often enough, or off the "beaten track", although these near accidents grow more scarce as engines and planes become safer and more reliable and air travel is better understood. During the Great War the writer made one landing in thick weather at night—lost and unable to find a 'drome—by crashing comfortably in a field amongst "stooks" of cut grain. On his last landing during the War—some twenty miles behind the German lines—both the aileron and elevator controls, as well as some of the wing bracing wires, were cut by bullets. With only the rudder left to use, he "cracked up" in a field, but had nothing but bruises to show for it.

About ten years ago the writer's plane collided with and snapped a high tension wire over the Connecticut River near Windsor, Vt. This was a narrow escape. In 1935, the engine of the author's seaplane cut out suddenly (for the only time since the War) over the centre of Toronto and a landing was made on the only body of water within gliding distance—Reservoir Park. Last summer, while starting from anchorage at Green Lake, north of Lake Nomining, the plane nosed over and stood tail up for the best part of an hour with the engine and instruments under water.

(*Continued on Page 26*)

Sir Andrew Macphail

By
H. E. MacDERMOT

IT IS early yet to write fully about Sir Andrew Macphail. His influence is still too recent for proper appraisal. But one may pay some tribute to his memory, if only by recording these few impressions.

I have no list of his writings, but I think that a bibliography would show that literature was one of his chief interests quite early in his career, and that it soon began to overshadow all others. He graduated in medicine from McGill in 1888; in 1890 he published in the *Montreal Medical Journal* (Vol. 19, p. 895) an essay on Vivisection which had won a prize of $250 from the American Humane Education Society. Many a young practitioner has made a similar flourish; few have followed it up with the sustained flow of literary work which Macphail produced.

For many years he carried on medical writing along with his purely literary work. He was thoroughly well trained in medicine, and served for some years as Pathologist to the Western Hospital in Montreal, but it was evident enough where his heart lay. The practice he had in his early years gave place later to his literary work. And yet, long afterwards, even when he frankly had no medical practice at all, he would still discuss the thorny problems of medical education with an assurance envied, but not so easily attained, by those in general practice. It would have required more than ordinary temerity to hint to him that there was anything incongruous in this assurance, but I think that while he might have excoriated one with his usual unanswerable satire, he would have admitted the facts of the matter with his equally customary frankness.

There is no doubt that he was deeply fascinated by medicine. No one served the profession with more complete loyalty. This was strikingly shown in the part he played in the development of our present national medical *Journal*. The story is a long one: it will be enough to say that when such a journal was first proposed it met with opposition. Some members of the Canadian Medical Association thought it was too expensive an undertaking; others said that we had enough medical journals in the country. At the time Macphail was Editor of one of the most brilliant medical journals of the day, the *Montreal Medical Journal*. It was a private enterprise, as all the others were, and it had nothing to gain from the presence of another publication, but Macphail never hesitated in his unqualified support of the national venture. Speaking at an annual meeting, he said that an Association without some means of recording its transactions and expressing its convictions was largely ineffectual. He went much further. He offered to give up his own *Journal* if in so doing the other would be strengthened. Eventually that is what took place. He was appointed Editor of the new publication, and it was his four years of labour in that office which set the *Canadian Medical Association Journal* on its present solid footing.

Sir Andrew could never be regarded as sentimental, but once, with keen pride, he showed me (as one interested in the history of the *Journal*) a specially bound and inscribed copy of the first issue, which had been presented to him by the executive in appreciation of his work.

I met him first in my third year of medicine, when he was interesting himself, I suppose not for the first time, in teaching medical students something about writing. Perhaps I should say, how *not* to write, for he was a medical editor and suffered many things of many physicians. His method in our classes was to take an ordinary medical case report and point out wherein it offended as a piece of writing. It was typical of him to choose one of the simplest, most ordinary things with which to make his point. A medical case report lends itself to no literary development, no drama, no musical phrases, no great variety of language. If it be true—I am not sure about it—that there is no such thing as bad whiskey, but only some that is not so good, so it may be said that all case reports are literature of a lower order, only some are lower than others. Sir Andrew showed us clearly how very much lower some could be, and he also made us feel that it was just as much worth while writing good English in a case report as in any other piece of prose. When he had finished talking over our attempts to improve the copy he gave us, we realized how far we had to go in learning to write.

These classes were not compulsory. They were held in the evening in the Medical Building, and there was not a large attendance. They were one of the many outlets for Sir

Andrew's energy and the incessant desire to teach which occupied so much of his life. He was apt to choose unusual methods, but the teaching was always effective.

To his latest years he kept in touch with students. He brought them to his home in the evenings, and he kept up his lectures on the history of medicine till within two years of his death. He had been appointed to the chair of this subject in 1907.

I used to visit him every spring at least, in connection with the judging of prize essays by medical students. No one could have asked for a keener or more stimulating collaborator, but his decisions sometimes puzzled me. On one occasion I assigned first place to a paper which he unhesitatingly consigned to the outermost darkness, and we compromised on an honorable mention. Next year, a paper very similar to this was sent in, and, thinking that I had been too generous before, I gave it no place. "Not at all," murmured Sir Andrew, "I think this deserves first place!"

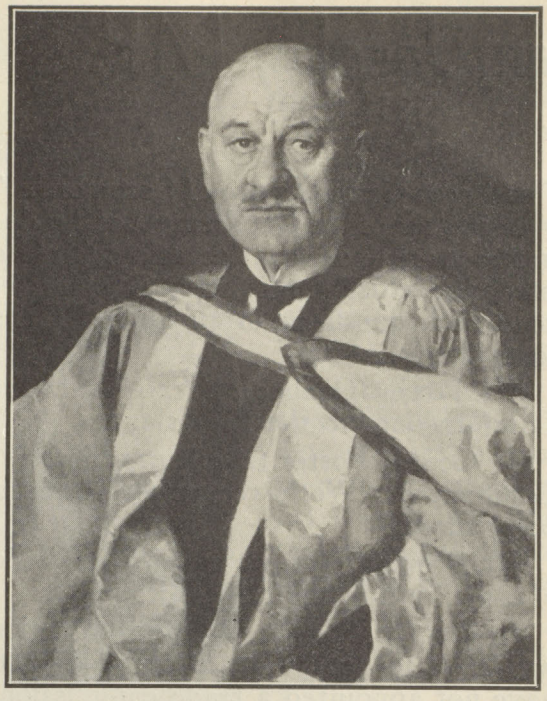
But he would always say that a committee of two was inadequate for that kind of judging; it should be one, or it should be three or four. I used to think, however, that a committee of fifty would not have made much difference to him, as there was a finality about his judgments which seldom permitted of compromise. He used few qualifying terms. The writing was "poor," or "sound," or even "good." He would listen to a contrary opinion, but his melancholy-toned reply usually left nothing more to be said.

One could not know Sir Andrew for long without realizing how deeply he was influenced by the music of words. Here is what he said of his friend John McCrae:

"He could not write prose. Fine as was his ear for verse he could not produce that finer rhythm of prose, which comes from the fall of proper words in a proper sequence. He never learned that if a writer of prose takes care of the sound the sense will take care of itself."

He meant that last sentence. It was one of the first things he impressed on his students, and I have heard him repeat it over and over. But it was one of those things which only he could say, because he alone could defend it. Even under his gifted fingers, however, the rhythm sometimes became wearisome; he let himself be carried away in it.

With all his rigid literary austerity, his fastidiousness, his hatred of shoddy writing, he had an eager optimism which never abated. He came to be a judge of writing to whom



Courtesy Canadian Medical Association Journal

SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

great numbers brought their efforts every year, and consequently he read many manuscripts of all sorts and conditions. How many of these he found to be entirely hopeless no one will ever know, but the proportion must have been very high. And yet, he said to a friend that he never took up a new manuscript without high hope that he would discover something fine. One morning last spring he told me that he had just been reading over scores of poems submitted for the Canadian Authors' Association competition. "Nothing held my attention," he said, "and then, like a little jewel, one shone out." He never tired of looking for the jewels. All that he asked was that the work submitted to him should have been done with a man's best effort. Woe to sentimentalism, to carelessness in English, to "journalese"! He had been a journalist himself at one time and knew that journalism required its own style, but what he always fought for was, as he said, "the scrutinizing of words to discover their first and fresh meaning." He wanted words rather than phrases, but they must be the right words. Here is another passage from his memoir of John McCrae, and for the sake of that very rhythm of his writing I must quote it in full:

"He was not one of those who might say,—take it or leave it; but rather,—look how perfect it is, and it was so. Also, he was the first

(*Continued on Page 58*)

Sam Jacobs, M.P.
(1871-1938)

By
H. CARL GOLDENBERG

THE scene is the House of Commons. The estimates of the Department of Trade and Commerce are under consideration. Sir George Foster, the elderly Minister, is being bombarded with questions of all kinds. Hansard reports the following:

Mr. Power (Quebec): "Who is the Trade Commissioner to the Fiji Islands?"

Sir George Foster (Minister of Trade and Commerce): "We have not appointed anybody there."

Mr. Power: "Yes, we have a commissioner of some kind in the Fiji Islands."

Sir George Foster: "The hon. gentleman will have to accept my statement that we have not appointed a trade commissioner."

Mr. Jacobs: "He may have been eaten by the natives."

The uproarious laughter which followed necessarily terminated the argument. But it was only one of many occasions: Sam Jacobs enlivened the proceedings of the House for twenty years. Elected first in the famous War-time general election of 1917 as member for the new George Etienne Cartier division of Montreal, he was re-elected thereafter by overwhelming majorities without regard to the political fortunes of parties and leaders. Death alone removed him from the scene a few months ago. His passing creates a real void in the public life of Canada.

Sam Jacobs was not long in Parliament before he had "the ear" of the House. The scintillating but kindly wit which marked his public utterances and his private conversation often revived interest in a dull debate or calmed a heated argument. He spoke rarely but when he did, the attendance in the House invariably increased.

He frequently pointed to the peculiar consequences of the immigration regulations of Canada and the United States. The following remarks are typical:

"I suppose a good many members of the Progressive party are unaware of the fact that they could not enter the United States except under the quota law. My good friend from Red Deer (Mr. Speakman), the member for Peace River (Mr. Kennedy), the member for Bow River (Mr. Garland), and the members for other creeks and rivers—I cannot remember them all—would not be permitted, not one of them, to enter the United States except under the quota law, and in some cases they would have to wait ten years, and in other cases fifteen, before they could get in. So what can these poor people do? They have to run for Parliament and be elected to this House . . ."

And again on immigration laws:

"Michael Angelo, although he built St. Peter's at Rome, could not enter this country, because we do not want architects or carpenters from Latin countries. If he came from Iceland and could build an icehouse, we could use him . . . We heard it stated in the last election: Canada wants a Mussolini. But my friend the Minister of Immigration stands like an angel with a flaming sword at the gate and would not permit him to enter."

In 1918 Sir George Foster introduced a Daylight Saving Bill and attributed its origin to Germany. Sam Jacobs denied this, saying:

"Mr. Speaker, I support this Bill. My only object in rising this afternoon is to correct a slight inaccuracy of the Hon. Minister of Trade and Commerce. In his remarks this afternoon, he stated that this measure, or a measure similar to this, originated in Germany a few years ago. He evidently overlooked the fact—because I know that he is a great Biblical scholar . . . that my great ancestor, Joshua, three thousand years ago, commanded the sun to stand still."

In the course of a discussion on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Mr. W. S. Fielding, who was a Baptist, suggested that some of the stock was held by London Jewish bankers. Mr. Jacobs replied:

"While it is true, Mr. Speaker, that the Grand Trunk Railway stock was watered to the point of saturation, does my hon. friend from Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding) think that because it was thus watered to the point of saturation it should be entirely in the hands of Baptists?"

Some years ago Mr. Jacobs and his old friend Andrew McMaster, K.C., an ardent free-trader, travelled together to western Canada. In the course of the trip Mr. Mc-

Master became involved in a serious argument on the respective merits of free trade and protection. The argument became heated. Then Sam Jacobs expressed his views—and the atmosphere changed. He proclaimed his sympathies for free trade: "In fact," he added, "if it were not for my Hebrew persuasion I'd be prepared to go the whole hog here and now."

Shortly afterwards, Jacobs and McMaster were both elected to Parliament. In 1922 Mr. Jacobs was pointing to the fact that a large proportion of the immigrants entering Canada between 1911 and 1921 had not remained in the country. He asked:



Notman, Montreal

SAMUEL WILLIAM JACOBS, M.P.

> "What has become of the others . . . At present their disappearance is as mysterious as the disappearance of the ten tribes of the race to which I belong. We do not know what has become of them."
>
> Mr. McMaster (Brome): "Does the hon. member belong to one of the lost tribes?"
>
> Mr. Jacobs: "I feel sometimes when I am in the company of my good friend from Brome, that I am lost."

The writer recalls another of the many instances of his quick retorts. On arriving at his office one morning Mr. Jacobs was met by a new stenographer who asked for his name. "Who are you?" he inquired. "I'm the new girl," was her reply. "Well," he retorted, "I'm the old boy."

His rare sense of humour combined with a fine literary background lent charm to his public addresses and more particularly to his conversation. But his wit did not conceal a genuine ability and sound judgment. The House enjoyed his witticisms, his anecdotes and his apt quotations but it listened to him essentially because of the value of his contribution to the discussions in which he participated. He was for some years the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and, at the time of his death, was Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders. He was a lifelong Liberal but could never be accused of petty partisanship. He enjoyed the distinction on a number of occasions of recommending legislation which was adopted by a Conservative Government and was enacted by a Conservative Parliament. The number of his friends was legion and it included members of all parties, races and creeds.

Samuel William Jacobs was born in Lancaster, Ontario, in 1871. He graduated from the Faculty of Law of McGill University in 1893 and from Laval University in 1894, being called to the Bar in the latter year. He attained prominence in the practice of both civil and criminal law and in his forty-four years at the Bar participated in many important cases. He enjoyed relating amusing incidents associated with a number of them. When, in 1913, Harry K. Thaw escaped from Mattawan Asylum and crossed the border into Canada, Mr. Jacobs was retained by the State of New York to act with its famous District Attorney, William Travers Jerome, to secure Thaw's return to the United States. The long drawn-out proceedings took place in Sherbrooke, Quebec. Jerome was impatient and annoyed by the necessity of spending weeks there: he slept little and whiled away his spare time as best he could, frequently playing cards. To his anger and amazement he was arrested one night for "gambling" on a railway train and was forthwith lodged in a cell in the Coaticook Jail. He called for Sam Jacobs who soon arrived and found the District Attorney in his cell angrily puffing away at a cigarette. Mr. Jacobs obtained an honourable acquittal for his new "client" in short order.

In more recent years Mr. Jacobs' time was not his own. Scores of persons filled his office

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Montreal Star photo

PRINCIPAL DOUGLAS ADDRESSING GRADUATES AT FOUNDER'S DAY DINNER

Left to right: Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University; the Principal; Miss Grace Gardner, President of the Alumnae Society; W. M. Birks, a Governor of McGill; H. Aldous Aylen, President of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society in 1937-38; Dr. W. W. Chipman, a Governor; and Dr. W. W. Lynch, President of the St. Francis District Branch of the Graduates' Society during 1937-38.

Founder's Day Dinner

MORE than 350 persons attended the Founder's Day Dinner held under the auspices of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University in the Windsor Hotel on October 6. H. A. Crombie, then President of the Branch and now President of the Parent Society, presided and welcomed the Governors, the representatives of the various branches of the Society and the other special guests. Mr. Crombie referred particularly to the presence of Rev. Ernest Manley Taylor, B.A. '75, M.A. '82, 90-year-old Secretary of the District of Bedford Branch who has served in that capacity for thirty years, and to the oldest graduate in attendance, Archibald Dunbar Taylor, B.A. '74, B.C.L. '78, who is several years younger than Rev. Mr. Taylor.

In addition to those pictured in the illustration above, present at the head table were: Mr. Crombie, Hon. A. K. Hugessen, Dr. C. F. Martin, A. B. Purvis, G. C. McDonald, F. N. Southam and H. B. McLean, all Governors of the University; Hon. R. F. Stockwell, President, District of Bedford Branch; John T. Hackett, K.C., then President of the Parent Society and now a Governor of McGill; Mrs. W. A. Grant, Warden, Royal Victoria College; and Rev. Mr. Taylor.

In introducing the Principal, Sir Edward Beatty reminded the audience that McGill University was "not a knowledge factory" founded "to turn out young men and women skilled in the arts or learned in the sciences." On the contrary, he emphasized: "It is, in the last analysis, an institution to help the human race on its long and toilsome road to higher things. If it does not do that, then it is a failure."

The text of the Principal's speech, his first formal address before a gathering of graduates, follows:

It is my purpose this evening to discuss matters which have to do with the physialc and intellectual well being and existence of McGill University. I have no doubt that, as graduates, you take a deep interest in its affairs. I think it only appropriate to say here that south of the invisible line some university presidents are disposed to resent the extent to which graduates as individuals and alumni associations as groups sometimes attempt to mold policy and dictate the actions of institutional administrations. I am happy to be able to say with complete candour and real sincerity that insofar as McGill University and its graduates may be concerned, I do not share this view. On the contrary, I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for your very considerate cooperation and the very considerable help which you have given me — a help which I propose, with your permission, to seek of you frequently in the future.

Principal Thanks Graduates for Aid

The first item on which I am confident you would like a statement of fact is the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium. It is a source of disappointment to me, as I know it is for you, to discover that I cannot tonight say definitely and categorically that a contract for the construction of the Gymnasium has actually been let. I would not have you believe or suspect that we have been intentionally dilatory in pushing the development of the detailed plans and specifications for the Gymnasium. There are, I think, adequate reasons for the delay which has been incurred. There was, for example, the unavoidable intervention of wholly extraneous pressures on the architect's time and I should add that we are all indebted to him for the time and effort which for years he has devoted to this project. There have been inescapable interferences born of the advent of the summer months and I should say during the last seven weeks interference inherent in an indolent and vacationing Principal. And there have been delays, too, caused by an anxiety to perfect the rough plans for the arrangement of the various facilities to be embraced within the Gymnasium.

If the University administration seems to you to be slow in bringing the matter to a happy and definite conclusion, I would not have you infer that there exists any lack of appreciation of the graduates' gift to the young men and women of the University. Nor would I have you think that we view it as an unimportant addition to university life. On the contrary, I cannot too emphatically stress the significance of physical education within an educational institution — a significance which becomes greater and greater as our civilization grows further and further away from that rural order of society which existed when the founder of McGill so generously made his original bequest. It is curious, interesting, though not too important, to note that one of the originators of physical education in the modern North American college and university was Dr. Hitchcock, of Amherst College, an institution which, in the words of its somewhat famous song, adequately praises Lord Jeffery Amherst as a soldier of the King, an institution which first opened its eyes in 1821. Thus, if not in physical appearance at least in other respects, it bears a resemblance to McGill.

I repeat that your gift to the University constitutes an exceedingly important addition to the educational facilities. If I understand our policy correctly, I can assure you that this building which you donate will not be used to perfect the physical training of a few carefully selected and specially privileged members of the student body; that, on the contrary, its main purpose will be to develop sound bodies—well co-ordinated bodies — among as many of the students as can be accommodated. This, if I am not mistaken, is the policy of your University. It rests upon the theory, by now I think sufficiently well demonstrated, that there is an intimate association between a good body and an active mind. The classical ideal is, I think, ours—*a fair mind in a fair body*, as Sir William Osler put it.

Currie Gymnasium is Important Gift

To conclude this report on the Gymnasium, I should like to say that, subject to the limitations imposed by outside demands on the architect's time, and subject to what seems to me to be the estimable anxiety on our part as on your part to perfect the plans before tenders are called for, and thus, incidentally, among other things, to avoid additional expenditures, the project is being pushed as rapidly as possible, and will be completed.

There is, too, another matter in which I think you as graduates of McGill may be interested. It has to do with the status of the University, with what it has been, with the trend towards which, as indicated by available evidence, it is headed, and what it should be. And may I say here by way of interpolation that I do not propose to define in full what a

university should be. I propose merely to touch upon one of its major problems, upon what appears to me to be a major issue which must be decided.

The development of the university and of the college in Canada was, as one would expect, somewhat later than the development of the educational institutions in the United States. By 1800, while there were, for example, no universities at all in Canada, the university had been developed in the United States to such an extent that already they encompassed five important medical schools. Please do not infer from what I have said that merely because in the United States university institutions came into existence before they were developed in Canada, they must be considered to be superior to those in existence here. Such an inference I do not mean to give. Such an inference would be wholly unjustified by the facts.

This University and Dalhousie were the first English-speaking universities to receive a charter on this continent north of the international boundary line. Because the centre of population long remained in the eastern and middle-eastern part of the Dominion, McGill was predominately of Dominion significance. But as the frontier and the free lands of the West beckoned to and enticed settlers, and as the population began to shift westward, the desire for education manifested itself in the establishment of colleges and universities first in what is now Ontario, and later, during the last quarter of the last century and the first quarter of this century particularly, in the western Provinces.

Thus McGill, fortunately for the Dominion of Canada and fortunately for education, has been face to face with competition radiating from every Province of the Dominion. She still maintains her character as a national and international institution. But a trend has set in which indicates that this may not long be maintained. This trend is most clearly indicated by giving you a very simple figure representing the percentage of attendance from Quebec in 1913 and 1938, a difference which has occurred in the span of a quarter of a century. In the former year approximately fifty per cent. of all the students were residents of this Province, whereas in the latter more than two-thirds were from the Province of Quebec. It seems, from these figures, that the University is becoming more provincial in its character and that it may be becoming less cosmopolitan. Whether this trend will continue still further, whether it is desirable that it should continue still further, are questions which must be faced. Do you *still* cling to the conception of McGill University as an institution manifesting a national meaning and even an international significance? Everywhere throughout the world restriction has been piled upon restriction — restriction on the movements of the population, restriction on the movement of the products of man's commercial efforts.

McGill Becoming Less Cosmopolitan

Thus in an age in which only relative freedom of movement is to be found within the limits of a nation's boundary lines, the defence of those boundaries assumes a significance heretofore almost unequalled in the history of man. Indeed, their defence becomes of such very great importance that nations more so than ever before are preparing everywhere — preparing, one group, on the one hand, to defend their boundaries against assault, and another group, on the other, to attack existing boundaries for territorial aggrandizement.

The only remaining activity of man which is still relatively free for exchange — though even this degree of freedom is completely denied in several of the important powers of the world — the only activity of man which enjoys international freedom of exchange is the intellectual one. Among the western democracies, ideas, no matter how repugnant to the state, can still be published internally and exchanged internationally. And our boundaries are non-existent for the idealist and the student. He is still permitted to move unmolested and unrestricted from one nation to another. And in his moving he brings with him liberalizing points of view drawn from a wealth of somewhat different experiences, resting on a somewhat different background, having their seeds in different soil. In turn, the point of view which he brings becomes modified by new intellectual associations and inspirations and grows in spirit and in value. And what is true of the international exchange of ideas, of the results of inquiry, of scholarship, is equally true of a broad basis of such exchange within a nation which spans a continent. What remainder of liberalism survives in a world shrunken as ours has shrunken may be completely wiped out if the exchange of thought, students, scholars or professors, either through inertia or otherwise, declines.

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I have perhaps given you my own feeling, my own answer to the question which I put to you. But I do not suggest that this University attempt to continue to maintain its position as a national and international institution merely because it has previously enjoyed that status. I am suggesting that it maintain that position, however, because as such it offers the greatest possible opportunity for service. It is, I may say, almost unique among Canadian institutions.

An educational institution, that is, an institution of higher learning, a university as we have been wont to think of a university, must be free. It must be an institution in which the inquiring mind can roam untrammelled and unrestricted by conventions. But it must, too, be an institution which insists on intellectual competence, on intellectual balance, on mental integrity. It must not become, indeed it would seal its doom if it were to become an agency of propaganda. Its one and only object is the determination of the truth. Its one and only goal, individual as well as collective, is the discovery of truth. Too frequently this conception of a university has been degraded. Too often, today, there is being publicly expressed the view that the university should be an instrument to propagandize its students, to indoctrinate its public with a particular economic or political philosophy agreeable to the personnel occupying places of public power.

There is no lack, too, of those who strongly press the conclusion that institutions should present only the doctrine acceptable to particular groups which, though they exercise no official public authority, may give manifestations of special economic power — and I make in this statement no distinctions. This view is held by some in all groups in society. But it prostitutes the university, it degrades educational institutions and it kills that type of intellectual activity on which, in the final analysis, all human progress ultimately rests.

McGill Free of Political Dictation

I will not tonight bore you by reciting the long list of men persecuted in their time for originality, honoured by succeeding generations for their contributions. Suffice it to say that he who holds that the university must be subservient to any particular view in society is an apostate to the conception of man emancipated.

McGill, I have said, is almost unique among Canadian institutions. She is free from political domination on the one hand and, because the members of her academic staff formulate her academic policy, and because, I should say, too, her Board of Governors — and a very fine Board of Governors — have voluntarily delegated this authority, an authority with which they do not interfere, with which, indeed, they could not now interfere, McGill is protected as a wholly free institution. The maintenance of this ideal — the ideal of a free institution — the conception of competent and honest intellectual inquiry, the development of true and substantial mentalities unrestrained by political influence and undominated by the prevailing view of any class, should commend the University to thoughtful people and should constitute at least one reason for the maintenance of its position as a national and an international place of learning.

How, you may ask, and, indeed, how, you should ask, may this status be maintained? There is only one reply. By preserving a quality which demands for it a special position. And by quality within the college, within the professional schools and within the graduate faculty, I mean two things: I mean excellence in the presentation of material which has to do with specific and, perhaps, artificially departmentalized fields of human experience, of knowledge. And I mean, too, the ability to integrate these disciplines into a co-ordinated whole.

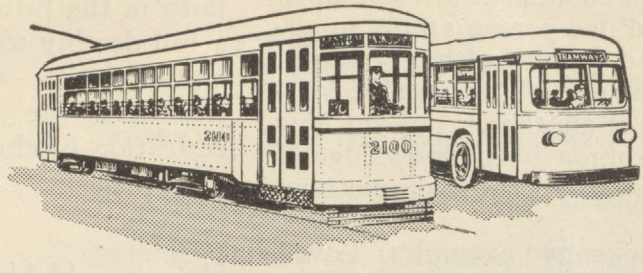
Quality Preserves of Free Status

While the centrifugal forces derived from specialization have wrought many benefits, the time has now come to energize a centripetal force, to bring together into a unified whole these various compartments of human knowledge. It is interesting for me to note that within the field of the so-called natural sciences there are already certain unheralded trends toward integration — trends arising out of the appreciation that excellence in any one cannot be had without knowledge of the many others.

For example, here within our own University there is to be installed a cyclotron which smashes atoms, does all sorts of things which are wholly beyond the comprehension of the University's Principal. Its field is tangent to work in physics, biology, biochemistry, radio, therapeutics. Thus the cyclotron itself in this instance is a centripetal agency of inquiry which inevitably brings together some of the strands and weaves them into a comprehensible pattern. It is as important that this same cosmic tendency be encouraged in the field of the so-called social sciences.

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—CHARLES GORDON,
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INDISPENSABLE

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They are a community's vital "lines of communication" because ACCESSIBILITY is the supreme factor in the existence and development of modern metropolitan areas. Central commercial and industrial districts can only exist because of their accessibility to outlying residential suburbs; and, conversely, the suburbs can only develop because of their accessibility to business centres.

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Transit Journal Maintenance Contest:
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"Special Certificate of Merit"
Anthony N. Brady Memorial MEDAL
for Accident Prevention

1937
Anthony N. Brady Memorial MEDAL
for Accident Prevention

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A century ago political economy embraced what is now known as economics, political science, sociology, a certain amount of mass behaviourism, psychology and moral philosophy. During the course of a century this historic subject has been divided and sub-divided until it is rare now to find one person amply qualified by training and by breadth of mental horizons to interpret one of its specific subdivisions into terms of another. And yet how unrealistic is this approach to knowledge if knowledge is to throw any light upon our own problems.

I need but cite one or two examples. Given an economic depression of the intensity of the last one and the social forces which the suffering common to it set in motion, or given merely the pressures arising out of the inherent desire (a desire which resides in the breasts of all men) for an independence which the absence of free lands does not now satisfy, is it possible to deal with public problems in terms of a mathematical calculation of pure economic factors considered in vacuum? Is it, again, for example, possible within the field of economics to consider the type of economy in which public authority conducts or plans every imaginable type of economic activity without coincidently contemplating a wholly different set of moral values, a completely different social structure, wholly new institutional concepts, and a revolutionary type of political organism?

I could go on endlessly citing more specific cases which demonstrate the close and intimate relationship which exists between all of the humanistic studies (I shall call them so in preference to that name which is so frequently given them —the social sciences). Just as there must be integration within the natural sciences and the humanities, as separate entities, so there must be co-ordination, integration, as between the physical and the humanistic disciplines, to the end that there be developed what Professor Sarton has called the new humanism, an integrated body of knowledge, a co-ordinated philosophy of life, so that we may give to Emeritus President Lowell of Harvard an answer in the negative when he asks the question: "Is universal destructiveness the final gift of the physical sciences to man?" This I believe to be the way in which the finger points for McGill, if not, indeed, for higher learning everywhere.

Sciences Should be Integrated

To follow it will take time, energy, and I may add, perhaps in a whisper, financial support, from all those interested in education. It is an ideal which no institution can lightly forego. It is a conception of education necessary to modern needs. I must conclude, at last, by saying that if there are any who have faith in the future, who believe that man has a full destiny to attain — and I confess to be one of them — that faith must rest in education and the quality of leadership which education produces.

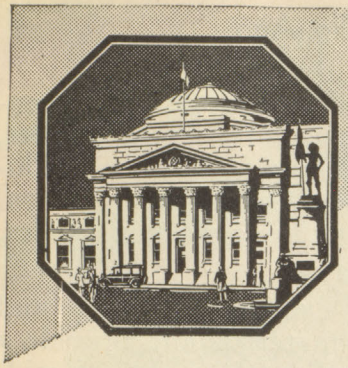
Flying as a Hobby

(Continued from Page 15)

After some difficulty, however, the plane was pulled back to an even keel and repairs were made with the aid of a small kit of tools. In fact, only some very fine work by Major D. Stuart Forbes, another McGill man, made it fit to fly next day! Experiences such as these, while not much fun at the time, look better in retrospect and show that there is generally a way out of trouble.

One of the pleasures derived from flying is the satisfaction of doing a reasonably difficult job well. However, the greatest pleasure is undoubtedly the opportunity it gives one to view the world, if not in a better way at least in a different way from that seen by the person who never flies. A person may experience the greatest delight looking at a beautiful picture but not be able to describe his pleasure. So the average man may feel deeply about the wonders he sees yet be inarticulate in speaking or writing about them. Let the reader fly across the Rocky Mountains and view their grandeur and majesty from the air; let him fly for an hour above the snow white clouds and have occasional glimpses, through gaps like canyons, of the distant earth; let him fly on a bright day over delightful stretches of wood, lake and stream in summer greens and blues, or in winter white, green and greys; let him cross the Laurentian country when the autumn foliage is at its unbelievable best, looking like a Turkish carpet gone wild; let him fly at night under the stars; or at any time when the weather and the sky offer their wonderful variations. Then let him try to tell about it!

Flying, especially flying a seaplane, is a fascinating hobby. There is no doubt about that.



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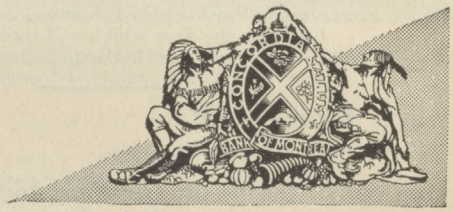
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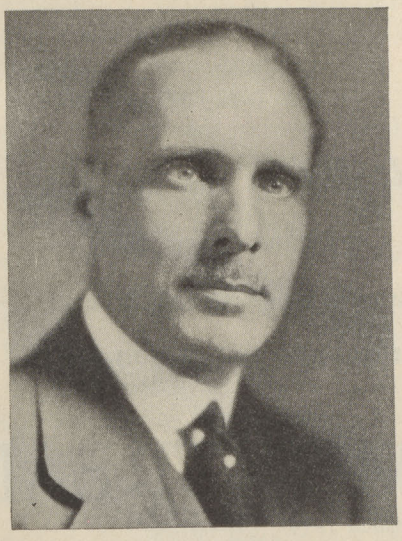
• • •

These scholarships and bursaries are renewable annually until the holders graduate.

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For details of these and other scholarships, bursaries, and loan funds, see the special Scholarships Announcement which may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

McGill Graduate Heads Army Aircraft Firm



PAUL FLEETFORD SISE, B.Sc. '01,
President of the Northern Electric Company, Limited, who has been elected President of Canadian Associated Aircraft, Limited, the firm which will build aeroplanes in Canada for the British Government.

Sam Jacobs, M.P.

(*Continued from Page 19*)

to consult him on their problems and to pour out their woes to him—bearded Jewish patriarchs, elderly Jewish women with heads covered by the traditional shawl, French-Canadian workers, and many others. Some would seek his aid in obtaining employment; some sought more material aid; some feared the fate of relatives in Europe and desired his assistance in obtaining their admission to Canada; and others sought his advice and assistance on personal problems of every description. He attended to all and helped unstintingly. His kindly smile and his generous nature reassured even those whose cause was hopeless.

The revival of racial and religious persecution in Europe disturbed the evening of his life and made him sick at heart. The new barbarism increased the demands made upon him by helpless victims a thousandfold. It saddened him but did not dull his wit. To the end he retained his charm of conversation and his scholarly interests. He despised the hurly-burly of politics and loved nothing more than an evening amongst his books in the company of a friend with whom he shared an interest in literature or history or art. It was a privilege to enjoy his friendship: he was so rare a personality. The world is a far poorer place without Sam Jacobs.

Christmas Cards of Long Ago

(*Continued from Page 9*)

tation mother-of-pearl and ivory, lace, chenille, velvet, pink and blue baby-ribbon, sachets, dried flowers, seaweed, and moss, tinsel, celluloid of violent colour and extraordinary design, and slabs of cork cut to represent castles, bridges, and rocks by the sea.

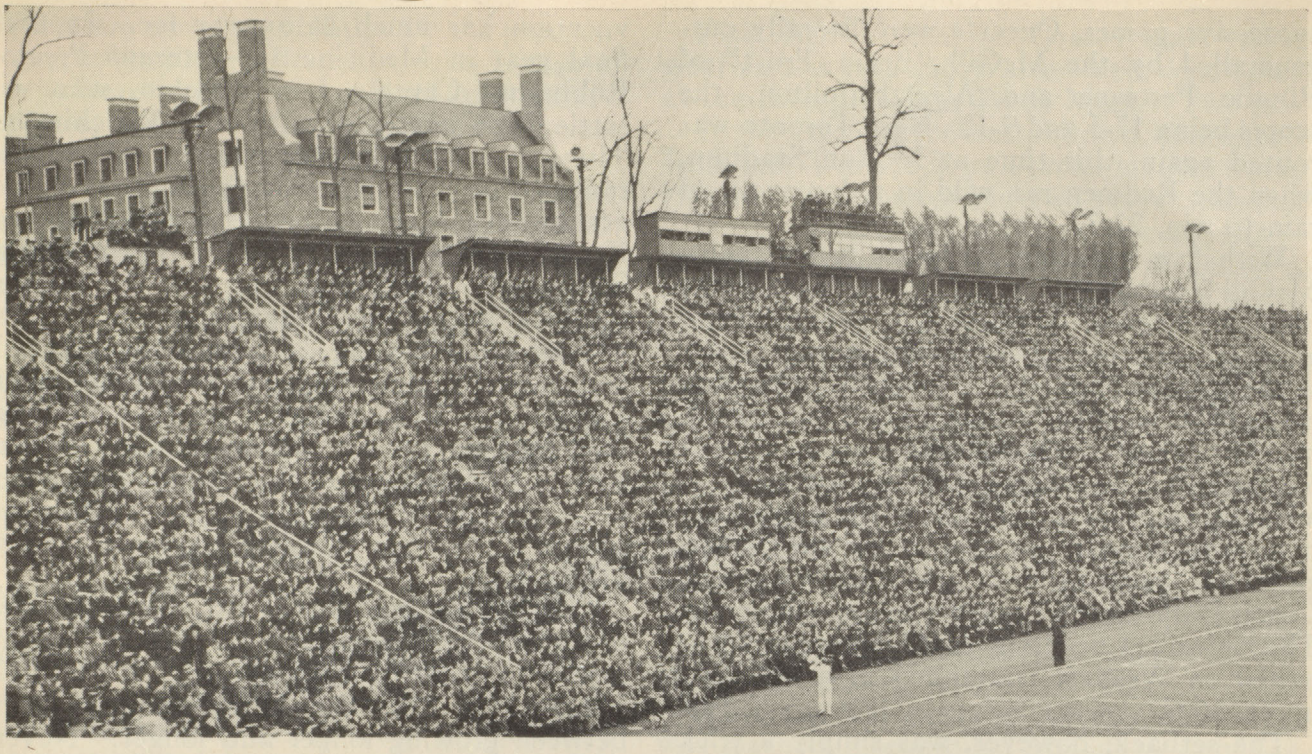
The designs were even more varied and astounding than the materials and provide a revealing commentary on the range of mid- and late Victorian taste of thousands of English people during half a century. There are, of course, many that have a religious tone and represent churches, bells ringing, and carol singing either by waits or by angel-faced choir boys, and Father Christmas, accompanied by quotations from the Bible or from pious poems. As these are usually restrained and conventional they are not among the most interesting or diverting. Another large group, which may be described as floral, includes pansies and roses hand-painted on celluloid of various shapes, plain or embossed, and on the silk panels of sachets, whose aroma has become faint or has vanished with the years. Other flowers and plants—a complete list would tax even a professional botanist and some specimens could be found in no earthly herbarium—include snowdrops, bluebells, ferns, pussy willows, moss roses, bullrushes, seaweed, and many flowers whose identification the flamboyant chromo-lithography renders difficult to the inexpert.

There are many cards decorated with children clad in everything from floating gauze to winter mufflers and engaged in such diverse occupations as singing hymns, selling fish and lobsters by the seashore, throwing snowballs at elderly gentlemen, forming part of an almost naked child's orchestra playing in a park, playing with kittens and dogs, dressing dolls, saying prayers, dispensing charity to needier children, or building sand-castles by the seashore.

There are even cases on record where the card represented razors, hairpins, burnt cigars, slices of bacon, and teeth extracted by the dentist! Sometimes the cheery faces of coloured children burst through a simulated tear in the card, with the pseudo-American greeting:

"Through de sunshine and shower with nebber a fear
Keep yourself merry all de nex' year."

(*Concluded on Page 33*)



A section of the huge crowd in the main grandstand of the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium on November 5 when McGill defeated University of Toronto, 23-2. In the background, one of the wings of Douglas Hall of Residence.

Coach Kerr's Four-Year Plan Brings the Yates Trophy to McGill

By
H. GLYN OWEN

AFTER ten long years, a champion rugby football team has brought the Yates Trophy to McGill. Not merely for superior playing ability, but for clean-fighting spirit, loyal team work, and fine sportsmanship throughout the season, no team has been more worthy than the Redmen of 1938 to receive the trophy since it was first donated by Dr. H. B. Yates, a McGill alumnus, in 1898. Old McGill has every reason to be proud of her champions.

Four years ago, Coach Doug Kerr looked over his Freshman squad and announced that within three years he hoped to produce a senior team of championship calibre. Among those Freshmen were a diminutive quarterback named Ronnie Perowne, who was playing football for the first time in his life; a versatile player called Alexander Hamilton; a halfback, Russ Merifield, who appeared constitutionally incapable of fumbling a catch, and such expert linesmen and hard tacklers as Howie Bartram and Joe Jacobson. Coach Kerr undoubtedly also had in mind another protégé of his, a certain kicker known as Westman, whom he had coached before coming to McGill.

When 1938 rolled around all these players were on the McGill line-up, along with outstanding veterans of the past few years and some promising newcomers. Those who remembered Coach Kerr's characteristically qualified but nevertheless hopeful statement noted the material at hand and looked forward to an exceptional football season. They were not disappointed.

After decisive pre-season victories over the Montreal Cubs and the Royal Military College Cadets, it became apparent that at long last McGill had a team of seemingly championship calibre. That belief was confirmed when Herb Westman's phenomenal punting held the powerful Western team in check, 4-1, in the opening game of the intercollegiate schedule at Montreal. The following Saturday McGill humbled Toronto, 10-7, on the latter's home ground, and moved to its permanent position at the head of the standing. Then, in

successive games, Queen's were literally outgeneralled by the McGill "Brain Trust" of Ronnie Perowne and Alec Hamilton, the scores being 17-5 and 9-1. Next Toronto was routed again, this time at Molson Stadium, when the Redmen ran wild in a downpour of rain to win, 23-2.

With five wins and no losses to its credit, McGill faced Western in the final tussle of the regular schedule. Western had everything to gain and nothing to lose — by winning they could force a play-off for the title. On their home field, with both weather and ground admirably suited to their high-powered type of football, they opened wide their great machine and played as men inspired. Even their fumbles were adroitly recovered for substantial gains. It was a brilliant exhibition for which Coach Bill Storen's boys deserve much praise. The unbroken series of McGill victories was halted as Western triumphed in a stunning upset, 16-6.

The setback, however, was simply a trick of the Fates to prepare both the Red team and its supporters for the hard-earned, well-merited victory of November 19, which brought the championship back to McGill. In the "sudden death" play-off at Molson Stadium, Western's spectacular forward passing attack was slowed by the muddy field. The canny generals of the Redmen played a safe and sane "war of attrition", wearing down their opponents and crushing them, 9-0. All the points were singles scored by Herb Westman, who made some tremendous hoists despite the heavy ball and never fumbled. The only major scoring threat of the game was made by Ronnie Perowne, who ran 47 yards before being overtaken and tackled. Not once during the game did the ball cross the McGill goal line. Thus McGill conclusively proved its right to the championship.

Honour for the victory is due not merely to the players, but to Coach Kerr and his assistants, Intermediate Coach Buster Fletcher, Assistant Coach Johnny Cloghesy, and Line Coach Fred Wigle; to Trainers Harry Grimes and George Wilcox, to Manager Bun Rahilly and Assistant Manager Ayton Keyes, and to the graduates for their excellent work in promoting enthusiasm in support of the team, especially in the organization of the highly successful Football Pep Rally just before the season commenced.

Now that the season is over, the team unfortunately divides into those who graduate and those who will be back next fall. Convocation has much to answer for. In their final year in Medicine are veterans Preston Robb and Captain Lou Ruschin, who will settle down next year with Mrs. Ruschin and "Junior". Herb Westman, who joined the ranks of the benedicts after the R. M. C. game, graduates in Engineering along with "Bucko" Kenny and "Sleepy" Telford, powerful plunging middle wings, and Chip Drury, famous for his "shoe-string" tackles. Jimmy Hall, all-star outside wing, is taking his Master's degree in Engineering. Completing their fourth year in Commerce are fast-thinking, hard-playing Ronnie Perowne; Andy Anton, most feared plunger in the league; Joe Jacobson, sure catcher and interceptor of forward passes, and Ernie Rossiter, versatile general utility man.

Considering this lengthy list, one is tempted to agree with the theory that McGill championships come in cycles—1902, 1906, 1912, 1913, 1919, 1928 and 1938—with the gaps between growing longer and longer. Nevertheless, supporters must not conclude that they need wait another ten years or more for another championship. It is now time for the successive triumphs in 1912 and 1913 to be repeated.

Some of the graduating players may return in other faculties. Casualties put several men out for the greater part of the season, but the alternates proved equally competent, and McGill kept on winning. The Intermediates won the Quebec Rugby Football Union championship this year, for the first time since 1900, and while the Freshmen relinquished their title to Loyola, they played sound football all season, and revealed a formidable forward passing attack.



McGILL UNIVERSITY SENIOR FOOTBALL TEAM, 1938 Ca

Back row, *left to right:* Manager Bun Rahilly, Intermediate Coach Buster Fletcher, L
Murray Telford, Howie Bartram, Andy Anton, Russ Merifield, Herbie Westman, Ma
Assistant Trainer George Wilcox and Assistant Manager Ayton Keyes, Fr
Perry Foster, Ronnie Perowne, Eddie Tabah, Joey Jacobson
Howie LaBarge, Fred Sauder, Art Bradsher, Gordo

There are three possibilities for the position of quarterback: Art Bradsher, who is also a fine halfback, Bill Stronach of the Intermediates, and Errol Smith of the Freshman squad. Perry Foster is leading candidate for Herb Westman's shoes. His kicks averaged fifty yards and on occasion he booted the ball seventy yards while playing for the Intermediates. While he has not Westman's experience as a secondary defenceman, he has shown himself to be a fine broken field runner, and would lend able support to such veteran backfielders as Bob Keefer, Russ Merifield, and Massey Beveridge, all of whom are expected to return next fall.

The most difficult position to replace will be that of Robb at centre, for Prestie was easily the most accurate snap in the league. Howie Bartram and George Muttlebury are likely candidates for this important post. Positions on the wing lines are still open. Ruschin is the only inside wing to graduate; he leaves behind him two men with senior experience, Eddie Tabah and Colin McDougall, and two who were given a trial late in the season, Howie LaBarge and Fred Sauder. For middle and outside wings there are a host of good prospects, some of whom played with the senior team: "Chuck" Smith, Ben Stevenson, and Gordon McGibbon. Finally, Alec Hamilton will be back at flying wing, giving the team a wily and experienced field general and an all-star runner, tackler, and passer.

With these men going into winter training, McGill is eagerly anticipating another championship season in 1939.



Notman photo

38 CANADIAN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

her, Line Coach Freddie Wigle, Bob Keefer, Chip Drury, Ernie Rossiter, n, Massey Beveridge, Chuck Smith, Prestie Robb, Head Coach Doug Kerr, s. Front row: Trainer Harry Grimes, Jimmy Hall, Bob Kenny, obson, Captain Lou Ruschin, Colin McDougall, Gordon McGibbon and Alec Hamilton.

Track and Harriers

Five British Empire Games stars—none wearing the Red and White—were on display at the Intercollegiate Track Meet. Two new records were established. Toronto's Wallace Brown broke his own broad jump record of two years' standing with a leap of 23 feet, two and three-quarter inches. Jim Courtright, of Queen's, excelled his 1937 javelin record with a throw of 191.5 feet.

This apparently overwhelming competition did not daunt McGill. Lloyd Cooke equalled the record in winning the mile run, and led Johnny Loaring, of Western, in the 880. Immediately after this gruelling race, Loaring took part in the high hurdles, and was beaten by McGill's Carl Moscowitz. Hayden Bryant took the high jump title from his McGill team-mate, Ronald Peck. Clarry Frankton, McGill captain, successfully defended his three-mile crown.

When the last event of the day, the relay, was reached, Toronto led McGill by only one point. If the Red beat the Blue across the finish line in this race, McGill would win the meet. Therefore, the fact that Bill Fritz, of Queen's, broke the tape first with an amazing burst of speed, was almost ignored. Every one of the two thousand spectators was watching McGill's Hubert Borsman and Toronto's Captain McHenry as they fought the deciding duel of the day. McHenry was a scant foot ahead, and Toronto retained the track and field title by counting 56 points against 54 for McGill.

The prospects for promising younger men do not look too bright. The Gentlemen Cadets of the Royal Military College captured the Intermediate Track championship by 74 points to McGill's 31, and the University of Ottawa accumulated 29 points with a team of only five men.

Lloyd Cooke enhanced his track laurels as he led the McGill Harriers to victory first over Dartmouth, then over Toronto, the Ontario Agricultural College, and the Cadets to win the intercollegiate title, and finally over the best teams in Quebec in the Dunlop Road Race. The Red and White triumph at Hanover seems to indicate that Canadian universities are not behind American colleges in this sport. In the intercollegiate meet at Toronto, Cooke set up a new record of 27 minutes, 32 seconds—20 seconds less than the former time. After the Dunlop Road Race, Coach Van Wagner said that, in view of their excellent showing, the McGill Harriers might be justified in entering candidates for the Olympics.

This year's English Rugby team maintained its reputation by remaining unbeaten in its contests with Montreal teams. Toronto, however, retained the intercollegiate championship, but the battle was one of the closest ever waged between the two universities.

Rugger and Soccer

The Association Football eleven cannot claim an unbeaten record against the city teams, but they put up a fighting display in all their matches. The Redmen lost the first of the two games against the Royal Military College by the close score of 2-1, and dropped the second contest at Kingston, 5-1. Games with Dartmouth and Amherst also resulted in defeats.

In the intercollegiate meet at Toronto, the McGill Sailing Club entries bowed to Varsity, but defeated Queen's and R. M. C.

Sailing

On October 28, two crews competed in the Challenge Cup Regatta of the Boston Dinghy Club, where twenty-eight colleges participated. McGill's entries placed first and seventh in the elimination contests, and ranked seventh in the final standing.

The McGill Tennis team fell before both Toronto and the University of Montreal in the Intercollegiate Tennis Tournament. However, McGill's Jean Richer was able to extend Champion Bill Piggott, of Toronto, 8-6, 3-6, 8-6, and in the doubles Doug Mann and Jack McMartin carried champions Bruce Hall and Bill Small, also of Toronto, to three sets before they would admit defeat.

Tennis and Golf

Bob Reid, of Toronto, won the Intercollegiate Golf Championship and the cup donated by Mr. Alan D. McCall, of Montreal, in 1932. The intercollegiate title is decided by the individual winner.

Garnering 18 points to McGill's nine, Toronto also took the team trophy, donated by Dr. R. F. Ruttan, of Montreal, in 1923.

Next year, however, the tournament will take place at Montreal, and only one member of the present McGill team is due to graduate.

When this article was written, only two games had been played; when it appears, the Senior Group schedule will be well under way.

Hockey

On December 20, the first intercollegiate game will take place, when the University of Southern California sends a team across the continent to show the pallid northerners and effete easterners how hockey is played in the sunny southwest. On New Year's Eve, McGill will travel to Boston to play the Olympics.

That's the news. Comment will be more difficult, for the writer is obviously at a disadvantage. Still, it might prove useful to see how things looked at the beginning of the season.

Coach Hughie Farquharson's 1938 team gave ample promise of a successful season when they tied Victorias, 2-2, in their première in the Quebec Senior League. Ash Emerson, formerly with Harvard, took over Dave Tennant's duties in the nets, and made some breath-taking saves as the Victorias peppered the McGill goal. Both Cam Dickison and Tim Dunn played sound hockey on the defence. The first forward line showed that it merited the coach's choice. Ian Craig scored both of the points for McGill, ably assisted by Captain Russ McConnell and Howie Walker. The second line, consisting of Herb Owen, Johnny Hibbard, and Bill O'Brien, were less effective, probably because of pre-season nervousness, but the "Kid Line"—Bruce Crutchfield, McDonald, and Kennedy—made a perfect combination. Showing all the speed for which the Redmen are renowned, they provided some of the most thrilling moments of the game.

Perowne and Anton were unable to play, because of the unexpected football play-off, but the latter appeared for hockey practice a few hours after he had played against Western. Along with Brands, he was placed on the alternate defence line. Ronnie Perowne strengthened the third forward line. Despite these additions, McGill received a severe setback when they dropped their second game, against Royals, 9-3. Hockey chances, then, are still unpredictable.

Dr. Letourneau, former McGill football star, is coaching both the Intermediate and Junior hockey teams.

At the time of writing, the Junior Water Polo team has been more fortunate than the Seniors, who have been decisively defeated by both the Y.M.H.A. and M.A.A.A. The former are Dominion champions, however, and the latter have an exceptionally strong team.

Water Polo

McGill is still confident of winning the intercollegiate matches, for with one exception the team is the same which won the championship last year. When this article appears, the match will be over, and this confidence, we hope, vindicated.

After repeated appeals for support, mat and ring candidates are at last turning out in fair numbers and with reasonable regularity, but it is still too early to estimate the probable strength of the teams.

Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing

Fencing has been attracting an unusually large number of enthusiasts, who are looking forward to the Novice Foils Tournament in January and the Russel and McConnell International Tournaments at Easter. Smith and Hermann of last year's champion intercollegiate team are still available, and there will be considerable competition for the third position.

Approximately twenty men have been turning out for the Gym class coached by Hay Finlay with the help of Gordon Beall and Henry Holst. Arthur Henderson and Dave Sproule will almost certainly form the nucleus of the team.

Gym and Basketball

The Basketball squad opened its season auspiciously in the City League, and a sufficient number of first year men have appeared to enable a Junior team to be formed. Superior condition enabled the Redmen to defeat Montreal Nationals, 36-25, and this quality should stand them in good stead against the highly-trained American teams, and in their competitions in the Canadian Intercollegiate League.

With the completion of the new gymnasium next fall, all these indoor sports should receive a new stimulus.

Three years ago, the Ski Club boasted a membership of exactly twelve good men and true—the members of the team. At the first meeting this year, more than a hundred men were present, excluding some co-eds who tried to "crash the gate." Undoubtedly, skiing is the most popular sport on the campus.

Skiing

Captain Bob Johannsen believes that the McGill team is strong enough to beat Dartmouth this year. Some of Coach Walter Prager's most capable young men have graduated, whereas McGill has a wealth of good material and improved coaching facilities. Head Coach Dr. William Ball has secured the services of Dr. J. R. Beck, a member of the 1924 French Olympic team, to carry on preliminary road and indoor conditioning. Dr. Beck has also had experience in military skiing. When actual skiing commences, the team will receive special instruction from Heinz von Allmon, former Swiss all-round champion and European star of note, who is coaching this year for the Canadian Ski School at Ste. Marguerite. An attempt is being made to secure a club house at St. Sauveur.

On February 23, 24, and 25, McGill acts as host to the Intercollegiate Ski Union meet, and the club intends to make this event the most successful in the history of the Union.

Christmas Cards of Long Ago

(Concluded from Page 28)

The African flavour seems to have been a popular one, for it is repeated with many variations. An old coloured man, whose eyes may be made to roll effectively by a lever at the back of the card, is accompanied by this motto:

"De happies' Christmas to you! Shoo! G'long!"

And so we come, inevitably, to the "comics", of which there are an inconceivable number and variety in which the humour belongs largely to the age which produced them. There are pigs masquerading as Irishmen carrying shillelaghs and remarking "Och! the crathers!" There is a hare in hunting costume smoking a cigar, accompanied by the explanation, "One of the Harestocracy." Postmen fall down on slippery ice and spill all their letters; a monk, accompanied by the legend "Great Expectations," looks over the fence at a large pig; a cat dances before a mouse playing a banjo; bad boys snowball a "peeler"; an old lady slips and drops several eggs which are obviously not Grade A; and there is a dog-milkman with a milk-wagon and the words "The milk of human kindness, pure and unadulterated. Families supplied."

* * * *

And so, not inappropriately, to an end. For though these cards may seem to our present taste not always beautiful where beauty once was seen, nor humorous enough to bring again the hearty laugh which once echoed in Victorian drawing-rooms, yet behind all these cards, of whatever shape and size and subject, there lay the kindly thought for others, the message of goodwill and peace, the assurance that out of sight was not out of mind; and this same message we of to-day still send with the Christmas cards that we think appropriate and beautiful.

Between the Book-ends

WITH Christmas at hand, book lists are flooding the mails. London reported heavy cancellations of publishing plans when war threatened in September, and the New York spring season is said to have been the worst in years. But the winter lists suggest that the gloomy days are past. The number of books already issued, or promised, is vast and the variety seems all that could be desired.

In Canada the late Sir Robert Borden's two-volume memoir is the book of the day. It is controversial, I am told, as such a work is bound to be, and that it will engender heat wherever politically-minded Canadians are gathered goes without saying. On the radio I heard a critic of the work deplore the absence of indiscretions, a strange point of attack, I thought, in these days when the discretion of statesmen—and of their editors—is more important, perhaps, than ever before. The same reviewer, however, quoted lines which satisfied me that neither Sir Robert, nor Mr. Henry Borden, who edited the book, had at all timorously pulled their punches.

Among Canadiana, another book that will be discussed—and may be controversial—is Colonel Wilfrid Bovey's "French-Canadians of Today." No English-speaking Canadian writes more understandingly of the personalities, politics, and problems of French Canada than the Director of Extra-Mural Relations at McGill, who, incidentally, is an honorary graduate of Laval, and it is safe to assume that his new book will be given an interested welcome.

Of particular interest to graduates of McGill are two coming books, Dr. H. E. MacDermot's life of Sir Thomas Roddick, scheduled for publication before Christmas, and Lieut.-Col. H. M. Urquhart's biography of Sir Arthur Currie, to be published in the coming year. Of Sir Thomas Roddick's career, a visible memorial is provided at the University by the Roddick Gates, but too little of his life's work is now clearly remembered even at McGill. Noted for his organization of the Canadian medical services in the North-West Rebellion campaign in 1885—his transportation of sick and wounded in barges was a memorable feat—he became a leading surgeon in Montreal and later fought stoutly to secure the passage of the Canada Medical Act ("Roddick Bill"), probably the most important and far-reaching legislation in Canadian medical history. It is fitting that an authorized biography, comprehensive, though of moderate length, is at last to find a place in Canadian shelves.

The details of the Sir Arthur Currie biography have not yet been made public, but it is known that the work upon which Colonel Urquhart has long been engaged is progressing well. In his "History of the Sixteenth Battalion" published in 1932, Colonel Urquhart proved himself to be an unusually capable historian. His appointment to write Sir Arthur's biography followed in due course, and it is certain that his book will be an outstanding Canadian publication. Watch for it! It will be a feature in 1939.

In this department of the Autumn Number, THE McGILL NEWS carried a review of Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid's "Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War" Volume One and Appendices) and in the Personals column we noted that the author was a graduate in Science of McGill. The review mentioned that the excellent two-volume work was a bargain, as it cost only a fraction of the charge for books of corresponding quality commercially produced. We now hear that some intending buyers have found difficulty in getting the book, as their booksellers did not know where the volumes could be obtained. For those interested, we may say that the books are on sale to the public at the list price, or to book-sellers at a trade discount, by the King's Printer, Ottawa. No Canadian public or reference library can afford to be without them and they merit a foremost place in private shelves. On receipt of the stated price—three dollars and fifty cents is the charge to the public—the King's Printer will forward them, post free.

Scriptor.

Britain's Rise

"Building the British Empire: To the End of the First Empire," by James Truslow Adams. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1938. 438 pp. $3.50.

In this book Mr. Adams has turned from the field of American history, where his reputation is well established, and has undertaken the task of outlining in seventeen chapters the rise of the British nation from its obscure origins in the past to the American War of Independence. At this stage, in the author's opinion, the "first" British Empire ended. A second volume is promised, bringing the story down to date, but the present fine book is complete in itself and need not, unless the reader so prefer, be regarded as one of a pair or series.

As books on the history of the British Empire abound, it is fair to ask whether or not this volume differs in any consequential degree from a multitude that have appeared before; and the answer must depend upon the value attached to Mr. Adams's comments and interpretations. Factually, his book could not be expected to contain much of importance that was new. But his interpretation of the character of the English people and of the Empire in the light of traditions derived from a momentous past is interesting and instructive.

It should not be inferred that the book will be read by everyone with unqualified delight. The descriptions of events, though brief, are clear; the language in which Mr. Adams's thoughts are expressed is excellent; but the steady unfolding of the age-long story at times makes solid reading. On the other hand, the book is not dull. More even than most historians, Mr. Adams is aware that the present is the sum of all things past; as a result, there is a fascination in following him as he reveals the historic bases upon which the Empire is founded. Battles and the succession of kings and queens are of little consequence to him in themselves; he wastes no time in describing them in detail; but he is ever at pains to point out how and in what degree they affected the life of the nation at the time and what contribution they made to the Empire of the future.

Undoubtedly the chief characteristic of this book by a noted American historian is the friendliness of the author's attitude towards British institutions — one senses this throughout — and at the same time the detachment with which he surveys the often turbulent scene. He is no partisan. Across his stage the great

and less great characters in British history pass in review — few of any real account are missing — and as they pass the work of each, be he commoner, noble, soldier, sailor, poet, priest, or king, is fairly weighed and valued. Readers who like their history in the form of "private lives", garnished with ample spice, will find little in this substantial work to please them; to others, with more serious taste, the book is warmly recommended.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.

Canada's North

"Northland Trails," by S.C. Ells. Industrial and Educational Publishing Company, Toronto. 1938. 189 pp. $2.00.

For more than thirty years, Sidney Clarke Ells, F.R.G.S., F.G.S., who graduated from McGill University in Arts in 1900 and in Science in 1908, has been in charge of engineering and exploratory work in Northern Canada, from the Province of Quebec westward to Alberta and British Columbia. As a fruit of these years and of unusual versatility, he has produced the present collection of short stories and verse, with scores of his own illustrations in black and white. The Northland in all its contrasting aspects of rugged beauty and severity is the theme that has inspired him and he is to be congratulated upon the success he has achieved. The quality of the work is uneven; but at its best it reaches a level which non-professional writers or artists too seldom attain.

In his verse, as in many of his sketches, Mr. Ells reveals keen observation. The changing seasons, the life of the wild in the North, the rigours of northern work and travel are to him an open book; his lyrics and drawings portray them with a sincerity that carries conviction. There are interesting lines in "The North," in "White Water," and in other verses, but I like "The Athabaska Trail" with its haunting

> Drip, drip, and patter, patter
> The yellow leaves fall clumsily down

conveying so simply yet so unmistakably the sense of a poem of autumn. Accompanying this poem, also later on, are full-page sketches which illustrate with remarkable vigour the old method of "tracking" goods upstream in heavy boats. These drawings are not as dramatic as the sketch, hardly needing explanation, of a masterless dog-team howling beside a black hole in river ice, but they illustrate an age-old method of transportation that is fast disappearing—or has it already disappeared? — and may yet serve as pictorial documents of historic value.

Of Mr. Ells's short stories, the majority are founded upon fact, notably "Playboy," which in its later phases is clearly based upon the Albert Johnson man-hunt in the Aklavik district in 1931-32. "Squawman," though the sophisticated reader will find it ingenuous, is a better tale than "Playboy;" "The Blazed Tree," the simplest short story in the book, is better still. In all three and in the historical sketch, "Portage La Loche," Mr. Ells displays that expert knowledge of the North that gives his work its peculiar authenticity. It is a pity that avocational books like this, recording with pen and pencil the impressions of a keen-eyed and imaginative observer in a frontier world that soon will be no more, cannot be published more often.

R.C.F.

Novelized "Life"

"Fanny Kemble: A Passionate Victorian," by Margaret Armstrong. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1938. 387 pp. $3.35.

This is the best of the three biographies of Frances Anne Kemble that have appeared in recent years. Leota Driver's "Fanny Kemble" was an adequate piece of academic work. Dorothie Bobbé's was a popular, breezy, ill-written piece of journalism. Miss Armstrong's is neither ill-written nor academic. It is almost too "slick" and professional. But it leaves one with some misgivings as to where biography ends and fiction begins, a feeling that she has effaced the border-line between the two.

The dustcover attempts to reassure us. "The story is true," it states, "all the persons are real; there are no imaginary characters, conversations, or events." This we can believe to the extent that Margaret Armstrong has utilized carefully Fanny Kemble's diaries and journals, letters and commentaries, and the vast body of material that inevitably grows up around so vivid a personality. She has selected from this all that is relevant and important, and pieced together a very clever mosaic. And she has tried her best to make it read like a novel. This is valid enough, but there are limits beyond which no biographer worthy of the name must go. Where the traditional biographer, mindful of his Boswell, proudly displays his tools and reveals to his reader how he has achieved his results, Miss Armstrong conceals hers, refuses to ask the reader's collaboration in the evaluation of the personality under examination, and consequently falls into the traps and pitfalls of biography.

In truth, Fanny Kemble's life did not require the slightest touch of the novelizing process. Set down the story of this remarkable woman without ornament and trimming, and you have an amazing record of vitality and accomplishment. A member of the great family of actors, the Kembles — her aunt was Mrs. Siddons — Fanny spent her girlhood in post-Napoleonic Europe, and the England of the romantics. She was, we might say, a perfectly formed flower of the romantic movement who, when a crisis in her family's affairs occurred, bloomed on the stage as if it had always been her garden. A tremulous, eager, sharp girl, a passionate, intense and very fiery young woman, and a majestic old lady with the grandest of grand manners, her career reached across the years from the Byronic era to the *fin de siècle* days of the "Yellow Book," first as an actress, then as a reader of Shakespeare, and as a writer. Her life in England and on the continent was that of a highly successful actress, born of a great family, cradled in art, almost ear-marked for greatness. This in itself is a story full of interest, a well-appointed drama. But Fanny Kemble's life was to be touched by more than that. She was destined to play out a drama on a much wider stage in the New World.

During her American tour she was ardently wooed, and won, by a strait-laced wealthy young Philadelphian, Pierce Butler. Consider this fine, sensitive, thoroughbred creature, thrown into the conventionalized Philadelphia setting of the middle of the last century, and later transplanted to her husband's Georgia plantation, brought face to face with the cruelty, suffering and terror of institutionalized slavery. Had she remained in England, she might never have seen the full effects of the industrial revolution in the growing slums, but

in America she was rudely planted into the heart of exploitation, at its most brutal and primitive. There are dramas within dramas in the thought of Fanny Kemble, idol of the London populace, in the rôle of a ministering angel among the negroes, of the great Kemble voice raised in that southern solitude reading the Bible to the blacks. Her pleas might soften her foolish husband, for he was by no means a Simon Legree, but they could not wipe away slavery. Her divorce, her later years in London and America as a reader of Shakespeare, her friendships with a younger generation, notably with Henry James, complete the story of her career. Everything after the Georgia experience, however, is almost anti-climactic. The real story of Fanny Kemble is that of her rise as an actress and her American experience. The rest belongs to the twilight of the Victorian era.

All this is bravely narrated by Miss Armstrong, with the one serious defect, that in wooing the muse of the novel, she has sacrificed her claim to biography.

Leon Edel.

Wrong's "Canadians"

"The Canadians: The Story of a People," by George MacKinnon Wrong. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1938. 439 pp. $4.00.

Professor G. M. Wrong's latest contribution to the fast-growing collection of available Canadiana deserves all the wide and enthusiastic recognition which it has received since its recent publication, for "The Canadians: The Story of a People" is a vivid, engrossing and authoritative book which can be enjoyed both by second year high school pupils and veteran scholars. In it the involved, and often dramatic, events which comprise our nation's history are narrated in a little more than 400 pages, representing less than twenty-four hours of reading. Despite the vastness of its theme, this book is written without apparent compression; and, although obviously a scholar's production, it is uncumbered by academic surmises, footnotes or allusions. About half the volume is filled with the events occurring in Canada prior to 1763, and the remainder covers the sequel years, from the signing of the Treaty of Paris until the present day.

Scores of Professor Wrong's summarizing sentences might be cited here to illustrate how expertly facts are woven into the crowded tapestry. For instance: "On no issue in politics are passions more intense than on frontiers." "Bigot was a dazzling swindler." "The high-spirited gentlemen of France who led expeditions to the farthest end of the Great Lakes and on to the prairie country of the west were more bent on finding a passage to the Western Sea than even on trade in furs, and they had little taste for the commonplace life of the frontier farm." Dr. Wrong describes the ageing Champlain very simply as "a rugged old man, inured to hardship, friendly, tactful and of firm will" and the luckless General Braddock as "a sensible, brave, choleric, swearing martinet, rigorous in holding to the methods of the professional soldier and of yielding nothing to those of the barbaric frontier."

This book is well printed, attractively bound in navy cloth, has two excellent maps and a full index. Its quality will undoubtedly stimulate many of its readers to take its author's "Suggestions for Further Reading," which are found in the closing pages.

Mary A. McPhail.

Looking in the Mirror

"America Now", by 36 Americans, edited by Harold E. Stearns. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. 1938. 594 pp. $3.00.

It is a modern and thoroughly practical theory that self-examination at more or less regular intervals is a sensible practice. It is not intended thus to produce a race of introverts, but it is considered valuable to give to the human body and mind at least the same attention that is given to automobile engines and parts. Applied to nations the same theory should be equally purposeful and Harold E. Stearns believes in putting it to the test.

A decade or so ago Mr. Stearns called upon experts and writers in various fields of American activity to give their impressions of the state of the nation. Now he has followed up this introspection with a new survey written by some of the same authors and some new ones.

In this 600-page picture of "America Now," thirty-six American writers, musicians, artists, industrialists, educationists, sociologists and scientists hold up the mirror to the 1938 United States and ask the American Republic to take a look at itself. This, they say, is America as it is today. Undoubtedly it has progressed since the last examination, and undoubtedly it is headed somewhere, but a little chart-making might not be out of order.

In the arts the picture presented is none too bright. American literature, according to John Chamberlain, former *Times* man and now of the editorial staff of *Fortune,* has failed to live up to the future predicted for it in 1921. Louise Bogan recalls the indicated renaissance of poetry in the twenties and blames the present decline on an elaboration of method accompanied by impoverishment of matter.

In the field of entertainment radio is accorded premier position but does not escape some scathing criticism. Radio, writes Louis R. Reid, newspaperman and critic, has some definite accomplishments to its credit, notably the resurrection of the Metropolitan Opera, but on the whole it is simply a commercialization of the cheapest form of vaudeville headlined by a ventriloquist's dummy. The motion picture industry, Mr. Reid declares, has reached, in America, its highest degree of technical excellency and with this technical skill produces millions of dollars worth of entertainment for twelve-year-old minds. On the other hand, Deems Taylor, writing of American music, refers to the great boon that radio has bestowed upon the mass of people in the United States. More Americans, he says, are appreciative of good music today than ever before, and the response of the public to good programmes has been surprisingly cordial.

Education in the United States receives some critical attention with particular scorn being heaped upon the typically-American belief that every citizen is entitled to liberty, happiness and the pursuit of an university degree. This belief, it is reported, has already produced many evil results and the suggestion is made that higher education should be restricted to those able to absorb it and make proper use of it. And proper use, it is pointed out, does not consist merely of an ability to transform education and college acquaintanceships into money-making.

The new labor movement, Communism, racial disputes, religion and industry and science are discussed at length and with considerable intelligence. With

possibly one exception, the commentators on the American scene make no attempt to embellish the picture. Occasionally they are brutally frank. They give their honest opinions and let the barbs fall where they may. Alone among those present, Roy S. Durstine, authority on advertising, lets habit interfere with conscience and produces a barrage of typical advertising copy in support of his chosen profession. To Mr. Durstine there is nothing wrong with advertising, all the Consumers' Leagues and "Twenty Million Guinea Pigs" to the contrary and nothing in American history could have been accomplished without the benefit of copy writers. As a picture of present day American advertising, Mr. Durstine's twenty pages are wasted effort and might better have been omitted entirely. Since it was not, the reader is under no obligation to "buy."

Canadians will find "America Now" a fascinating panorama because so much of the picture described as existing in the United States is applicable also to this Dominion. Canadians suffer from the same literature, the same radio programmes, the same motion pictures. They enjoy much the same types of educational systems, have similar labor and industrial problems and are more or less familiar with United States politics and religious and racial difficulties.

Leonard Knott.

Our Oriental Problem

"The Japanese Canadians," by Charles H. Young and Helen R. Y. Reid. With a Second Part on Oriental Standards of Living, by W. A. Carrothers. Edited by H. A. Innis. The University of Toronto Press, Toronto. $2.25.

What the jacket not unreasonably terms "a minor Sudeten problem," the present status and the future of "The Japanese Canadians" are admirably considered in this book by Dr. Helen R. Y. Reid and the Messrs. Charles H. Young and W. A. Carrothers. Divorced from anything which might even tend to smack of prejudice or political feeling, the collaborating writers have given to the thinking Canadian a wholly sympathetic and genuinely comprehensive account of the Orientals in our midst, with the particular emphasis, of course, on the situation in British Columbia.

The authors are as one in the belief that "it is not expected that any measures can eliminate immediately the factors contributing to the conflict between the Japanese and the Whites." But it is further agreed that a programme of amelioration, aimed to offset certain obvious aggravating circumstances, would be well worth while. That there can hardly be an alternative, if further racial conflict is to be avoided, is the note on which the book closes.

Dr. Reid and Mr. Young examine the whole question of Japanese immigration, and then proceed to analyze settlement and expansion, Japanese primary industries, their commercial activities and urban colonies, Japanese-Canadian society and its institutions, the relations between the "Whites" and the Japanese Canadians, and, finally, the social problems of the Japanese settlements. Mr. Carrothers supplies the second part of the study with a detailed and intensely interesting review of Oriental standards of living.

This, surely, is a first-class treatise on a problem which should be engaging the serious attention of Canadians, whether they be Maritimers or Westerners, because ultimately it cannot remain simply a provincial affair.

L.M.D.

A Great War Hospital

"History of No. 1 Canadian General Hospital", by Colonel Kenneth Cameron, C.M.G. Tribune Press, Sackville, N.B. 1938. 600 pp. (approximately). $4.50.

Regimental histories abound in British countries, but the London *Spectator* is authority for the statement that comprehensive histories of war-time medical units are few and far between. More than usual interest attaches, therefore, to the publication of this book, which records the professional work and accomplishments of a military hospital holding a remarkable place in Canadian history. Developed by the expansion of No. V Field Ambulance, Montreal—"the first non-permanent Militia unit in Canada at full war strength to leave its headquarters for overseas service" —No. 1 Canadian General Hospital was at first largely a McGill University unit, though it never bore the name, and a close connection with McGill was maintained until the end, that is to say until 1919 when, having treated more than one hundred thousand medical and surgical cases overseas, the hospital returned to Montreal for demobilization.

In this volume, Colonel Kenneth Cameron, B.A. '84, M.D. '87, has described the work of the unit at Valcartier, on Salisbury Plain, and during more than three years at Etaples and Trouville in France. He writes authoritatively, with complete simplicity, and his story is impressive, whether it deals with the hardships of Salisbury Plain, the professional accomplishment of the unit in England and France, the day-by-day activities of the personnel, or, by contrast, with the horror of the night air-raid in May, 1918, which strewed the grounds of the burning hospital with dead and dying.

Perhaps the chief feature of the book lies in the thoroughness with which the medical and surgical work of the unit is described. No lay reviewer may assess the value of the studies and researches mentioned—in cerebro-spinal fever, in tetanus, in pneumonia, in fractures, in chest wounds, in head wounds, to mention only a few—but the record is obviously one to which the Canadian Army Medical Corps and the hospital staff may point with enduring pride. This is the more scientific phase of the narrative; recorded also is the moving story of the ordinary care of the host of fighting men, who, to a total equalling the strength of more than four complete divisions of the British Army, were admitted and treated by the medical, surgical, and nursing staffs for the wounds, illnesses, or injuries from which they suffered. No single volume could adequately tell the tale of such a host—each man had a story all his own—but Colonel Cameron, with memories of the great convoys of patients in and out, of the sometimes overflowing wards and tents, of the tense operating theatres, of days of sunshine and days of storm, has woven from the myriad incidents of those crowded years a tapestry of war and hospital life that is comprehensive and convincing.

As this review is written from an uncompleted copy of the book and, alas, in haste, full details regarding the binding, format, and appearance of the volume cannot be given. Every indication, however, promises a book as handsome in appearance as it is inspiring in text. To the author, for labour more monumental than any but he can know, and to those who have helped to make his great work possible, congratulations upon the success their efforts have achieved are respectfully tendered. The volume they have pro-

duced will hold a place in the medical and military annals of Canada as enviable as the place in history held by the great hospital whose work the volume describes.

R. C. Fetherstonhaugh.

Schisms and 'Isms

"Insanity Fair: A European Cavalcade," by Douglas Reed. Covici, Friede, New York. 420 pp. $3.00.

Fashion has entered the book world today. It is a matter of opinion whether or not the comparatively recent advent of the "book cycle" must ultimately prove a hindrance to good literature. The Emil Ludwig style of biography has had its countless imitators, for example. Now we are being treated to a list of observations or autobiographies from the pens of newspaper correspondents. These men, it would seem on the surface at least, are eminently equipped to examine the turmoil about them, wherever they be. It is reasonably presumed that a newspaperman stationed in Prague or Moscow or London or Suva or Hobart is in an all too rare position to enjoy the intimate associations of public figures and to appreciate more clearly the tide of affairs. From the standpoint, therefore, of current history, such books should by all odds fill the bill admirably.

In the case of Mr. Reed's "Insanity Fair," which ranges the length and breadth of contemporary Europe, a reviewer is frankly at a loss for words. Well, perhaps not entirely at a loss; more possibly afraid that he might unguardedly use too many words. Such is the effect upon him of Mr. Reed's forceful style of writing. As one closes this volume, there is an almost overwhelming tendency to take out the typewriter and pound the keys in an enthusiastic appraisal of Reed's succinct summary of what has and is being done in the Europe of our day. Even after deliberately permitting his "Insanity Fair" to simmer for a time, the tendency is virtually as strong.

Reed's method is as fascinating as the facts which he reveals. The book assumes the form of an autobiography in the course of which the author remains in the background as he sketches the turmoil which has been the European scene over the past two decades. One is ever aware that the events and people are being viewed by a distinct pair of eyes, yet these very events and people take precedence over the personal quality of the story.

After the Great War a broken individual, Reed tried his hand at various pieces of work, from selling maps to country squires in England, to working at a menial job in Fleet Street. His presence in that arena of printer's ink and journalistic miracles, however, was, in the vernacular, a "break." Almost before he knew it, Reed was secretary to Lord Northcliffe while the latter was bringing his days on this earth to a close. Thenceforth it was but a natural step to a staff correspondent's post on *The Times*. Reed was "made."

When a journalist is "made"—and there can be no more graphic term for it—you are sometimes moved to question his subsequent motive and method. Justly or not, one wonders about Duranty's success and Mowrer's purpose and Vincent Sheean's inviolability and Gunther's veracity. There may not be, and probably is not, any foundation for such views on a lay reader's part. The fact is that the feeling remains. One cannot escape it in the case of Reed. Mr. Reed writes in journalism's best traditions. He is lucid and arresting and his work, in the main, carries conviction. But, as when newspapermen are "made," he is frightfully dogmatic.

He is outspoken in favour of American journalistic practices, for example, as compared to those of British papers, believing the latter alone to be "fair game" for any one who wants to vent a little temper. He thinks that Hitler has failed in his Jewish pogroms, since he has neglected the all-important fields of trade and commerce. Events have transpired since Reed wrote these words to render his arguments rather negative in this respect. These are only a few instances of his rash predictions and declarations. On the other hand, he was sufficiently alert in his Continental peregrinations to see the writing on the wall,—the annexation of Austria, the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia and the prevalent trend in English political circles.

It is not the purpose of a sound review to retail the contents of any book. Its main duty is to convey, as fairly as possible, the quality of the contents of that book. In this respect it may be honestly recorded that "Insanity Fair" is a glib, sometimes thrilling, sometimes impressive, always compelling narrative of the queer procession of developments in Europe during the past twenty years. Reed is a journalistic expert. If I had written this review immediately after putting down his "Insanity Fair," I should probably have said that he is a journalistic wonder. But, expert or wonder, his "Insanity Fair" is a journalistic *tour de force.*

David M. Legate.

Pre-Civil War

"March of the Iron Men: A Social History of Union Through Invention," by Roger Burlingame. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Illustrated. 500+xvi pp. $3.75.

The story of the United States up to the Civil War is here retold, but the familiar outline is presented with a new emphasis. Where Professor Turner interpreted American development in terms of the western frontier, Mr. Burlingame interprets it in terms of technological factors. His thesis is adumbrated in the sub-title: "A Social History of Union Through Invention"—a loose federation of separate communities was welded into a strong national unity by the "March of the Iron Men."

These "Iron Men" are inventions in the broadest sense; they are not only machines, but devices that answer a social need, for example, the system of sending out indentured servants to supply labour when there was a crying need for it. Invention as an evolution thus responding to social demands is not a wholly novel idea. It has been elaborated by Dr. S. C. Gilfillan in "The Sociology of Invention;" the physical principles of the steam engine are explained by engineering, but how this engine came to be invented must be explained by psychology and sociology. It is in the light of this interesting philosophy of history that the American story has been rewritten.

Mr. Burlingame lays no claim to being either a professional historian or a professional technician. He is indeed aware that scores from both camps are likely to attack his conclusions, criticize his omissions, question his interpretation. This is both inevitable and desirable. At all events Mr. Burlingame has done scholarship an admirable service. Building from stones quarried by specialists—the detached, unrelated monographs read by a limited public—he has given their work significance by giving it place in this thought-provoking synthesis.

The Pennsylvania rifle, the cotton gin, the steam engine, the telegraph, the revolver, the sewing machine —each is discussed and its social and economic implications analyzed. Given the approach of this volume, the claims of individual inventors to have been *first* are quickly dismissed. Even were it possible to establish priority quite definitively in every case, it would scarcely be important, since no single worker is completely original. Of very necessity his progress depended upon the findings of countless labourers in many countries. Old romantic tales of invention are properly brushed aside where they stress the accidental element—as though it were more worthy to stumble upon a process than to reach it by effort, whether of the old trial and error method or of the later scientific discipline.

A thesis can be like a pair of glasses, affording us a clearer picture of old facts in new juxtaposition; a thesis can be like the bed of Procrustes, treating facts as that robber treated the victims he tied to the bed, cutting or stretching them to fit it. Mr. Burlingame's thesis does both. His text is amply illustrated and his statements are usually well documented, but his enthusiasm seems to carry him a little far on occasion. He writes, for instance, that women and children enjoyed the opportunity of working in factories. In his desire to express the unique character of American history, may he perhaps not overdraw the brightness of the American industrial scene?

By the end of the Civil War for good or for ill the American pattern was cut. If the struggle brought political unity that was made possible by the pre-existent social unity created by the "March of the Iron Men." Regarding the problems of today brought about by this "march," we are left only with a question: Can Technology this time supply a solution to unemployment, or, is it not time for sociology to take a hand in invention?

Maysie MacSporran.

Penitentials

"Medieval Handbook of Penance," by John T. McNeil and Helena M. Gamer. The Columbia University Press, New York. 1938. Illustrated. 476+xiv pp. $4.75.

This book is another in the "Records of Civilization" series which has been undertaken by the Department of History of Columbia University, under the general editorship of Austin P. Evans, Ph.D., Professor of History. It constitutes a translation of the principal *libri poenitentiales* and selections from related documents.

We have here a record of the handbooks of penance which evidently had an extensive circulation and exercised a function of great importance. They were, in the main, designed for the use of priests in confessional, and the majority of them were written in Latin. Occasionally, however, they were provided in the layman's own tongue.

It is an illuminating record of the religious phase of life in their time, particularly the "questions" as revealed here. There can be little doubt, certainly, that the collaborating authors, John T. McNeill (who is a graduate of McGill, incidentally) and Helena M. Gamer, must have been faced with a formidable task in the matter of compilation and translation. Apart from the actual translations, which carry many invaluable footnotes, there is a most informative introduction in which is set forth the history of penance and in which also several debatable theories are considered.

D. G.

Bronze Plaque Commemorates Career of Sir Arthur Currie

TABLETS commemorating the careers of three distinguished sons of Middlesex County, Ontario —Sir Arthur Currie, Hon. Edward Blake and Sir George Ross—were unveiled in the Middlesex County Court House on November 21 at a ceremony under the auspices of the London and Middlesex Historical Society. Short addresses were given on the careers of each of the men, that on Sir Arthur Currie being delivered by Col. Walter James Brown, Executive Secretary of the University of Western Ontario.

Speaking as one who had been "actively associated with Sir Arthur Currie on the fields of battle in France and Flanders" and as an observer of "his work and influence during the time he was at McGill University," Col. Brown said, in part:

"During the crisis of 1914-18 when civilization itself was in jeopardy, a son of Middlesex County was selected in the person of Arthur William Currie to lead the Canadian forces in France and Flanders. His success in the field was marked, while at the close of the War he became a university administrator and rose to a high position of influence and authority.

"It is fitting that a bronze plaque should be erected in this County building by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada to commemorate the work of Sir Arthur Currie who attained prominence in Canadian and world affairs."

As Principal of McGill University, the speaker continued, "Sir Arthur Currie brought his fresh vigorous mind to play on the problems attendent on administering a great modern university and his success is attested by the place that McGill continues to hold among the highest academic institutions of the world. The same characteristics that made Sir Arthur Currie a great commander, made him also a great educator . . . . That he was able to fit into McGill University as he did was a mark of genius.

"His outstanding qualities of mind enabled the public to recognize him as one of the really great Canadians. He possessed a high moral courage and an unswerving adherence to the course he believed right . . . . . He was a leader rather than a ruler, and a leader who never failed to gain the trust of his followers."

During the course of his comments on Sir Arthur's military career, Col. Brown remarked: "He had a great love for soldiers and took a personal interest in their welfare. It was this quality which made him a leader and a friend. He never knowingly hurt people's feelings. He always put the best construction on events. He asked for and received the greatest loyalty and the best service of which his men were capable."

"When we come to the period of his work as administrator of McGill University the field of action is entirely different, but the principles that guided him still held," Col. Brown declared as he neared the conclusion of his address. "His love of youth, his confidence in the future of Canada and the British Empire, his determination to train men who would make themselves great citizens of this country, and his idealism help to brush aside the petty things that occurred within institutional circles. The fact that he was always a student and read widely and thoroughly and kept his mind in training made him a highly efficient head of a university."

Annual Meeting of the Council

DUE to the illness of John T. Hackett, K.C., retiring President of the Graduates' Society, Dr. F. S. Patch, First Vice-President, occupied the chair at the annual meeting of the Graduate Council held in the Arts Building of the University on Friday, November 4. Summaries of the reports delivered at this meeting follow.

Honorary Secretary's Report

A. S. Bruneau, Honorary Secretary, reporting on the operations of the Executive Committee since the semi-annual meeting held on May 10, stated that the meetings of the Committee had been mainly devoted to discussion of the Gymnasium-Armoury project. The Committee, however, had also found time to read and approve the report presented by a sub-committee—composed of John T. Hackett, K.C., Hugh Crombie and A. S. Bruneau—which had been appointed to revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society. Membership had been maintained, he added, and stood at 2,981—a drop of eighty-eight in the membership of the Montreal Branch being offset by increases in the rolls of other branches.

Honorary Treasurer's Report

Submitting the financial report of the Society for the year ended 30th September, 1938, J. W. McCammon, Honorary Treasurer, stated that the current position is normal with assets in excess of liabilities to the extent of approximately $600. Surplus balance to the credit of revenue and expenditure account stood at $1,559.46 as compared with $1,075.70 at September 30, 1937, an increase of approximately $485, he said. This additional surplus arose from an excess of revenue over expenditure for the year of $394.25, plus the recovery of $89.35 from expired transportation credits.

Summaries of the accounts of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund, and of the Graduates Endowment Fund, were included in the auditors' report at the request of the Executive Committee, Mr. McCammon explained, but the respective treasurers of each fund would submit their own reports.

Membership dues totalled $6,697 as compared with $6,514 in 1937, the Honorary Treasurer pointed out. This was the result of (1) a new arrangement with the Montreal Branch whereby the Parent Society receives fifty cents per member in payment of clerical and other services rendered in place of an indefinite amount representing the balance available after meeting the expenses of this branch, and (2) an increase of approximately $300 received from other branch societies.

Copies of the balance sheet, of the statement of revenue and expenditure, of the surplus account, and of the Montreal Branch's revenue and expenditure account, which were tabled by the Honorary Treasurer, appear on the following pages.

McGill News Report

In the absence of R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Chairman of the Editorial Board of The McGill News, Dr. H. E. MacDermot, Vice-Chairman, read the report for the year ending with the publication of the Autumn Number, 1938, which had been prepared by the Chairman. Operating on its customary basis (a share of the advertising revenue), the cost of publishing the magazine exceeded receipts by $395.44, this deficit being $19.83 less than that for the previous year, the report showed.

Valuable recommendations for the improvement of the magazine, as to format, type and other features, had been made by a sub-committee headed by D. M. Legate, the report stated, the first effects of which would appear in the current issue. While there had been no change in the general policy of the magazine during the year, the Board had made a small sum available for the remuneration of contributors, economy of space making this possible without increasing the total expenditure.

Mr. Fetherstonhaugh's report included an appreciation of the co-operation of the members of the Board, of the Editor and of the Secretary, and of the help rendered by the officers of the Society and by the University staff. "The News is more than ever willing to co-operate in every way to foster the interests of the Society and of McGill," the Chairman concluded.

Dr. MacDermot added to the report a sincere tribute to the constructive leadership of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh.

Athletics Board

Speaking as Representative of the Society on the Athletics Board, G. L. Vickerson outlined briefly the activities of the Board since its inception in 1923. Of especial interest was his revelation that the outstanding debt on the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium had been almost paid off. From a peak of $64,500 in 1923, this debt was steadily reduced until it reached the low level of $7,000 in 1932. While necessary repairs increased this figure to $20,000 shortly afterwards, it had again been reduced during recent years and at May 31 last stood at $9,500. There were indications, he said, that an appreciable part of this sum would be liquidated this year. The annual budget of the Athletics Board, he added, approximated $40,000.

THE GRADUATES' SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1938

(SURPLUS ACCOUNT)

To Balance of Credit—30th September, 1937	$1,075.79
Add: Recovery from expired transportation credit written off 30th September, 1937	89.35
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the year	394.32
Balance at Credit—30th September, 1938 (Surplus)	$1,559.46

MONTREAL BRANCH SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1938

Revenue from Annual Subscriptions	$3,118.00
Less: Portion retained by Parent Society at $2.50 per Member	2,600.00
Available for use by Montreal Branch	518.00
Less: Expenses incurred for Montreal Branch	226.05
Balance at Credit of Montreal Branch (Surplus)	$291.95

Note: This amount is NOT carried as part of the Surplus of the Parent Society. It is independent Surplus of the Montreal Branch Society.

In the absence of Walter Molson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund, the Honorary Secretary read his report which revealed assets having a book value of $91,555 and a market value of $93,880. Gross revenue for the year was reported at $4,297, while voluntary subscriptions totalled $95 although funds were not actively solicited. In reply to a question asked by G. McL. Pitts, Dr. Patch stated that it had been deemed inexpedient to solicit further subscriptions until pledges made to the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund had been collected.

Graduates Endowment Fund

Reporting verbally on the activities of the Board of Governors, H. B. McLean, Representative of the Society on the Board, stated that there had been no meeting since January. He declared, however, that the University's annual financial statement was in the hands of the Visitor and that it was likely that McGill would show a considerably reduced deficit for the year.

Board of Governors

The Honorary Secretary reported that the following had been elected to office in the Society: John T. Hackett, K.C., as Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors for a three-year term; H. A. Crombie as President for a term of two years; Dr. Charles R. Bourne as First Vice-President for a two-year term; E. G. McCracken as Second Vice-

Election of Officers

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE

	Year 1937-38		Year 1936-37	
Revenue from Membership Dues:				
Montreal Branch Society—				
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member	$2,080.00		$2,226.00	
Branch Society's allotment to Parent Society for clerical services, etc. at 50c per member	520.00			
Branch Society's share at $1.00 per member			$1,113.00	
Less: Expenses paid for its account			707.84	405.16
		2,600.00		2,631.16
Alumnae Society—				
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member	410.00		404.00	
Less: Allotment to Alumnae Society in lieu of clerical services, etc. at $1.00 per member	202.00		202.00	
		208.00		202.00
Other Branch Societies—				
Parent Society's share at $2.00 per member		1,619.00		1,316.00
Members with no Branch Affiliation—				
Parent Society's share at $3.00 per member		2,270.00		2,365.40
		$6,697.00		$6,514.56
Interest on:				
Deposits		14.33		13.08
Investments		377.80		290.41
		392.13		303.49
McGill News:				
Advertising Administration—				
Advertising Revenue—35%		1,816.15		1,822.80
Less: Agents' Commission	292.50		233.70	
Expenses	90.29		33.89	
		382.79		267.59
		1,433.36		1,555.21
Publishing—				
Advertising Revenue—65%	3,388.17		3,396.89	
Subscriptions	37.00		18.00	
	3,425.17		3,414.89	
Less: Cost of Publishing	3,820.61	— 395.44	3,830.16	— 415.27
		1,037.92		1,139.94
TOTAL REVENUE		$8,127.05		$7,957.99

EXPENDITURE

Salaries		$5,885.86		$5,860.10
Printing, Postage, Stationery, etc.		996.19		1,114.81
Provision for Depreciation on Furniture and Fixtures		468.02		441.25
Miscellaneous		184.77		110.66
Publicity		114.70		20.00
Travelling Expenses		45.58		87.13
Bank Charges		37.61		39.22
Provision for Unpaid Advertising		.....		113.20
		$7,752.73		$7,786.37
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure for the Year		394.32		171.62
		$8,127.05		$7,957.99

President for the unexpired term (one year) of the late Col. G. E. Reid; Dr. Fraser B. Gurd and C. K. McLeod, as members of the Executive Committee, and Dr. A. Randolph Bazin, James P. Anglin, W. de M. Scriver, Mrs. J. W. McCammon and D. Lorne Gales as members of the Graduate Council, all for two year terms.

At this point Dr. F. S. Patch formally introduced Mr. Crombie who thereupon took the chair. A. R. M. MacLean then moved a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring officers.

Miscellaneous Matters

The revision of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society was the next item on the agenda. After the meeting had given careful consideration to the matter and discussed various points in detail it was moved by A. S. Bruneau and seconded by Mr. Pitts that the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws be enacted by the Council, subject to approval by the entire membership of the Society by letter ballot.

Mr. Pitts moved and Dr. Gurd seconded an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Mr. Bruneau for the preparation of the draft of the revisions and his subsequent explanations.

With regard to the Gymnasium-Armoury project, Mr. Crombie announced that the plans had now reached the stage where authority had been given to call for tenders.

The following were elected to serve on the Nominating Committee for three-year terms: Dr. F. S. Patch, Dr. R. R. Struthers and E. A. Cushing.

McDonald, Currie & Company were reappointed as auditors for the ensuing year.

Reports of the activities of five of the Branch Societies were delivered at the meeting. Col. A. F. Duguid spoke on behalf of the Ottawa Valley Graduates Society; Rev. E. M. Taylor included a brief review of the history of the District of Bedford Branch in his resume of this Society's year; Miss Grace Gardner reported on the outlook for the Alumnae Society; F. G. Robinson read a written report of the activities of the Montreal Branch during 1937-38, and E. G. McCracken delivered a report for the McGill Society of Ontario. Details of the activities of these branches appear elsewhere in this number of the NEWS, or have been published in previous issues.

Mr. Crombie announced that plans were under way for the establishment of branch societies at Sudbury and Port Arthur, Ont., and for a revival of the branches in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1938

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	$3,498.06	
Accounts Receivable—Life Membership	40.00	
do. —Advertisers, McGILL NEWS	785.20	
		$4,323.26
Investments: (Approximate Market Value $10,121.00)	9,474.20	
Add: Interest accrued to date	143.53	
		9,617.73
Deferred Charges:		
Unexpired Travelling Credits	285.90	
Prepaid Mailing Expense	148.00	
		433.90
Furniture and Equipment:	4,680.20	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	3,690.35	
		989.85
		15,364.74
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:		
Cash in Bank	31.36	
Investments 10,441.15		
Add: Interest accrued to date 187.94		
(Approximate Market Value of Securities $11,099.00)	10,629.09	
		10,660.45
The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund:		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	124,382.94	
Pledges Receivable due 1936	1,038.15	
do. 1937	7,180.74	
do. 1938	17,178.25	
do. 1939	11,022.00	
do. 1940	682.00	
do. 1941	25.00	
		161,509.08
The Endowment Fund:		
Cash in Bank	4,252.01	
Investments—at cost (Approximate Market Value $83,100.00)	80,803.20	
Mortgage Loan	6,500.00	
		91,555.21
		$279,089.48

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Subscriptions Paid in Advance	$2,589.00	
Due to Branch Societies	484.95	
Accounts Payable	632.98	
		$3,706.93
Surplus:		
Commutation Fund Account—		
Balance as at 30th September 1937	9,898.35	
Add: Life Memberships Paid	200.00	
	10,098.35	
Revenue and Expenditure Account—		
Balance	1,559.46	
		11,657.81
		15,364.74
The Sir William Dawson Memorial Library Fund:		
Balance as at 30th September, 1937	10,476.72	
Add: Interest on Investments less Donation	177.89	
Interest on Savings Account	5.84	
		10,660.45
The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium and Armoury Fund:		
Total Subscriptions to 30th September, 1938	174,307.22	
Revenue from Sale of Cigarettes	3,535.65	
Interest	1,878.27	
	179,721.14	
Deduct: Expenses to 30th September, 1938	18,212.06	
		161,509.08
The Endowment Fund:		
Balance as at 30th September, 1937	92,495.52	
Add: Subscribed during year	95.00	
	92,590.52	
Less: Loss on securities redeemed during year	171.95	
Excess of Disbursements over Revenue for year	863.36	
	1,035.31	
		91,555.21
		$279,089.48

Graduates' Society Branch Activities

St. Francis District Branch

Rev. E. C. Amaron, Principal of Stanstead College, Stanstead, Que., was elected President of the St. Francis District Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual dinner meeting held in Sherbrooke, Que., on October 15. Other officers elected were: Vice-President, Dr. C. L. Brown, of Ayer's Cliff; Secretary, B. N. Holtham, and Treasurer, H. E. Grundy, both of Sherbrooke. Appointed as Councillors were: Dr. S. A. Banfill, of East Angus; G. M. Boyd, of Asbestos; Dr. J. B. Winder, of Lennoxville; and Dr. C. E. Manning, of Richmond.

The retiring President, Dr. W. W. Lynch, of Sherbrooke, presided at the meeting which was attended by a representative group of McGill graduates from all sections of the Eastern Townships. After he had outlined briefly the aims and activities of the Branch, he introduced Dr. F. S. Patch, of Montreal, President of the Canadian Medical Association and retiring First Vice-President of the Parent Society.

In the course of an informal address, Dr. Patch commented on the successes being enjoyed by McGill's football teams this year and, in a reminiscent mood, recounted many humorous incidents of his college days.

Referring to Dr. L. W. Douglas, Dr. Patch told of the successful way in which he was filling his difficult position, stating that already he had entrenched himself firmly in the respect of all those connected with McGill. After paying tribute to the new Principal, Dr. Patch outlined what is being done for, and the hopes and plans of, McGill. Reviewing the financial situation of the University, he told how it was emerging slowly but surely from the effects of the depression, and expressed the hope that in the near future the Governors would see fit to continue the expansion which had been temporarily halted by economic conditions.

The speaker also referred to the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium, stating that it had been definitely decided to start building next spring. Dr. Patch paid tribute to the benefactors who made this possible, and also expressed sorrow at the recent passing of Col. Herbert Molson, whose loss to McGill will be irreparable. In closing, he told of the work of the Graduates' Society, and in urging a greater interest in the Society, reminded the alumni of their debt to their Alma Mater.

Following Dr. Patch's address a toast to McGill was proposed after which the Secretary of the Branch, B. N. Holtham, thanked the speaker.

R. A. Sim, of the McGill Extension Department, gave a brief summary of the work in adult education which the University is starting among the English-speaking people of the Eastern Townships this year.

The Treasurer's report, showing an increase in the membership fees and a substantial surplus on the year's operations, was read by Mr. Grundy.

The new president, Rev. Mr. Amaron, then delivered a short address, in which he praised the unstinting efforts of both Dr. Lynch and Mr. Holtham and asked for the continued co-operation of the members in keeping the spirit of Old McGill active in the Eastern Townships.

Montreal Branch

F. Gerald Robinson, B.A. '05, was unanimously elected President of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University for a two-year term at the tenth annual meeting held in the McGill Union on October 18. Those elected to fill the other vacant offices were: F. H. Mackay, M.D., C.M. '12, Honorary Treasurer; Frank B. Common, B.A. '13, M.A. '14, B.C.L. '17, Robert R. McLernon, B.Com. '35, A. Deane Nesbitt, B.Eng. '33, R. I. C. Picard, B.A. '31, M.A. '32 and A. L. Walsh, D.D.S. '20, members of the Executive Council.

Reviewing the year's activities, P. P. Hutchison, Honorary Secretary, pointed out that an effort was made to increase the usefulness of the Branch, particularly by bringing the graduates into closer touch with the affairs of the University. Soon after Principal L. W. Douglas took office at the beginning of 1938 the officers informed him that they wished to cooperate with him in every way, he said, and no new major activity was launched pending an indication from the Principal as to how the Montreal graduates might be of the greatest service to McGill.

Briefly enumerating the year's activities, Mr. Hutchison referred to the Annual Smoker held in February, to the support given to the Graduates' Athletic Club and to the Founder's Day Dinner held on October 6 last. Touching on the subject of membership he stated that no concerted campaign had been undertaken but that it was felt that membership in the Society, particularly in Montreal, could and should be much larger and with this thought in mind an attempt was made to show as many graduates as possible that the Society was worthy of their support not only because of its current accomplishments but on account of its potential value to the University. At the end of the fiscal year, he added, the membership of the Branch was 1,040 as compared with 1,113 on September 30, 1937.

The financial report, submitted by E. A. Cushing, the retiring Honorary Treasurer, showed total receipts of $1,180, comprised of $1,038 from membership dues and a profit of $142 on the Smoker. Disbursements totalled $888, including $520 (50 cents per member) paid to the Parent Society to cover secretarial and office expenses, and a grant of $240 to the Graduates' Athletic Club. Thus, at the end of the fiscal year, $292 stood at the Branch's credit on the books of the Parent Society.

During the course of his remarks, H. A. Crombie, retiring President, attributed the drop in membership to the delay in bringing the Gymnasium Armoury project to the construction stage. He pointed out, however, that the difficulties had been overcome and assured the meeting that, barring unforeseen complications, actual work on the building would begin next spring and that it would be ready for occupancy in time for the opening of the 1939-40 session.

After he had been formally introduced by Mr. Crombie, Mr. Robinson, the newly-elected President, took the chair. During the course of a brief address he asked for the continued support of the members in the development of the work of the Society and declared that it would be the policy of the Montreal Branch to sup-



Photographs of Messrs. Burland, Crombie and Wickenden by Blank & Stoller; of Hon. Mr. Stockwell by International Press; of Mr. Robinson by Notman; of Mr. Ker by Hubert Beckett.

Top row, *left to right:* G. HAROLD BURLAND, President, Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society; HUGH CROMBIE, President, Parent Society; HON. R. F. STOCKWELL, President, District of Bedford Branch. Bottom row: J. F. WICKENDEN, President, St. Maurice Valley Branch; F. GERALD ROBINSON, President, Montreal Branch; F. I. KER, Acting President, McGill Society of Ontario.

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port whole-heartedly the Principal and the Board of Governors in whatever activities they undertook for the advancement of the University.

The new officers and members of the Executive Council — who had been elected unanimously after H. E. Herschorn, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, had presented his report — were then introduced to the meeting by the President. On motion of G. McL. Pitts, an unanimous vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers and councillors: H. A. Crombie, E. A. Cushing, C. K. McLeod, Dr. W. G. McNally and H. E. O'Donnell. Dr. D. Sclater Lewis, L. H. Ballantyne and S. B. Millen were elected as members of the Nominating Committee, replacing Prof. O. N. Brown, J. A. De Lalanne, and Col. W. C. Nicholson whose terms of office had expired.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

G. Harold Burland was elected President of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual meeting held in the Chateau Laurier Hotel, Ottawa, on November 9. He succeeds H. Aldous Aylen, K.C. Other officers elected were: Honorary President, Dr. P. D. Ross; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Dr. T. H. Leggett, G. Gordon Gale, Dr. G. S. MacCarthy and Major-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton; Vice-Presidents, Dr. R. L. Gardner, Dr. R. W. Boyle, Dr. Warren S. Lyman and Alan K. Hay; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. Westland; Honorary Assistant Secretary, C. Maxwell Taylor; Executive Committee, Miss Beverley Sterns, Miss Phyllis Davies, Dr. L. P. MacHaffie, R. G. Bangs, Brig.-Gen. H. F. McDonald, Rev. H. J. Keith; representatives to the Graduates' Council, Col. A. F. Duguid and H. A. Aylen, K.C.; Historian, R. C. Berry.

Mr. Aylen, who presided during the business part of the meeting, announced that the bursary of $100 donated by P. D. Ross in memory of his father and the $50 bursary from Mrs. Ami in memory of Dr. H. Ami were being continued. The Society voted to continue its bursary of $75.

Winners this year of the scholarships were all from Ottawa. The Ross bursary, given to the student in the Ottawa Valley who comes first in University entrance examinations, was won by Harry R. Horwitz, Lisgar Collegiate; the Society bursary, for the student placing second, by William F. Davey, Glebe Collegiate; and the Ami bursary, for the student placing third, by Walter H. D. Hanchet, Glebe Collegiate.

Mr. Westland reported an increase in the Society's membership and stated that the bank balance had been slightly increased over the preceding year. The Annual Dance at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on February 4, the principal social function held during the year, attracted a record attendance of over 300, he said. Mr. Westland also announced that the Society had made a special grant of $75 to the Students' Society to assist a large delegation of McGill undergraduates to attend a conference at Winnipeg during the Christmas recess.

Col. Duguid reported on the activities of the Graduates' Council.

Dr. W. D. Woodhead, former Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science and now Head of the Department of Classics, who was the guest speaker, declared that the spirit of McGill had never been better, never more optimistic or more hopeful. One of the reasons was that the graduates had never shown such interest in the University, he said, and another was that McGill was making a great effort to aid worthy but needy students.

Last year, Dr. Woodhead added, the University had distributed $43,000 in bursaries and scholarships to 275 students in the various faculties. Where before most scholarships were for one year, now the University told the scholarship winner that if he kept up his record the financial contribution would be continued.

Dr. Woodhead was introduced by Mr. Burland and thanked by Dr. T. H. Leggett.

Chicago Branch

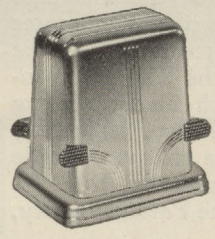
Charles B. Magrath, B.Sc. '10, has been elected President of the Chicago Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University. Other officers elected for 1938-39 are Watson Boyes, M.A. '25, Ph.D., Vice-President, and Clement C. Clay, M.D. '32, Secretary.

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District of Bedford Branch

Hon. R. F. Stockwell, K.C., was elected President of the District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual meeting held in Knowlton, Que., in mid-September. Other officers elected were: Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, Vice-President for Brome; W. F. Bowles, K.C., Vice-President for Missisquoi; Dr. E. Blake, Vice-President for Shefford; Rev. E. M. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer.

The minutes of the last annual meeting, held on September 4, 1937, were read and adopted.

The Secretary then read accounts of the meetings of the Scholarship Committee, stating that the scholarship is now valued at $140, with the capital amount now above $3,500, and that Col. Stockwell had suggested that as soon as conditions warrant a canvass be made to raise at least $1,500, so as to bring the capital amount to $5,000. The Scholarship Committee is a standing committee and is as follows: Col. R. F. Stockwell, Chairman, Dr. A. C. Paintin, W. F. Bowles, K.C., W. A. Kneeland and Rev. E. M. Taylor.

The financial report, which showed a credit balance of $196.44, was then adopted.

Inspector H. D. Wells, President of the Eastern Townships Graduates' Society of Bishop's College, and Homer A. Mitchell, a member of the Bishop's College Society, were appointed corresponding members of the District of Bedford Branch.

At the close of the business meeting the members were joined by the wives and husbands of the graduates and a luncheon was held in the dining room of the Lake View Hotel. A toast to His Majesty the King was proposed by Col. Stockwell, after which an interesting address was delivered by G. B. Glassco, Executive Secretary of the Society, to which the chairman made witty response. A thoughtful address by John T. Hackett, K.C., retiring President of the Parent Society, followed.

Those present at the meeting were Col. R. F. Stockwell, P. C. Duboyce, W. A. Kneeland, W. F. Bowles, Rev. G. Addie, Inspector Wells, Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Mrs. W. D. Smith, Mrs. L. M. Knowlton, Dr. E. Blake, Jonathan Robinson, K.C., M.L.A., Rev. E. M. Taylor and G. B. Glassco.

Letters of regret at inability to attend the meeting were read by the Secretary from Mr. Gosselin, K.C., M.P., Dr. H. M. Blunt, Dr. F. H. Pickel and Mr. Cochrane.

St. Maurice Valley Branch

J. F. Wickenden, of Three Rivers, was elected President of The St. Maurice Valley Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University at the annual meeting held in the Laurentide Inn, Grand'Mere, Que., on October 1. Other officers elected were: R. B. Winsor, Shawinigan Falls, and H. G. Timmis, Grand'Mere, Vice-Presidents, and D. E. Ellis, Three Rivers, Secretary-Treasurer.

The dinner meeting was preceded by a golf tournament in which twenty-four members participated. Prize winners were: W. D. Mosher, low gross; A. C. Abbott, low net; J. F. Wickenden, high gross; and L. B. Sterling, high net.

Due to the unavoidable absence of J. MacD. Sharpe, the retiring President, F. W. Bradshaw presided at the dinner which was attended by thirty-six graduates. C. N. Crutchfield proposed the toast to sister universities and G. M. Sutherland, alumnus of Queen's University, Kingston, responded. The Secretary-Treasurer's report was presented by J. D. Converse.

McGill Society of Ontario

The importance, and at the same time the difficulty, of combinng freedom of individual thought with academic discpline and authority was stressed by Principal L. W. Douglas in an address delivered at the Annual Dinner of the McGill Society of Ontario in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on October 15. By striving towards this goal universities might aid in counteracting the tendencies which seem to threaten democracies today, he said.

The greater part of Mr. Douglas's address was a summary of the speech which he delivered at the Founder's Day Dinner in Montreal on October 6, the text of which appears elsewhere in this issue of THE McGILL NEWS.

Principal Douglas complimented both the Toronto and McGill football teams on having played "a gentleman's game" that afternoon. "Winning is important but the game is more important," he observed. "Both teams played a hard game and they played to win, but it is to their credit that they played as real sportsmen. That is the spirit that must always be maintained in intercollegiate sports."

F. I. Ker proposed the toast to Alma Mater.

The following officers were elected: Honorary President, Stephen Leacock, Montreal; President, William Wilson, Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, F. I. Ker, Hamilton, Dr. H. O Howitt, Guelph, and John Labatt, London; Secretary, E. G. McCracken, Toronto; Assistant Secretary, K. L. Carter, Toronto; and Treasurer, H. C. Davies, Toronto.

The McGill Society of Great Britain

Paul F. Sise, of Montreal, graduate and Governor of McGill University, was the guest of honour at the dinner of The McGill Society of Great Britain held in the Cafe Royal, London, on November 7, following the annual meeting of the Society. Dr. A. S. Eve, President, was in the chair and Dr. C. B. Kingston proposed the toast to the University, to which Mr. Sise responded. Among the guests were Air Commodore R. F. Mulock, B.Sc. '09, and Dr. John Beattie, formerly on the staff of the Faculty of Medicine.

At theannual meeting, which was of a routine nature, the folloving officers were re-elected: Sir Harry Brittain, Honorary President; Dr. W. Bulkeley-Evans, Honorary Vice-President; Dr. A. S. Eve, President; Dr. C. B. Kingston, Vice-President; G. E. Bell, Honorary Secretary; E. S. Fay, Honorary Treasurer; and the following Councillors: J. A. Archibald, R. O. McMurtry and Dr. A. B. Wlkes. Miss S. Wolff, Dr. P. L. Backus and W. M. B. Macdonald were elected as Councillors in place of Miss D. Stoker, Dr. W. H. Lowry and J. T. K. Crosfield.

Quebec Branch

W. R G. Ray won the W. G. Mitchell Challenge Cup at the annual golf tournament of the Quebec Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University held at the Royal Quebec Golf Club in mid-September. At a dinner following the tournament the trophy was presented to Mr. Ray by Dr. R. C. Hastings, Vice-President of the Branch.

Graduates Athletic Club

DR. G. W. HALPENNY was installed as President of the Graduates Athletic Club of McGill University at the third annual meeting held in the McGill Union on October 18. Also elected at a previous meeting of the Executive Council and installed with Dr. Halpenny as officers of the Club and members of the Council for 1938-39 were:

H. E. Herschorn, Honorary President; J. A. De Lalanne, Honorary Vice-President; Dr. A. F. Argue and Dr. Halpenny, Honorary Councillors; Fred Taylor, Vice-President and representative of the Red Birds Ski Club; John Rowat, Secretary and representative of the McGill Graduates Scarlet Runners Club; K. P. Farmer, Treasurer and representative of the McGill Graduates Hockey Club; George Jost, representative of the Red Birds Ski Club; G. C. Hammond and George Murray, representatives of the McGill Graduates Basketball Club; W. P. Sprenger and T. P. Howard, representatives of the McGill Graduates Swimming Club; Frank Nobbs, representative of the McGill Graduates Scarlet Runners Club; H. Farquharson, representative of the McGill Graduates Hockey Club; Al. Watt and T. M. Gavin, representatives of the McGill Graduates Soccer Club; Fred Urquhart and Dr. "Curly" Taylor, representatives of the McGill Graduates Football Club; a representative of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society and Major D. S. Forbes (ex-officio) as Athletics Manager of McGill University.



Rice photo

DR. G. W. HALPENNY

Reviewing the activities of the past year, J. A. De Lalanne, retiring President, who was in the chair, stated that the organization was still comprised of seven affiliated units, no new clubs having been formed during this period. He referred to the successful "football rally" sponsored by the Football Club and commented on the facilities which will be available for graduates on completion of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial

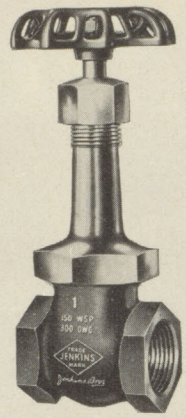
(*Continued on Page 49*)

New York Graduates Society

At the time of going to press, the officers of the New York Graduates Society of McGill University were completing plans for the annual meeting and banquet of the Society which took place at the end of November. William Terwilliger, M.D. '29, was Chairman of the Dinner Committee, and the Nominating Committee was composed of Otto Schmidt, M.D. '22, Chairman, Aubrey B. MacLean, M.D. '19, and Kingsley MacDonald, M.D. '26.

At the invitation of the Canadian Club of New York City a number of McGill graduates resident in New York attended the Club's Annual Armistice Day Dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on November 11.

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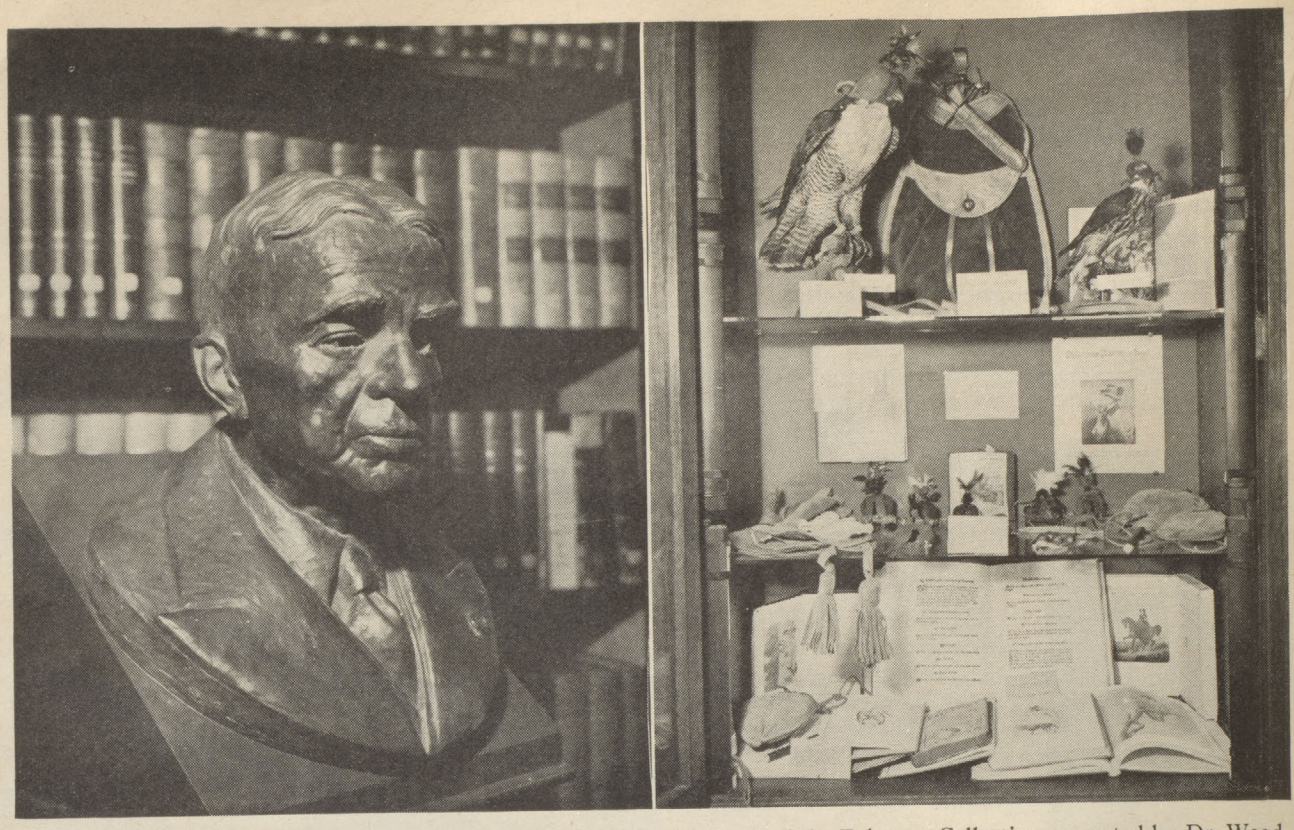
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Left, bronze bust of Dr. Casey A. Wood by G. MacG. Proctor; *right*, part of the Falconry Collection presented by Dr. Wood.

Dr. Casey A. Wood's Recent Gifts

By G. R. LOMER

AMONG the friends of the University who have added to the treasures in its Libraries and Museums, Dr. Casey A. Wood (Med. '06, Hon. LL.D. '21) occupies a special place of honour. For the space of a generation he has been judiciously and generously adding to the Medical and Redpath Libraries and Museums material that is rare, foreign, and of intrinsic interest or of historical and scientific significance. The Library of Ophthalmology, which he collected as only a specialist could who had studied and practised and taught the subject; the collection of Ceylon palm-leaf manuscripts and writing materials, which is unique on this continent and occupies a place of honour in the Redpath Library Museum; the Wood Library of Ornithology which, with the Blacker Library of Zoology, is one of the outstanding collections of its kind in the world—these he has generously given, and their value is not to be reckoned in dollars alone but in years of painstaking search which has encircled the globe and has occupied years of specialized inquiry. Few people in the ornithological field have as wide and intimate a knowledge as Dr. Wood has of the literature of the subject and still fewer have visited as many special libraries or explored more out of the way sources of information as has Dr. Wood.

This autumn he has presented to the Redpath Library a still further collection of rare Sinhalese manuscripts on palm leaves, and a complete outfit for Falconry—a subject which has recently occupied his attention. The Summer Number of THE McGILL NEWS (p. 49) contained a record of some of the rare books and manuscripts on the subject which he had already presented. Since then, Dr. Wood has sent to the Library twenty-five eighteenth century engravings of hawking and hunting by Elias Ridinger, Schlegel's *Traité de fauconnerie* (1844-53), probably the finest work ever produced on this subject, Jean de Franchière's *La fauconnerie* (1621), one of the rarest, and *Le Livre du roi Dancus*, the oldest French manuscript on the subject, as it was translated from the Latin as early as 1284, though not published until 1883.

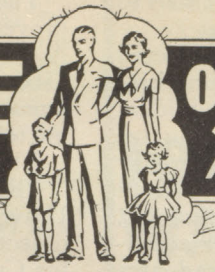
He is at present preparing for publication the first English translation of Frederick II of Hohenstaufen's *De arte Venandi cum Avibus*, with critical and historical introduction.

The Redpath Library is fortunate in being able to place in position in the Wood Library a bronze bust of Dr. Wood executed last year in Rome by G. MacG. Proctor, son of A. Phimister Proctor, a Canadian by birth, whose work is represented in many American parks, zoological gardens, and public monuments.

Sculptor's Heart Buried in Edinburgh

The heart of Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, graduate of McGill University who died last spring, was interred in St. Cuthbert's Churchyard, adjoining Prince's Gardens, Edinburgh, on September 7. Shortly before he died Dr. McKenzie expressed the wish that his heart be buried in front of the Scottish-American War Memorial of which he was the designer. The Corporation of the City of Edinburgh was unable to grant the request but offered instead burial in the historic old churchyard.

SUN LIFE of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL
SECURITY BY CO-OPERATION



Graduates Athletic Club

(*Continued from Page 47*)

Gymnasium Armoury. Referring to the current season's programme, he announced that plans were being made for the presentation of trophies and awards to McGill students and teams successful in intercollegiate competitions at a dinner or some other suitable function which would be held under the auspices of the Graduates Athletic Club.

In thanking various organizations for their support of the Club during the year, notably the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, Mr. De Lalanne said: "While members of the Graduates Athletic Club are not required to become members of the Graduates' Society, I feel that I should draw your attention to the fact that the funds of our clubs have been derived almost solely from contributions made by the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society. I hope that our members will show their appreciation by (1) continuing their own membership in the Montreal Branch and by supporting its various activities, and (2) by encouraging non-members to join."

The Treasurer's report, tabled by G. C. Hammond, showed a balance on hand of approximately $28.

Reporting on the activities of the Red Birds Ski Club, George Jost drew attention to the efforts being made to foster and encourage skiing not only at McGill but also in the schools.

W. P. Sprenger, of the McGill Graduates Swimming Club, recalled that the Club had had a successful season in Dominion, provincial and city competitions and had won the Stober trophy. Coaching of the University's swimming and water polo teams was being carried out by members of the Club, he pointed out, many of whom were also active during the year as officers of the Quebec Section of the Canadian Amateur Swimming Association and as judges of various meets.

Following Herbert Murphy's account of the successful football rally, a meeting of the Football Club was held during which a full slate of officers was elected and membership increased 500 per cent.

Reports of the McGill Graduates Scarlet Runners Club, McGill Graduates Basketball Club and McGill Graduates Hockey Club, delivered by Dr. Munro Bourne, G. C. Hammond and K. T. Farmer, respectively, all revealed that membership had increased during the year. As no member was present, no report of the activities of the McGill Graduates Soccer Club was presented at the meeting.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Head Master

Announcement of the new Executive Council, which is listed above, was made by T. P. Howard in his general report as Secretary. Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, and Principal L. W. Douglas had consented to act as Honorary Patrons, he added.

With the exception of the Annual Dinner tendered to McGill's intercollegiate teams, the year's activities were carried on almost exclusively by the individual clubs which form the component parts of the Graduates Athletic Club of McGill University, the Secretary pointed out. The work that had been done already more than justified the Club's existence, he thought, but as the membership expanded even greater activities for the benefit of graduates and undergraduates interested in athletics could be undertaken.

Mr. De Lalanne then called upon Dr. Halpenny to take the chair. After the new President had delivered a brief address, the meeting was thrown open for general discussion of the Annual Dinner to be held next Spring in honour of McGill's championship intercollegiate athletic teams.

Books Received

Power. By Bertrand Russell. W. W. Norton Company, New York. 1938. 305 pp. $3.00.

Salon Sketches. By Bertha Meyer. Block Publishing Company, New York. 1938. 201 pp. $2.00.

John Dewey's Logic. By John Dewey. Oxford University Press, Toronto. 1938. 535 pp. $4.50.

Graduates' Society Supports National Scholarship Plan

The Graduates' Society of McGill University approves of the campaign of the Canadian Student Assembly to induce the Federal Government to provide $500,000 for national university scholarships, it was announced following a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society on November 17.

The text of the Society's resolution follows:

"Resolved that the Graduates' Society of McGill University wishes to associate itself with the general objects of the proposed scheme of National Scholarships for Canada, and supports strongly the contention that in the interests of this country it should be possible for the ablest students of our schools to continue their education at the university. It believes that a scheme which effectively secures the required facilities would be a wise national investment and would at the same time provide a valuable stimulus both to our educational institutions and to the youth of Canada."

Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, and the University itself have also given official approval to the scheme.

W.M. Birks, McGill Governor, Feted

William M. Birks, Governor of McGill University, and Mrs. Birks, were honoured by their relatives, friends and business associates on October 25 when they both celebrated their seventieth birthday. Mr. Birks is Chairman of the Board of Directors of Henry Birks and Sons.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Spring issue should be forwarded prior to February 1.*

***Alexander, Major General Thomas V.**, B.Sc. '01, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Militia at Ottawa. He has just returned from several months' special duty in England where he has been studying latest military equipment and operations.

Archdale, Miss Elizabeth, B.A. '29, now a member of the English Bar, is making a special study of international law.

Baker, Sergeant Howard M., B.Com. '31, of the Montreal Police Department, urged complete uniformity of traffic rules, regulations, control devices and facilities throughout the Dominion, in an address delivered recently at the 44th Annual Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association at Bigwin Inn, Ont.

***Baldwin, W. J.**, M.D. '10, and Mrs. Baldwin celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary on September 27 at their home in Potsdam, N.Y.

***Ballantyne, Linton H.**, B.A. '15, B.C.L. (Laval), K.C., has opened an office in the Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Montreal, where he will continue his practice as a barrister and solicitor. Mr. Ballantyne was formerly associated with the firm of Brown, Montgomery & McMichael, Montreal.

***Bazin, A. T.**, M.D.C.M. '94, Emeritus Professor of Surgery, McGill University, has delivered lectures in many cities throughout the Dominion in recent months under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Society for Cancer Control.

Bennett, Ronald, B.A. '38, is studying law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

***Biggar, W. H.**, B.A. '20, B.C.L. '21, has been appointed a member of the commission to deal with the proposed tercentenary celebration in Montreal in 1942.

***Bishop, Miss A. C.**, M.A. '38, has resumed her position on the staff of Alexandra High School, Medicine Hat, Alta.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Bourne, Wesley**, M.D. '11, M.Sc. '24, of Montreal, attended the International Congress of Anesthetists in New York City in October. He also addressed the Clinical Congress of the American College of Surgeons and lectured at Yale University.

Bowman, R. T., B.Com. '32, is now in charge of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's "mobile unit."

***Bradley, Wesley Hyndman**, B.C.L. '37, has entered into partnership with Douglas Stevens Howard, B.C.L. '37, and is practising law under the name of Howard & Bradley in Sherbrooke, Que.

Brodie, Maurice, M.D.C.M. '28, M.Sc. '31, Pathologist at Providence Hospital, Detroit, and a member of the staff of Wayne University Medical College there, stated recently in an interview with *The Montreal Daily Star* that despite ten years' research in some of the largest medical centres in the United States, the problem of a preventive for infantile paralysis remains unsolved.

Bronson, F. E., B.Sc. '09, has been elected President of Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, Limited, the Ottawa Electric Company and the Ottawa Gas Company.

***Brooks, Murray G.**, B.A. '08, left Montreal in October to attend the Mission Congress in Calcutta, proceeding thence to Colombo, Ceylon, where Mr. Brooks founded the Y.M.C.A. and finally to Rangoon, Burma, where he has been appointed General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Carlisle, James, B.Eng. '30, formerly of the Northern Electric Company, has been appointed to take charge of the new broadcasting station of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Sackville, N.B.

***Chipman, Walter W.**, M.D.C.M. '11, LL.D. '33, Emeritus Professor and Governor of McGill University, who has been elected as a Governor of the American College of Surgeons, delivered the oration on surgery—a tribute to the late Dr. Allen B. Kanavel, founder and former President of the Ameri-

can College of Surgeons—at the annual meeting of the College in New York City recently. He also represented McGill University at the Special Convocation of Dalhousie University held in Halifax, N.S., recently.

***Clay, Clement C.,** M.D. '32, Medical Assistant to the Director of the University of Chicago Clinics, represented the University of Chicago Clinics at the annual convention of the American Hospital Association in Dallas, Texas, in September, and was inducted into junior membership in the American College of Hospital Administrators. He is also a member of the Chicago Hospital Council.

Cohen, Bernard L., B.A. '24, B.C.L. '27, Montreal, has been elected Supreme Nassi of the Zionist Order Habonim.

Coleman, Rowan C., B.A. '36, is continuing his studies as a law student at Dalhousie University.

Conroy, J. M., B.Sc. '18, has been appointed Joint Chief Engineer of the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal.

Cooke, Miss Winnifred E., Grad.Nurse '26, formerly of the nurses' teaching staff of The Montreal General Hospital, has accepted a position as instructor and superintendent of nurses at Aberdeen Hospital, New Glasgow, N.S.

***Cushing, H. B.,** B.A. '92, M.D. '98, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Historical Society of Argenteuil County.

Cuthbertson, A. C., B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '29, who spent a year studying colloid science at Cambridge, has now been promoted to be Professor of Chemistry at Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

de Grandpre, L. P., B.A., B.C.L. '38, has become a member of the Montreal law firm of Brais and Campbell.

Dilworth, Ira, B.A. '15, has been given a year's leave of absence from his position as Associate Professor of English at the University of British Columbia to serve as regional representative of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for British Columbia.

Dinning, Neil F., D.D.S. '38, has entered The Montreal General Hospital as a dental interne.

Doherty, D'Arcy M., B.Com. '31, partner in the firm of Doherty, Roadhouse & Co., has been elected a member of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Dwyer, Michael, Past Student, was recently elected a Director of John Tobin & Co., Halifax, N.S., importing firm.

***Edmison, Alex.,** Past Student, was recently elected President of the Montreal Branch of the General Alumni Association of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

***Elder, Major H. M.,** M.D. '23, of Montreal, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps and to the command of No. 9 Field Ambulance, Montreal.

***Ells, Sidney Clarke,** B.A. '00, B.Sc. '08, is the author of *Northland Trails*, a volume published recently by the Industrial and Educational Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, which is reviewed in this number of THE NEWS.

***Evans, A. Maxwell,** M.D.C.M. '32, has been named Radium Therapist of the new British Columbia Cancer Clinic, Vancouver.

Farrell, A. J., B.Sc. '24, of the Royal Trust Company, Montreal, addressed a recent meeting of the Junior Section of the Montreal Branch of The Engineering Institute of Canada on "Scientific Property Management."

***Farthing, Rt. Rev. John Cragg,** LL.D. '21, has retired from the bishopric of Montreal.

Finlayson, John Norison, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, formerly of the University of Manitoba, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, The University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Fitch, Louis, K.C., B.A. '08, B.C.L. '11, has been elected a member of the Quebec Legislature for St. Louis Division, Montreal, as a National Unionist.

Forbes, J. H., B.Sc. '08, who has been Assistant District Engineer for the C.P.R. in Montreal, has been appointed Assistant Right-of-Way Agent for the same company.

Fredericks, Etienne, Past Student, famous fashion designer of Paris, France, assisted in the production of "Fashion Follies" in Montreal recently.

Friedman, Moses H. F., B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '37, who has been attached to the staff of the Department of Physiology at the University has assumed a research post at the Wayne University College of Medicine in Detroit.

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Girvan, Ralph, M.D.C.M. '36, who has been practising in River Herbert, N.S., for the past two years, has acquired the practice of Dr. H. L. McKeen in Petitcodiac.

Godine, Morton, B.A. '38, of Montreal, has been awarded the Alexander Mackenzie Fellowship in Political Science, valued at $600, and is continuing his studies at McGill University.

Goodman, Miss Nellie K., Grad.Nurses '35, has been appointed instructor of student nurses in the Oshawa (Ont.) General Hospital.

Halpenny, Gerald, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, M.D. '34, has returned to Montreal after spending a year in England doing post-graduate work in London hospitals.

Hanna, Robert J. E., M.D. '27, is attached to the staff of the Lockwood Clinic in Toronto, the chief surgeon being Ambrose L. Lockwood, M.D. '10.

***Harvie, Miss Jean,** B.A. '35, M.A. '36, is continuing her studies at London University.

***Hay, Miss M. Cameron,** B.A. '18, of Outremont, Que., has been elected Vice-President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

Hebb, Catherine Olding, Ph.D. '37, has been awarded the Beit Memorial Foundation Fellowship at the University of Edinburgh.

Heeney, Arnold D. P., B.C.L. '29, son of Rev. Canon W. B. Heeney, B.A. '99, of Winnipeg, has been appointed Principal Secretary to the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

***Henderson, Donald G.,** B.Sc. '27, M.D. '31, who has been studying pathology in Boston and Providence, R.I., for the past eight years, has been appointed Pathologist to Jefferson Davis Hospital, Houston, Texas.

***Holman, Caroline E.,** B.A. '00, of Summerside, P.E.I., is now Divisional Commissioner of Girl Guides and President of the Prince County Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

***Howard, Douglas Stevens,** B.C.L. '37, has entered into partnership with Wesley Hyndman Bradley, B.C.L. '37, and is practising law under the name of Howard & Bradley in Sherbrooke, Que.

Howard, Miss Sylvia, B.A. '38, of Westmount, Que., a student at the Sorbonne, Paris, has been awarded a scholarship by the Government of France.

***Hutchison, Major Paul P.,** B.A. '16, B.C.L. '21, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and to the command of the 1st (13th) Battalion of The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada, Montreal.

Jackson, Miss Naomi, B.A. '33, M.A. '35, is at Harvard for the second year of her scholarship, and is doing graduate study in Germanic language and literature leading to the Ph.D. degree. She is in charge of Saville House, a Radcliffe dormitory.

***Jahn, Edwin C.,** Ph.D. '29, formerly of the School of Forestry, Moscow, Idaho, has been appointed Professor of Forest Chemistry at the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N.Y.

Johnstone, Miss Jean P., B.Sc. '34, is serving as instructor in home economics, commercial and girls' physical education at the Chesterville (Ont.) High School.

Kennedy, W. R., B.Sc. (Arts) '22, M.D. '25, of Montreal, is pursuing post-graduate studies in London.

Kerr, Thomas F., Past Student, of Montreal, has sailed for England to take a five-year commission in the Royal Air Force.

King, E. Gray, Ph.D. '34, is now a Fellow of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Laishley, Rowell K., Past Student, of Ottawa, was recently called to the Ontario Bar.

***Lamontagne, Yves,** B.Sc. '15, has resumed duty as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo after a furlough in Canada.

Lindsay, Capt. the Rev. J. E., B.A. '01, of Trinity Church, Cornwall, Ont., has been attached to the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders as Chaplain.

Lloyd, David C. P., B.Sc. '32, M.D.C.M. '36, is now Research Associate at the Banting Institute, University of Toronto. He received the degree of D.Phil. in Physiology *in absentia* from Oxford University in October.

Lloyd, Francis L., B.A. '29, formerly of the sports staff of *The Gazette*, Montreal, is now on the staff of the Carmel (California) *Pine Cone*.

MacDougall, John G., M.D. '97, of Halifax, N.S., has been elected a Governor of the American College of Surgeons.

Mackenzie, F. Scott, B.A. '14, M.A. '16, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Montreal Presbyterian Theological College, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law at a recent Convocation of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

MacLeod, John W., B.Sc. (Arts) '26, M.D. '30, of Montreal, has been granted a Fellowship in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

McClure, William, B.A. '79, M.D.C.M. '84, LL.D. '36, recently told *The Toronto Daily Star* in an interview that he believed the war now being waged in China to be "the greatest war in all history in terms of human destruction."

McCurlie, Rev. J. M., Past Student, who has been stationed at Atwood, Ont., has accepted a call to be Minister of Knox Presbyterian Church, Walkerton, Ont.

McGregor, Gordon R., Past Student, who has been Assistant District Manager for The Bell Telephone Company of Canada in Ottawa, has assumed duty as Central District Manager in Montreal.

***McHenry, Morris J.,** B.Sc. '10, formerly District Manager in Toronto for the Canadian General Electric Company, has been appointed to the newly-created position of Director of Sales Promotion under the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission.

***McMullan, D. Stanley,** B.A. '15, Principal of the Commissioners' High School, Quebec, has been elected President of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers.

***Magee, Lieut.-Col. A. A.,** B.A. '15, has been elected a Director of the Montreal Telegraph Company.

***Marshall, Rev. A. J.,** B.A. '33, who has been Assistant Rector of St. John's Church, Verdun, Que., has been appointed Rector of Stanbridge East and Frelighsburg, Que.

***Martin, Charles F.,** B.A. '88, M.D. '92, LL.D. '36, former Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, McGill University, has been elected Honorary President of the Canadian Association of Occupational Therapy.

***Miller, Iveson A.,** B.A. '13, who is Resident Actuary in London for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, attended the Congress of Actuaries held in New York in October.

***Molson, Walter K.,** B.A. '38, is continuing his studies at McGill as a student in the Faculty of Law.

Moore, Arthur E., D.V.S. '94, of Montreal, retired on October 15 after completing forty-one years in the service of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

***Morin, Rene,** B.C.L. '05, Vice-Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, delivered an address before the 25th National Foreign Trade Convention of the American Chamber of Commerce in New York City recently.

***Mosley, William,** M.D. '28, has been appointed Medical Liaison Officer of the Ontario Department of Health in Fort William.

Mulock, Honorary Air Commodore R. H., D.S.O., B.Sc. '09, Montreal, has been appointed a member of the committee on the air force to advise the Minister of National Defence at Ottawa.

***Newnham, Rt. Rev. Jervois A.,** B.A. '78, M.A. '83, LL.D. '21, on October 15 celebrated his 86th birthday at his home in Hamilton, Ont. Dr. Newnham was formerly Bishop of Moosonee and later of Saskatchewan.

Nolan, C. P. C. (Pat), B.C.L. '22, has been appointed Dominion Government Annuity Officer for Kirkland Lake, Ont.

O'Neill, Captain Charles, Mus.Bac. '14, Mus.Doc. '24, is spending the session of 1938-39 as Instructor at the Crane Department of Music, State Normal School, Potsdam, N.Y.

***Paterson, E. Russell,** B.A. '09, has been elected President of the Montreal Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

Pickleman, Gerald J., B.A. '30, has been elected Vice-President of the Kiwanis Club of Watertown, N.Y.

Pidcock, Paul M., B.Eng. '38, is now employed with a mining concern in northern Canada.

***Porter, Miss Gertrude D.,** B.A. '37, is now teaching English in the Maison d'Education de la Légion d'Honneur, at St. Denis, France.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Pullman, John C., M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, is now with Burt C. Miller, Inc., paper engineering consultants, New York.

***Reid, Helen R. Y.,** C.B.E., B.A. '89, LL.D. '21, is co-author with Charles H. Young of *The Japanese Canadians*, a volume published by the University of Toronto Press under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Canada and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Rodger, David E., M.D. '35, has been admitted to membership in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and has begun practising in Welwyn Garden City, near London, England.

Rothwell, John C., M.D. '26, Quebec, spent a month doing post-graduate work at the New York Eye and Ear Hospital.

***Sampson, David Alan,** M.D.C.M. '31, is now engaged in private practice, restricted to roentgenology and radium therapy, in Philadelphia where he is associated with Dr. George E. Pfahler, one of the American pioneers in that field. Since graduation he has spent two years in practice at Cookshire, Que., and three years in post-graduate study in radiology, holding resident appointments in hospitals in Montreal, Toronto and Boston. He recently received the Diploma of the American Board of Radiology.

Saunders, F. W., D.D.S. '16, Dental Surgeon of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, read a paper before the International Congress of Anesthetists in New York City, October 17 to 21, and was awarded a Fellowship in the International College of Anesthetists, being the first Canadian dentist to be so honoured.

Scott, Robert W., B.Sc. '11, formerly Manager of the Preston Light and Water Commission, has been appointed Manager of the Welland (Ont.) Hydro Electric System.

***Sherman, George A.,** M.D. '24, is now Medical Director of the Oakland County Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Pontiac, Mich., and President of the Detroit Branch of the McGill Graduates' Society.

***Sise, Paul F.,** B.Sc. '01, President of the Northern Electric Company, Montreal, is head of the Canadian organization which will supervise the construction in this country of bombing 'planes for the British Air Ministry.

Smelzer, Donald C., M.D. '18, has been elected President of the Philadelphia Hospital Association.

***Strean, L. P.,** D.D.S. '23, of Montreal, has been awarded a Fellowship in the American Academy of Diseases and Surgery of the Mouth.

***Struthers, R. R.,** B.A. '14, M.D. '18, has been elected President of the Montreal committee of the Canadian Rheumatic Disease Association.

***Tees, Fred J.,** B.A. '01, M.D. '05, Montreal, has been elected Third Vice-President of the Province of Quebec College of Physicians and Surgeons.

***Tidmarsh, Clarence J.,** B.A. '16, M.A. '22, M.D.C.M. '24, Demonstrator in Medicine at McGill University, has been elected Grand President of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical Fraternity.

***Tory, H. M.,** B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, spoke on "The Revival of Power Politics" before a recent meeting of the Canadian Club, London, Ont.

Tremain, Colonel A. E. D., B.Com. '23, of the 2nd (Montreal) Regiment, R.C.A.; **Major J. W. Rooney,** D.D.S. '18, of the Canadian Army Dental Corps; and ***Lt.-Col. E. B. Convery,** M.D. '14, of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, have been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

Urquhart, James A., M.D. '15, known as the world's most northern medical practitioner, has been spending three months' leave from duty at Aklavik, N.W.T., before assuming a similar post in the government medical service at Fort Smith, N.W.T., where he will also serve as stipendiary magistrate.

***Valin, R. E.,** M.D. '05, of Ottawa, has been chosen a member of the commission established by the Ontario Legislature to investigate cancer remedies in Ontario.

***Walsh, Arthur Lambert,** D.D.S. '20, Acting Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, McGill University, was recently elected a Fellow of the American College of Dentists at a Special Convocation in Chicago.

Wheatley, James Howard, B.Sc. '12, formerly Industrial Gas Engineer of Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Cons., has been appointed Superintendent of the Company's General Shops.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Wilkinson, F. A. H.,** M.D. '33, of Montreal, attended the International Congress of Anesthetists in New York City in October.

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ALDRED BUILDING MONTREAL

Willis, Rev. Selwyn T., B.A. '33, who has been Curate at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, has been granted a year's leave of absence to study in England.

Wood, Arthur B., B.A. '92, President of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, who recently completed forty-five years in the service of the Company, was tendered a banquet by his business associates to mark the occasion and presented with a portrait of himself painted by Sir Wyly Grier.

Woodman, John B., D.D.S. '23, Secretary of the New York Graduates' Society of McGill University, was elected a Fellow of the International College of Dentists "in recognition of conspicuous services rendered in the Art and Science of Dentistry" at the 80th Annual Session of the American Dental Association in St. Louis, Mo., in October. In April, Dr. Woodman was made a Fellow of the International College of Anesthetists.

Woodside, Rev. John W., Past Student, Minister of Chalmers United Church, Ottawa, has been elected Moderator of the United Church of Canada.

Yeo, I. J., M.D. '08, of Charlottetown, has been appointed Chairman of the Prince Edward Island Public Utilities Board.

Young, Charles H., B.A. '27, M.A. '28, is co-author with Helen R. Y. Reid, LL.D., of *The Japanese Canadians*, a volume published by The University of Toronto Press under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene in Canada and the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Canadian Federation of University Women Offers Junior Scholarship

Subject to the following conditions, the Canadian Federation of University Women will grant a Junior Scholarship, valued at $700, next year:

"1. This Scholarship will be open to Canadian women eligible for membership in the C.F.U.W., except those specified under (2) below.

"2. The Scholarship will not be open to any woman who, on February 1 of the year in which the award is made, has reached the age of 26 years.

"Any candidate eligible for the Junior Scholarship may, if she so desires, apply at the same time for the C.F.U.W. Travelling Scholarship, but in no case would the two scholarships be granted to one candidate in the same year; nor would the Junior Scholarship be awarded to a candidate who holds, or has already held, the Travelling Scholarship.

"Applications and testimonials must be received before February 1 by the convener, Dr. Muriel Rosco, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S."

Abbott Memorial Scholarship Winners

Miss Elizabeth N. MacKay of Montreal, student in fourth year Medicine, and William C. Gibson, Ph.D. of Vancouver, undergraduate in third year Medicine, were awarded the Dr. Maude E. Seymour Abbott Scholarships for 1938-39. The scholarships were established this year by an anonymous donation of $10,000 in honour of Dr. Maude E. Seymour Abbott, B.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Canada), LL.D. (McGill), in appreciation of her distinguished career signalized by her work in connection with the history of Canadian medicine and the Sir William Osler pathological collection and by her outstanding research in congenital cardiac disease where she is recognized as "the most important of the pioneers in establishing this subject as a living part of clinical medicine."

McGill Alumnae Events

The McGill Alumnae Society opened its 1938-39 season on October 11 when Prof. E. R. Adair delivered an address on "Dictators." At the November meeting, Rabbi H. J. Stern, of Montreal, was the speaker.

The first meeting of the Society's Modern Literature Group was held on October 18 when Mrs. Walter Vaughan was the speaker, and the Open Forum Group held its inaugural get-together on October 24.

Wins Ethel Hurlbatt Scholarship

Miss Margaret Agnes Hutchison was awarded the Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship for 1938. The bursary was established by the McGill Alumnae Society.

Graduates' Society to Cooperate with Commerce Group

At its meeting on November 17, the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society decided to cooperate with the newly-formed Commerce Graduates' Association of McGill University and to inform its officers that the best way this organizaton could assist the Graduates' Society would be to become members of the Society.

McGill News Appointments

Miss Maysie S. MacSporran, who was nominated recently as one of the representatives of the Alumnae Society on the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, was appointed to the Board for the regular term of two years at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society on November 17. D. M. Legate was reappointed to the Board for a two-year term at the same meeting and it was announced that the appointment of two other members of the Board would be made shortly. C. K. McLeod was appointed Chairman of the Advertising Committee, succeeding D. C. Abbott.

Endowment Fund Committee

Walter Molson and Mr. Justice Gregor Barclay were reappointed as members of the McGill University Graduates' Endowment Fund Committee at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society on November 17.

Dr. Leacock Gets Literature Award

Stephen Leacock, noted Canadian humorist, and former Chairman of the Department of Economics at McGill University, has been named for the best book of Canadian general literature in the Governor-General's three annual awards for Canadian poetry, fiction and general literature. Dr. Leacock's winning effort was "My Discovery of the West," a story of a recent speaking tour across the Dominion. The citation says that Dr. Leacock's work was a "representative choice from a large group of fine Canadian books which ranged from purely literary to purely scholarly productions."

Former Professor Takes New Post

Dr. George Stafford Whitby, director of the Chemistry Division of the National Research Council, Ottawa, for the last nine years, was recently appointed Director of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, England. Joining the staff of McGill University in 1918 as Assistant Professor of Organic Chemistry, he became Associate and full Professor before resigning in 1929 in order to accept an appointment with the National Research Council.

Deaths

Allen, Major Norman Burke, M.C., Past Student, in Toronto, on October 4, 1938.

Bernard, Rodolphe, B.C.L. '21, accidentally killed near Yamachiche, Que., on November 4, 1938.

Biggar, Arthur Lyon, Past Student, of Sarnia, Ont., in Toronto, on August 4, 1938.

Brodie, Robert I., B.A.Sc. '73, in Smiths Falls, Ont., on October 3, 1938.

Brown, Hon. Albert Joseph, K.C., B.A. '83, B.C.L. '86, LL.D. '23, in Montreal, on November 16, 1938.

Bruce, Rev. Guy Oliver Theodore, B.A. '99, in Clifton, Arizona, on October 12, 1938.

Chadsey, Mrs. Muriel A., wife of L. C. Chadsey, M.D. '24, in Brockville, Ont., on August 31, 1938.

Chase, William Henry, M.D., Lecturer and Douglas Fellow in Pathology and Curator of the Pathological Museum, McGill University, in Montreal, on October 20, 1938.

Clark, Rev. John Aitken, D.D., father of Peter A. G. Clark, B.A. '17, M.A. '28, of Montreal, and R. J. O. Clark, B.C.L. '21, of Three Rivers, Que., in Montreal, on August 8, 1938.

Creaghan, J. D., father of C. T. Creaghan, B.A. '15, of Montreal, in Newcastle, N.B., on September 13, 1938.

Dillon, Hon. Joseph Henry, K.C., B.C.L. '07, in Montreal, on October 28, 1938.

Doherty, Manning W., father of D'Arcy M. Doherty, B.Com. '31, in Toronto, on September 26, 1938.

Drew, John McOuat, M.D., B.A. '06, in Lachute, Que., on September 13, 1938.

Fowler, Rev. William J., M.A., B.D., father of Grant M. Fowler, B.A. '17, M.Sc. '25, of Grand'Mere, Que., in Montreal, on October 23, 1938.

Gardiner, Robert J., M.D. '02, in Saskatoon, Sask., on August 8, 1938.

Harris, Mrs. Donald J., mother of Sydney L. Harris, M.D. '25, of New Rochelle, N.Y., in Ottawa, on September 28, 1938.

Kanigsberg, Jacob Clarence, B.Sc. (Arts) '23, M.D. '26, in Freeport, Conn., on September 29, 1938.

Kerr, William John, D.D.S., father of Douglas Kerr, Coach of the McGill Senior Football Team, in Montreal, on October 29, 1938.

Lefebvre, Mrs. Lily Alice, widow of John M. Lefebvre, M.D. '79, in Vancouver, B.C., on October 17, 1938.

Lindsay, Mrs. Robert, mother of Lionel M. Lindsay, M.D. '09, Rev. S. B. Lindsay, B.A. '08, and Stanley B. Lindsay, Past Student, in Montreal, on August 12, 1938.

MacDonald, Malcolm Stewart, M.D. '90, in Sherbrooke, Que., on November 11, 1938.

MacKay, Hector Howard, M.D. '90, in New Glasgow, N.S., on September 25, 1938.

Macphail, Sir Andrew, Kt., O.B.E., B.A. '88, M.D. '91, LL.D. '21, M.R.C.S., F.R.S., in Montreal, on September 23, 1938.

McDougall, Stewart R., M.Sc., Past Student, in Montreal, on September 3, 1938.

McFee, Malcolm Charles Coll, B.A. '05, M.Sc. '08, F.C.I.C., in Montreal, on October 9, 1938.

McMurtry, Mrs. S. A., mother of Shirley O. McMurtry, B.A. '01, M.D. '05, Gordon O. McMurtry, B.A. '01, B.Sc. '04, Alexander O. McMurtry, B.A. '10, and Rennie O. McMurtry, B.A. '05, B.C.L. '08, in Montreal, on October 24, 1938.

McNicoll, Mrs. David, mother of Charles McNicoll, B.Sc. '20, of Montreal, and David McNicoll, B.Sc. '15, of Penticton, B.C., in Montreal, on September 26, 1938.

Metcalfe, Thomas Henry, Past Student, in Winnipeg, in September, 1938.

Mick, Rev. Daniel, S.T.L., Past Student, in Montreal, on October 23, 1938.

Norris, Miss Amy, Past Student, in Westmount, Que., on September 23, 1938.

Nidd, Prof. Charles Frederick, L.R.S.M., L.Mus. '35, in Moose Jaw, Sask., on September 11, 1938.

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Orr, Alfred Elias, M.D. '88, in Montreal, on September 23, 1938.

Phillips, Edward W. H., Past Student, of Montreal, in St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., on October 16, 1938.

Planche, Carlyle, B.Sc. '11, in Calgary, Alta., on September 17, 1938.

Richardson, Wilfrid R., husband of Evelyn Wight, B.A. '27, in Montreal, on September 3, 1938.

Ross, Hon. Charles Cathmere, B.Sc. '09, of Calgary, Alta., in Vancouver, B.C., on September 12, 1938.

Scoujall, Mrs. John M., only daughter of C. F. Smith, M.D. '91, and Mrs. Smith, of St. Marys, Ont., in Orangeville, Ont., on April 7, 1938.

Scriver, Charles W., B.A. '80, in Westmount, Que., on September 28, 1938.

Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Lord William James, K.C., Past Student, in Montreal, on October 4, 1938.

Shaw, Mrs., widow of Rev. Dr. W. I. Shaw, B.A. '80, in Montreal, on October 1, 1938.

Thornhill, Mrs. H. Percy, mother of Miss Eleanor Thornhill, B.Sc. '36, and of Miss Sylvia Thornhill, B.A. '38, in Westmount, Que., on September 7, 1938.

Tippet, Mrs. Arthur P., mother of Rev. Richard S. Tippet, B.A. '10, of Toronto, in Montreal, on August 10, 1938.

Turnbull, Harvard, B.Sc. '05, in Toronto, on September 4, 1938.

Wetmore, Frederick H., M.D.C.M. '88, in Hampton, N.B., on September 30, 1938.

Births

Alexandor—In Montreal, on October 26, to Bernard M. Alexandor, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, and Mrs. Alexandor, a son.

Ballon—In Montreal, on August 23, to David H. Ballon, B.A. '08, M.D. '09, and Mrs. Ballon, a daughter.

Boak—In London, Ont., on September 11, to Andrew C. Boak, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Boak, a son.

Brown—In Montreal, on October 20, to B. Stanley W. Brown, B.Sc. (Arts) '31, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Brown, of Granby, Que., a son.

Campbell—In Montreal, on September 2, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Campbell (Leona Gray, B.A. '27, M.A. '28), a daughter.

Capper—In Montreal, on August 4, to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Capper (Kathleen McGee, B.A. '35), a son.

Davies—In Washington, D.C., on June 4, to Frank T. Davies, M.Sc. '28, and Mrs. Davies, a daughter.

Davis—In Montreal, on August 3, to Fred E. Davis, B.Arch. '33, and Mrs. Davis, of Noranda, Que., a son.

de Brabant—In Montreal, on September 20, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacques de Brabant (Michelle Ahern, Past Student), a son.

Easterbrook—In Sarnia, Ont., on May 9, to John Edward Easterbrook, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, and Mrs. Easterbrook, a daughter.

Eberts—In Montreal, on September 14, to H. L. Eberts, B.Sc. '29, and Mrs. Eberts, a daughter.

Emo—In Montreal, on October 13, to John C. Emo, B.Com. '23, and Mrs. Emo, a daughter.

Feeney—In Montreal, on August 7, to Neil Feeney, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Feeney, a daughter.

Fish—In Montreal, on August 13, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fish (Lottie Rose, B.A. '30), a son.

Forrest—In Montreal, on August 9, to John R. Forrest, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Forrest (Marjorie MacKinnon, Grad. Nurse '34), a son.

Forsyth—In Montreal, on September 22, to Rev. D. T. I. Forsyth, B.A. '26, and Mrs. Forsyth, a son.

Grundy—In Sherbrooke, Que., on October 26, to Harry E. Grundy, B.C.L. '30, and Mrs. Grundy (Alice Lyster, Past Student), a daughter.

Hamilton—In Toronto, in September, to P. D. P. Hamilton, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Hamilton, a son.

Haslam—In Montreal, on September 12, to L. C. Haslam, M.D. '35, and Mrs. Haslam, of McMasterville, Que., a daughter.

Henderson—In Providence, R.I., on November 15, 1935, to Donald G. Henderson, B.Sc. '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Henderson, a daughter.

Hughes—In Montreal, on July 21, to Professor and Mrs. Everett C. Hughes, a daughter.

Lochead—In Montreal, on September 15, to John R. Lochead, B.A. '23, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Lochead, a son.

MacRae—In Montreal, on October 12, to Donald MacRae, B.Sc. '23, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. MacRae, a daughter.

McRae—In Montreal, on September 14, to D. Ross McRae, B.Sc. '27, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '30, and Mrs. McRae, a son.

Manion—In Paris, France, on October 9, to James P. Manion, B.Com. '29, and Mrs. Manion, a daughter.

Millinchamp—In Montreal, on October 7, to Robert Millinchamp, B.S.A. '30, and Mrs. Millinchamp, of Waterloo, Que., a daughter.

Morrow—In Ottawa, on October 14, to C. E. L. Morrow, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Morrow, of Metcalfe, Ont., a daughter.

Nicholls—In Montreal, on September 19, to John V. V. Nicholls, B.A. '30, M.D. '34, M.Sc. '35, and Mrs. Nicholls, a daughter.

Rollitt—In Noranda, Que., on October 25, to Rev. A. Dixon Rollitt and Mrs. Rollitt (Roona D. McKinnon, B.A. '36), a daughter.

Rutherford—In Montreal, on September 5, to W. Jackson Rutherford, B.Sc. '20, and Mrs. Rutherford, a daughter.

Savage—In Montreal, on September 9, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Savage (Nancy Johnson, B.A. '32), a daughter.

Sherman—In Pontiac, Mich., on September 5, to George A. Sherman, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Sherman, a daughter.

Sinclair—In Montreal, on September 26, to H. A. Sinclair, M.D. '28, and Mrs. Sinclair, a son.

Sutherland—In Marion Bridge, N.S., on September 13, to Rev. W. S. Sutherland, B.A. '36, and Mrs. Sutherland, a son.

Talbot—In Toronto, on August 12, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Talbot (Etheljean Winter, B.A. '33), a daughter.

Thomson—In Montreal, on October 15, to Mr. and Mrs. Garth P. Thomson (Willa Keith McLaren, B.A. '36), a son.

Thomson—In Ottawa, on October 12, to Walter W. Thomson, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Thomson, a son.

Toole—In Montreal, on September 8, to F. J. Toole, B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '26, Ph.D. '29, and Mrs. Toole (Norah Barry, B.Sc. '29), of Fredericton, N.B., a daughter.

Webster—In Montreal, on July 31, to Gordon M. Webster, B.A. '22, B.C.L. '28, and Mrs. Webster, a son.

Wilson—In London, England, on August 16, to Dr. Gilbert Wilson, B.Sc. '25, and Mrs. Wilson, a son.

Marriages

Aikman—In Chicago, on October 13, Miss Jet Black, to Edward Percival Aikman, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '35, of New York.

Anglin-Moore—In Montreal, on September 14, Miss Julia Elizabeth Moore, B.A. '36, to James Penrose Anglin, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, son of the late J. Penrose Anglin, B.Sc. '06, and of Mrs. Anglin.

Ballon—In Montreal, on September 13, Miss Gertrude Schwartz, to Harry Clarence Ballon, M.D. '23, both of Montreal.

Blackler—In Paget, Bermuda, on November 9, Miss Eleanor Todd Locke, to Chesley Frederick Blackler, M.D. '26, D.P.H. '32.

Blair—In Summerside, P.E.I., on October 12, Miss Harriet Genevieve Bradshaw, to Donald Saxby Blair, M.Sc., B.S.A. '31, of Ottawa.

Brodie—In New York, on September 20, Miss Edna Singer, to Maurice Brodie, M.D. '28, M.Sc. '31, of Detroit, Mich.

Brodie-Knox—In Westmount, Que., on September 23, Miss Elizabeth Lee Knox, B.A. '36, to Edgar William Brodie, Past Student.

Buchanan—In Montreal, on November 2, Miss Evelyn Elizabeth Murphy, to Rev. William James Victor Buchanan, B.A. '36, of Kingsbury, Que.

Carmichael-Dunlop—In Montreal West, on November 5, Miss Margaret Jean Dunlop, B.A. '35, to Rev. Ralph Miller Carmichael, B.Eng. '35, of Buffalo, N.Y.

Collyer—In Montreal, on October 15, Miss Phyllis Rosamond Whitley, to Ralph J. O. Collyer, Past Student, son of Alfred Collyer, B.Sc. '94, and Mrs. Collyer, all of Montreal.

Craig-Schwab—At Dorval Island, Que., on September 7, Miss Pauline Schwab, B.A. '34, to Carleton Craig, B.A. '30, B.Eng. '33, M.Eng. '34, son of the late John Eldon Craig, M.D. '99, and of Mrs. Craig, of Ottawa.

Dawes—In Montreal, on October 21, Mrs. Lita Rohr, to Kenneth T. Dawes, Past Student, both of Montreal.

Duval—In St. Johns, Que., on September 24, Miss Elsie Duval, B.A. '18, to John Armour MacKay, of Winnipeg.

Friedman-Michaels—In Dorval, Que., on September 8, Miss Carol Michaels, Grad. Nurses '36, to Moses H. Friedman, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, Ph.D. '37, of Detroit, Mich.

Gardner—In Braeside, Ont., on August 13, Miss Florence E. Normand, to Alexander John Gardner, M.D. '22, of Cornwall, Ont.

Griffith—In Fulton, N.Y., on August 27, Miss Esther Marion Woodbury, to Charles B. Griffith, D.D.S. '38, of Westport, New York.

Hale—In Montreal West, on October 10, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Hale, B.A. '36, daughter of Charles A. Hale, K.C., B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12, and Mrs. Hale, to Robert Spencer Hanna, of Hamilton, Ont.

Hallonquist—In Vancouver, B.C., in October, Miss Grace Mary Goddard, to Erland Grand Hallonquist, Ph.D. '33, of Shelton, Wash.

Huff—In Montreal, on September 27, Miss Margaret Ann Baird, to Ralph Henry Huff, M.D. '38, of Montreal.

Hyde—In Montreal, on October 19, Miss Anne Coghlin, to G. Miller Hyde, B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29, son of George T. Hyde, B.Sc. '99, and Mrs. Hyde, all of Montreal.

Iredale—In Montreal, on September 17, Miss Doris Lillian Forster, to John William Iredale, B.A. '37, both of Montreal.

Irvine—In Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., on September 10, Miss Esther Hutchison Irvine, B.H.S. '33, to Donald Clifford McNutt, of Montreal.

Jamieson—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on October 11, Miss Norma Margaret Jamieson, Grad. Nurses '34, to Henry Trew Sherman Yeats, of Montreal.

Jones—In Troy, N.Y., on April 13, 1938, Miss Eleanor H. Jones, Past Student, to William Calhoun, of North Leominster, Mass.

Lacoursière—In Shawinigan Falls, Que., on July 2, Miss Lucie Guillemette, to Arthur Lacoursière, B.Arch. '36, of Sudbury, Ont.

Lambart-Bickerdike—In Lachine, Que., on September 10, Miss May Cameron Bickerdike, B.A. '02, to Howard Frederick John Lambart, B.Sc. '04, of Ottawa.

LaMontagne—In Montreal, on July 29, Miss Muriel Edith Arthurs, of Brandon, Man., to Horace LaMontagne, M.D. '37, of Montreal.

Lancey—In Hudson Heights, Que., on September 3, Miss Margaret S. Lancey, B.A. '32, to Gordon P. Dobbie, of Lachute.

MacQueen—In Vancouver, B.C., on July 19, Miss Emma H. MacQueen, B.A. '11, to Harry Pearman Wickwire.

Marshall-Aikin—In Montreal, on October 1, Miss Flora Isabel Aikin, B.A. '32, to Adam Scott Marshall, Past Student, both of Montreal.

Masse—In Montreal, on September 3, Miss Dorothy Craven, to Norman Masse, M.D. '23, both of Montreal.

Montgomery—In Montreal, on September 1, Miss Eileen Louise Montgomery, Phys.Ed. '34, to Dr. Ernest M. Worden, of Montreal.

Nesbitt—In Montreal, on October 22, Miss Dorothy E. Nesbitt, B.A. '32, to William George Carson.

Paist—In Wayne, Pa., on July 30, Miss Gertrude Paist, B.A. '34, M.A. '36, to Edward Naugler.

Pattee—In New Canaan, Conn., on September 10, Miss Barbara Russell Stearns, of New Canaan, to Chauncey Johnson Pattee, M.D.C.M. '36, of Montreal, son of the late Frank J. Pattee, M.D. '00, and of Mrs. Pattee, of Montreal.

Pitcher—In Pointe-au-Pic, Que., on September 3, Miss Josephine MacDougall, daughter of Gordon W. MacDougall, K.C., B.A. '91, B.C.L. '94, and Mrs. MacDougall, to Paul Brooks Pitcher, B.A. '35, B.C.L. '38, son of the late Frank H. Pitcher, B.Sc. '94, M.Sc. '97, all of Montreal.

Pyper—In Westmount, Que., on September 9, Miss Kathryn Marjory Pyper, B.A. '36, to Bruce McGill Adair.

Remmer—In Gananoque, Ont., on August 6, Miss Helen Alice Beckstead, to John Hilton Remmer, B.Arch. '33, of Ottawa.

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Robertson—In Westmount, Que., on October 22, Miss Laurel Adelaide Soper, daughter of Arthur J. Soper, B.Sc. '09, to Thomas Dunbar Robertson, B.A. '30, B.C.L. '34, son of the late Archibald E. Robertson, M.D. '91, and of Mrs. Robertson, all of Westmount.

Ross—In Toronto, on October 7, Miss Dorothy Dean St. Clair, of Owattona, Minn., to Howard Irwin Ross, B.A. '30, of Montreal.

Rountree—In Westmount, Que., on September 24, Miss Margaret Lindsay Miller, to George Meredith Rountree, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, of Westmount.

Sancton—In St. Lambert, Que., on October 15, Miss Eileen Florence Langtry, to Edward Harvey Sancton, B.Eng. '32.

Sankey—In Montreal, on October 1, Mrs. Alice Winifred King, to Charles Alfred Sankey, M.Sc. '28, Ph.D. '30, of St. Catharines, Ont.

Schofield—In Montreal West, Que., on September 7, Miss Hattie Eileen Davies, to Robert John Graham Schofield, B.Eng. '35, of Milltown, N.B.

Sellar-Johnson—In Calgary, Alta., on September 27, Miss Irene Margaret Johnson, B.Sc. '34, to William Sellar, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, of Montreal.

Seybold-Laurie—In Montreal, on September 9, Miss Hope Hunter Laurie, Phys.Ed. '31, to Hugh Gordon Seybold, B.Eng. '33.

Sherman—In New York, on October 30, Miss Janet Gertrude Brodsky, to Edward David Sherman, M.D. '32, of Sydney, N.S.

Sparks—In Ottawa, Ont., on October 1, Miss Judith R. Sparks, B.A. '36, to Redford F. Crawley.

Spier—In North Hatley, Que., on August 26, Miss Jane Dickson Spier, B.A. '21, M.Sc. '22, Ph.D. '35, daughter of John R. Spier, M.D. '91, to Amherst Forbes Hale, of Montreal.

Stevenson—In Danville, Que., on August 20, Miss Janet I. Stevenson, Past Student, to William D. Thomas.

Stewart—In Montreal, on September 17, Miss Violet Arnault, of Pyrites, N.Y., to William F. Stewart, B.Sc. '26, of Montreal.

Stovel—In Montreal, on October 21, Miss Grace Harriet MacConachie, to Joseph Hodder Stovel, B.Sc. '03, of South Porcupine, Ont.

Thompson—In Montreal, on October 15, Miss Marjorie Brennan, to John Evans Thompson, B.Com. '28, of Montreal.

Weibel—In Berkeley, Cal., on July 29, Miss Gladys Leona Watson, of Minneapolis, Minn., to Emil Edwin Weibel, Ph.D., B.Sc. '18, of Berkeley.

Weiner-Levites—In Montreal, on September 18, Miss Ella Levites, Past Student, to Robert M. Weiner, D.D.S. '36, of Chicago.

Wood—In Westmount, Que., on October 4, Miss Dorothy Bonner, to George W. Wood, B.Sc. '34, M.D. '37, of Montreal.

Wright—In Quebec City, on September 17, Miss Vivienne Seifert, to Aylesworth Wright, B.Com. '29, of Montreal.

Corrections:

Lane—John B. Lane, who was married in St. Eustache-sur-le-Lac, Que., on June 11, is not John Bernard Lane, B.Com. '23, of Ottawa, as reported in the Autumn Number.

Paterson—E. R. Paterson, who was married in Montreal on May 21, is not Edward Russell Paterson, B.A. '09, of Montreal, as reported in the Autumn Number.

Chancellor Celebrates Anniversary

Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill University, and Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, completed twenty years as head of the world's greatest privately-owned transportation system on October 10. He succeeded Lord Shaughnessey as President of the C.P.R. at the age of forty on October 10, 1918.

Sixty-three Awarded Degrees

Sixty-three degrees, three certificates and two diplomas were conferred by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of McGill, at the annual Fall Convocation of the University on October 6.

Sir Andrew Macphail

(*Continued from Page 17*)

to recognize that an editor has some rights and prejudices, that certain words make him sick; that certain other words he reserves for his own use, — 'meticulous' once a year, 'adscititious' once in a life time. This explains why editors write so little. In the end, out of mere good nature, or seeing the futility of it all, they contribute their words to contributors and write no more."

Sir Andrew would never undertake more than he could do, especially in his later years, when his eyesight had to be protected, but he had an unfailing kindness of heart, which was all the more admirable because it was never to be imposed on. I must be one of a great many whom he continually helped, not only by word of mouth, but by personal labour freely and simply dispensed. It was this ingrained kindliness which completed and enriched his other fine qualities of mind — his fearlessness, his simplicity, his constant earnest solicitude for high ideals in work and conduct.

I shall not attempt to indicate his place in the world of letters, although I think he was the outstanding man of letters in Canada in our time. Still, I can add to that of others my testimony to the influence of his personality in guidance, stimulation and encouragement. These are the qualities of a true teacher, and that is what I feel Sir Andrew to have been.

New Hormone Found at McGill

Discovery of a new hormone which acts as a stimulus to human metabolism has been made by research workers in biochemistry at McGill University, working under the direction of Dr. James B. Collip. Some developments of practical importance may come from the discovery, Dr. Collip said recently but, the investigation has not yet proceeded far enough to assure any contribution to medical treatment. It has been proved that the new hormone specifically stimulates the metabolism of the human body—the rate at which the body burns oxygen. This stimulation, amounting as experiments show, to between twenty and forty per cent., is carried out independently of the thyroid, the gland which normally controls metabolism.

"You would think for all the world that you were having a thyroid effect," Dr. Collip said. "But we believe the new hormone is from the middle lobe of the pituitary. It is definitely related to the metabolism of fat, and when we have discovered this relationship we will be getting somewhere. Not that it should be used by persons wishing to reduce; the exact significance to the individual is unknown."

Research work on the new discovery was carried out by, in addition to Dr. Collip, Dr. D. K. O'Donovan, at present in Ireland; Dr. L. W. Billingsley, now of the National Research Council, Ottawa; Dr. O. F. Denstedt and Dr. A. H. Neufeld.

Staff News and Notes

Bovey, Wilfrid, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., Director of Extra-Mural Relations, who was recently elected President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, states that something must be done to provide further educational facilities for the 40,000,000 people in North America who have not obtained a satisfactory elementary education in order that they may attain a higher social, economic and intellectual level.

Culliton, John, B.A., M.A., Assistant Professor of Economics, under the initials "J.T.C." contributed all the articles dealing with Canada to the 1938 supplement of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*

de Marky, Paul, has resigned as Instructor in Pianoforte, McGill Conservatorium of Music, in order to devote full time to his own studio.

Faris, Robert E. Lee, Ph.B., M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Sociology, will shortly publish—in conjunction with H. Warren Dunham, Chicago research sociologist—a volume entitled *Mental Disorders in Urban Areas.*

Fleming, A. Grant, M.C., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P. (C.), Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, has been elected First Vice-President of the American Public Health Association.

Hatcher, W. H., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., Professor of Chemistry, stated recently that the curriculum of Canadian schools should be revised to make use of the "lively curiosity" of youth.

Kelly, Albert J., B.Sc., Director of the McGill Observatory, stated recently that "the law of supply and demand does not obey Mars and Jupiter" in scorning astrologers' claims that world unrest, fluctuations in the stock market, war and threats of war, were caused by the relative positions in the heavens of certain planets.

Macdonald, R. St. J., J.P., V.D., B.A., M.D.C.M., D.P.H., F.R.S.I., Assistant Professor of Hygiene, contributed an article on housing and health to a recent number of the *Canadian Public Health Journal.*

Nobbs, Percy E., M.A., R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., Professor of Design, was commissioned by the Federal Government to direct the work of repairing and reconstructing the Carillon (Que.) Barracks, which was completed recently.

Nutter, J. Appleton, B.A., M.D.C.M., F.R.C.S. (C.), F.A.C.S., Clinical Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, issued an appeal for greater interest in crippled children in order that their burden of frustration, futility and despair might be lightened, in an address delivered before a recent meeting of the Ottawa Rotary Club.

Reilley, Herschell E., M.Sc., Associate Professor of Physics, stated recently that excessive noise might cause a loss of as much as forty per cent. in the efficiency of workers.

Scarth, George W., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., Macdonald Professor of Botany and Head of the Department, recently spent a month in Carmel, Cal., with Dr. Francis E. Lloyd, Emeritus Professor of Botany.

Thompson, Robert R., M.C., V.D., A.C.A. (England and Wales), C.A. (Canada), Professor of Accountancy and Head of the Department, contributed the Canadian paper for the International Convention of Accountants held in Berlin, Germany, in September, taking as his subject "The Development of the Profession in Canada." Academic duties prevented Prof. Thompson from attending the convention.

Viner, Norman, B.A., M.D.C.M., Lecturer in Neurology, branded Coueism as "utter bunk" in a recent address and stated that psychoanalysis was by far the best system yet devised for getting at the root of mental trouble.

Correction:

Eberts, E. M., M.D.C.M. '97, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Emeritus Professor of Surgery—THE MCGILL NEWS has received the following letter from Dr. Eberts: In the September number of THE MCGILL NEWS, page 59, you quote me as saying to the Ontario Medical Association that a primary cause of endemic goitre, common to adolescents in the watershed of the Great Lakes, was *a deficiency in green food and a surface water supply.* This has no meaning. It should read "a deficiency *of iodine* in green food *and in surface water.*"

Lost Addresses

Any information in regard to the Graduates listed below will be welcomed by the Graduates' Society, Executive Office, 3466 University Street, Montreal.

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Applied Science '89
Naismith, Peter L.

Applied Science '90
Ellacott, Charles H.

Applied Science '91
Middleton, Percy H.

Applied Science '93
Greenberg, Louis
Simpson, Lincoln

Applied Science '95
Dobson, Gilbert S.
Griffin, Michael E.
Robins, Sampson

Applied Science '96
Clarke, Ernest R.
McDougall, William

Applied Science '97
Macdonald, James E.
Macdonald, Peter W.
Newcombe, A. B.
Treadwell, Lee

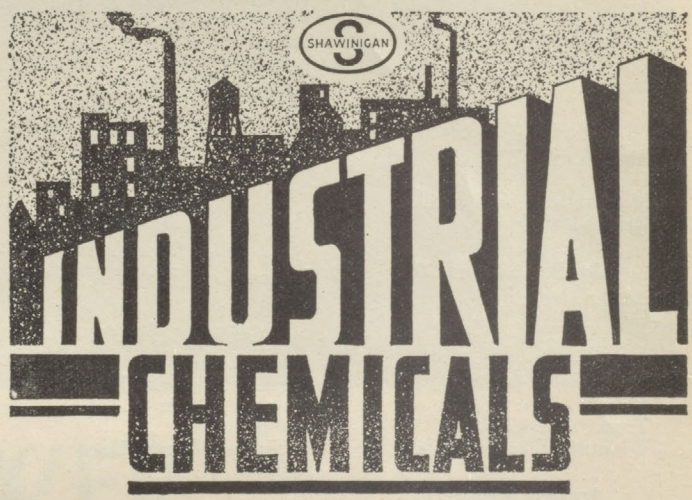
Applied Science '98
Ainley, Charles N.
Beatty, David Herbert
Hillary, George M.
MacPhail, William M.
Scott, James H.
Thomas, L. E. L.

Applied Science '00
Hamilton, George M.

Applied Science '01
Archer, Augustus R.
Donaldson, Hugh W.
Lowden, Warden K.
Wenger, Edward Isaac

Applied Science '02
Forman, Andrew S.
Fry, David M.
MacKay, Eric J.
Scott, Harry E.

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James, Bertram
Rowley, Lorne Eldon
Smith, James M.



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Ross, Walter G.

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Durkee, R. H.
Ferris, Charles E.
Gibbs, Harold E.
Livingstone, D. C.
McIntosh, Robert F.
Winter, Elliott E.

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Brown, W. G. B.
Gray, James S.
Mathieson, Donald M.
Sharp, A. Lester

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Blanchet, Guy H.
David, Francis M.
Dowell, Henry L.
Melhuish, Paul
Morrin, Arthur David
Murphy, Wm. Hunt
Norton, Thomas J.
Richards, Edward L.
Ross, Donald
Scott, George E.

Applied Science '09
Allen, Leslie W.
Dion, A. Hector
Montague, Thomas M.
Russell, Benjamin

Applied Science '10
Adrian, Robert W.
Cloran, J. P. D.
Elkins, Robert H. B.
Lomer, Gerald B.
Macdonald, James H.
Macrae, John M.
Trench, Alfred S. G.
Williams, Francis G. M.

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Kingsley, Edward R.
Linagh, Ronald K.
O'Leary, Frederick J.
Ovalle, Nestor Keith
Ryan, Frederick G.
Stevenson, Edward P.
Stuart, Alec. G.

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Forman, Edmund G.
MacLeod, Donald K.
Reinhardt, Ernest A.
Sanderson, Charles W.
Schippel, Henry Frederick

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Chav, Elmer H.
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Holland, Francis C.
Matheson, Walter
McDougall, Roderick J.
Pilcher, Edward E.
Starke, Henry M.
Wright, Walter G.

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Carus, Wilson Eric
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Graham, E. J.
Henderson, Roy Grant
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McFarlane, Blair
Mullin, James W.
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Taylor, Wm. Harold

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Wilkinson, Arthur G.

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Harrison, Donald R.
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Bissell, H. R.
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Radley, P. E.
Stockwell, Aylmer W.
Taylor, Clarence W.
Tucker, Bryant B.

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Velasco, Edward M.

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Hare, Patrick John
Kilmer, George Edward
McClure, Lindsay W.
Moffat, Thomas S.
Vokes, Christopher

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Bell, Graham A.
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Morton, Richard C.

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McTavish, Frank A.
Schofield, William

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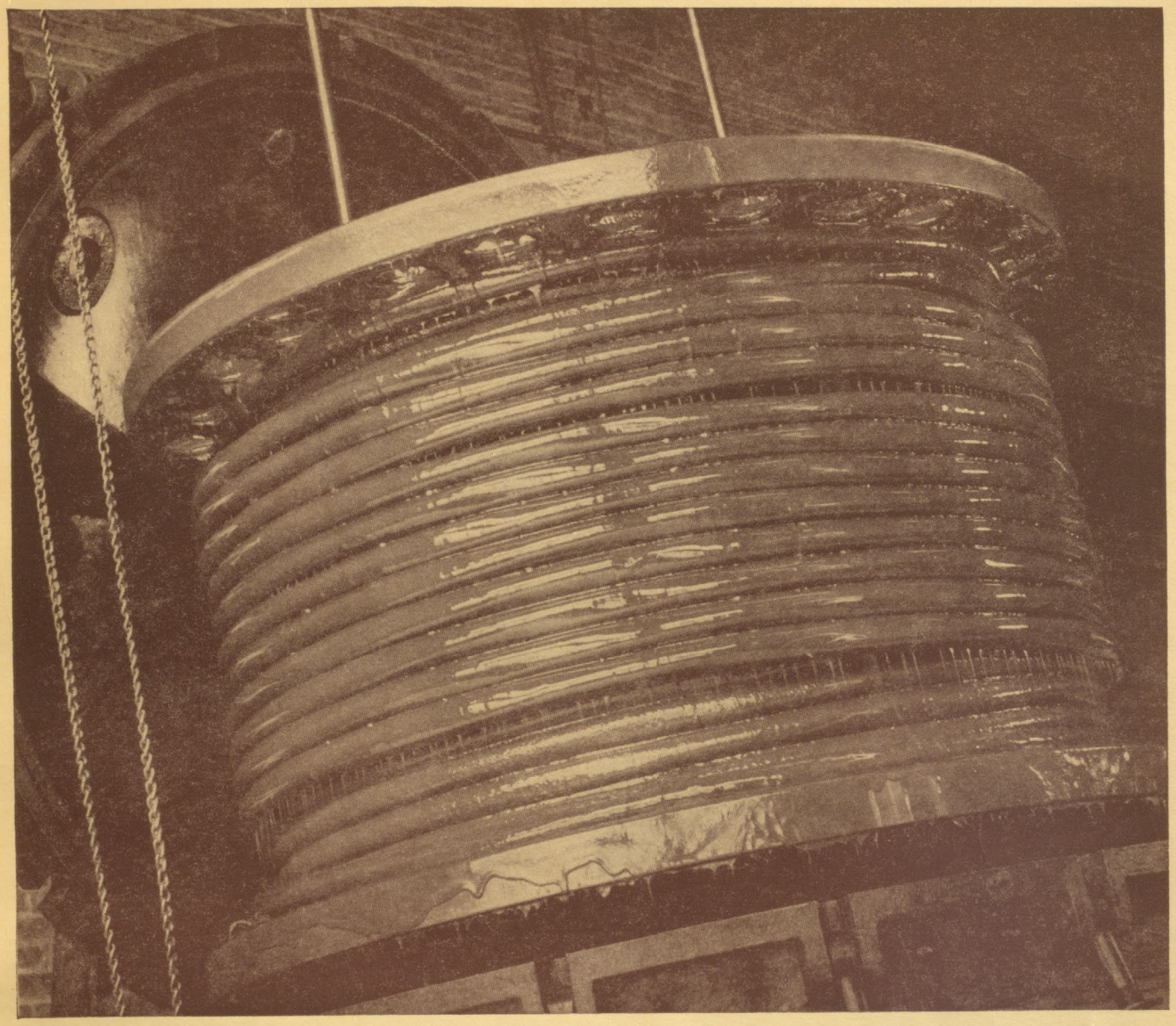
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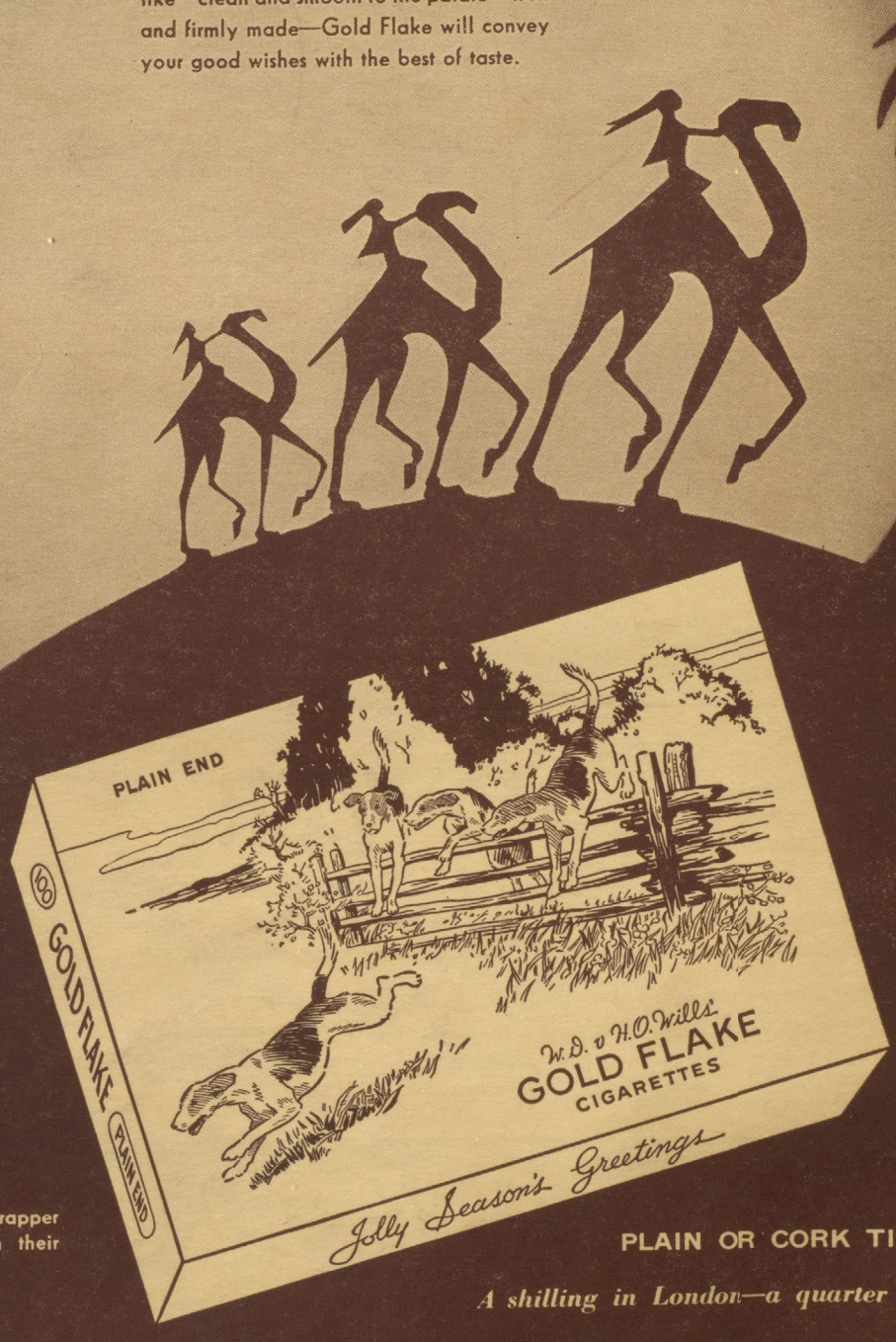
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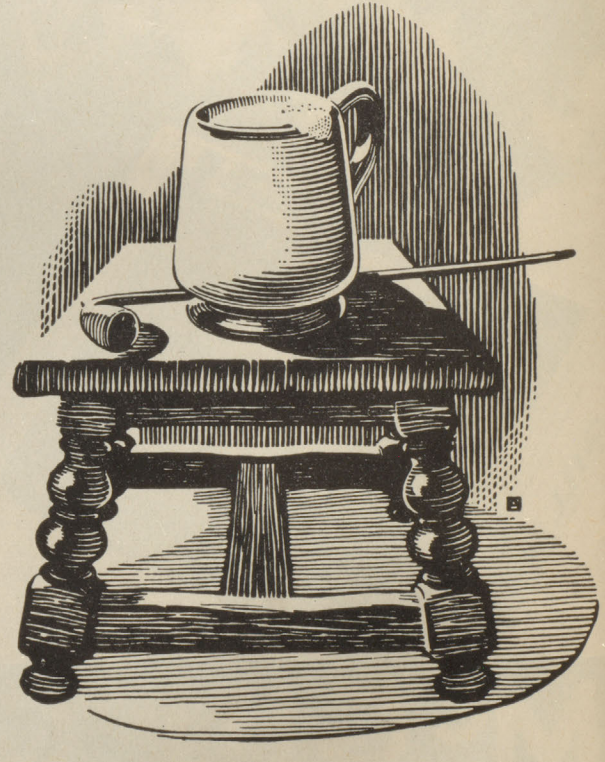
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Spring, 1939
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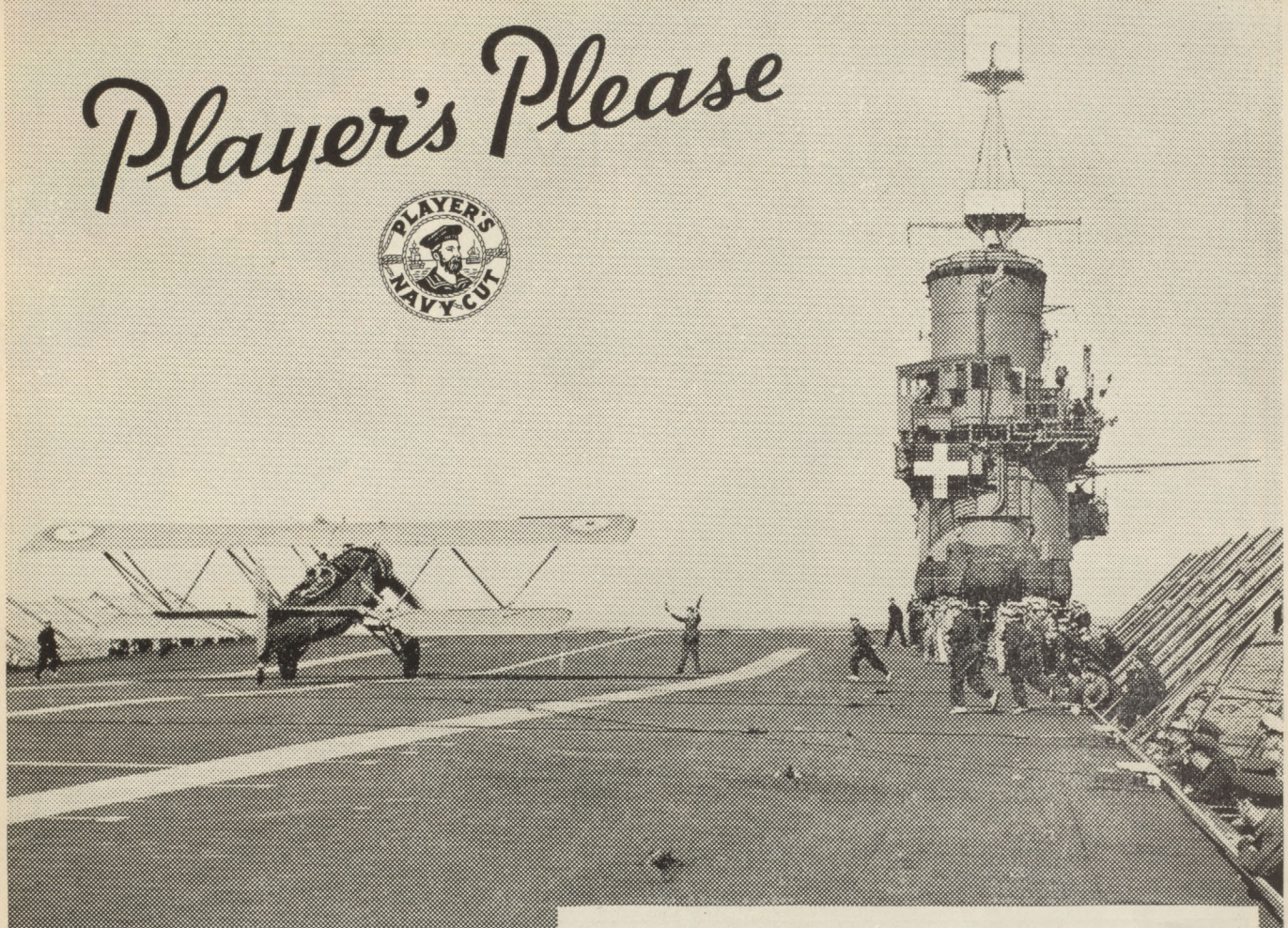
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Dieu et Mon Droit

By
WILFRID BOVEY

THERE is a significance in the visit of King George VI to Canada which could not have attached to that of any previous wearer of the Crown. Part of the Preamble to the Statute of Westminster reads:

> "And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this Act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom:"

When that statute came into force on December 11, 1931, little did those who enacted it think that five years later, on December 11, 1936, a clause of another act, the preamble to which stated that it was passed at the request and with the consent of Canada, would run:

> "1. Immediately upon Royal Assent being signified to this Act, the instrument of abdication executed by His present Majesty on the 10th day of December,

1936, set out in the schedule to this Act, shall have effect, and thereunder His Majesty shall cease to be King, and there shall be a demise of the Crown, and accordingly the member of the Royal family then next in succession to the Throne shall succeed to all rights, privileges and dignities thereunto belonging."

So it came about that Canadians first took their part in choosing their sovereign, this King George who now will make more history.

What will King George's position be when he reaches Canadian territorial waters? The British North America Act answers the question in part:

"III—Executive Power

"9. The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen."

Some students think that the King has the same general functions to discharge in Canada as he has in England. In case, for instance, the Liberal Government were defeated in Parliament it would be the King's duty, not that of the Governor-General, to "send for" the Conservative leader. It is his right as well as his duty to be kept informed by his Ministers of the progress of affairs and there has been more than one occasion when a King's advice has saved a situation.

What happens to the Governor-General? Since the passage of the Statute of Westminster the Governor-General represents the King and not the Government of Britain. Speaking to the famous Pilgrims of the United States on January 27, 1932, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler remarked of that Statute:

"Those three brief paragraphs, I repeat, are the most important contribution to the public law of the world made since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States. They introduce into the government of mankind a new form of federal relationship, not a federal relationship such as exists between our own states and the Federal Government, but a federal relationship which consists in loyalty and devotion to a person who is the symbol of unity; but the legislative power is as multiform as the Dominions."

If, then, the King is in Canada and the Governor-General represents the King alone there can be nothing for the Governor-General to do—such has been a suggestion from many sources. Up to a point the statement is a correct one, but only up to a point for most if not all governmental acts under statutes still in force, must be done by the Governor-General or the Governor-General in Council: the British North America Act, for instance, provides that the Governor-General must act in the appointment of Senators and the Speaker of the Senate, that the Governor-General must summon the Parliament. These clauses are still binding and so are a great many more legislative provisions of a similar nature.

One question is open for discussion. It might be entirely in accord with our constitution for the King to open or prorogue our Parliament, to do so with the full formality of crown and sceptre and robes, amid all the pageantry of state. A significance would thus attach to his visit which in default of any such function it will not possess.

Governor-General Retains Duties as Visitor of McGill

One question asked is of especial interest to McGill. Does the Governor-General remain the Visitor? That is a question upon which there is no doubt: even if the Governor-General had no other function at all this one would remain to him. The title of Visitor of McGill is older than that of Governor-General of the Dominion; it arises from the second charter of "The Governors, Principal, Fellows of McGill College" which, strange to say, is the legal name of our University:

"And we do further by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, appoint as our Visitor in and over and for the said College, our Governor-General of Our said Province of Canada, for the time being, or in his absence the Administrator of the Government of the same for the time being; who shall exercise, use and enjoy all and every the powers and authority of a Visitor, for and in the name and behalf of Us, Our Heirs, and Successors of the said College in all matters and things connected with the said College, as to him shall seem meet, according to the tenor and effect of these presents, and of the laws in force in Our Realm of England in relation to such powers and authority."

In those days Canada was a Province; after the Dominion was formed the Law Officers of the Crown informed the Earl of Carnarvon:

"That in our opinion the Governor-General of Canada is legally Visitor of McGill University."*

The point is not unimportant. The function of Visitor, although held by the Governor-General in his quality as such, is a quite separate one. McGill is a Corporation under a Royal Charter granted by the Crown of Great Britain and the Crown has the right to appoint a representative to ensure that powers granted by the Charter are exercised as they should be. Many educational institutions have such representatives; Cardinal Villeneuve, for example, is Visitor as well as Chancellor of Laval University, at Quebec. In the process of time the duties of Visitors have for the most part become nominal but in the case of McGill the Visitor has a specific duty as part of our University machinery; McGill must have a Visitor since no University Statute is in force nor is any senior appointment valid until submitted for his approval; his assent is not required but he may disallow.

An interesting puzzle is presented by the Provinces, in each of which a Lieutenant-Governor is now representative of the Crown. It seems clear that for the most part, since our constitution leaves no such functions for the Governor-General, the King has no provincial functions. There is, however, a joker in the B.N.A. Act:

> "64. The Constitution of the Executive Authority in each of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, subject to the Provisions of this Act, continue as it exists at the Union, until altered under the Authority of this Act."

The Government of New Brunswick was set up in 1784 under the prerogative of the Crown and it was by authority given by his Commission that the Governor summoned the Assembly. It will certainly be suggested that some power is still vested in the King as it was before Confederation; the same situation exists in Nova Scotia.

Apparently New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have some privileges which other provinces have not; the New Brunswick government may have had more on its side in some recent arguments than its opponents realized.

The most important practical and constitutional problems to be solved are those which are not only Canadian but British and Imperial. What will happen in Britain and what will happen in the Empire? With regard to British internal affairs there is no particular difficulty, the situation created by a King's illness has had to be met and that created by his absence is a similar one; the day has long gone by when a King had to sign Acts of Parliament to make them legal and arrangements worked out during the passage of years have covered most contingencies.

The problem presented by foreign affairs is a real one. In the matter of foreign relations the Sovereign has always had a part to play; he has always been kept in the picture; his ministers have always been close to him. Where, during his visit to Canada, will lie the responsibility for keeping the Empire's head informed on and in touch with Imperial foreign relations? The answer seems to be dictated by practice; the responsibility will lie with Mr. Mackenzie King, just as today it lies with Mr. Chamberlain. That will not prevent the British Government from communicating directly with His Majesty just as our Government can today but that is all that it can do and all the responsibility that it has; if it does send a Minister to Canada he will be in the position of an emissary and his relationship with the High Commissioner in Ottawa will be complicated.

Ottawa To Become Capital of Empire

When we consider this point and together with it the new relations set up by the Statute of Westminster we see that we must envisage a situation as yet undefined. It would not be completely incorrect to say that Ottawa, so long as the King is in Canada, will be the centre of Imperial affairs, will in some sense of the word, be the Imperial capital. One thing is certain that in the event of a serious international crisis the Canadian Government will have a duty to the rest of the Empire of very great importance.

Another problem will arise when the King visits Washington. It is customary in the case of such a visit by the Sovereign to another state for him to be accompanied by a member of his Government. Which Government? It seems logical that in North America the adviser at his side should be a North American and not a European. Canada is the only country on these continents to maintain the tradition of royalty; if it were not for Canada, it is safe to say, the King would never visit Washington. Therefore, it is only right that

(*Continued on Page 64*)

*Letter from Richard Baggally and John Halker, May 11, 1874.

Their Excellencies Inspect McGill



Montreal Star

WITH characteristic energy, His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, visited seven buildings on the McGill campus on February 10 during an official tour of inspection in his capacity as Visitor to the University. The photograph above was taken on the steps of the Arts Building just after Their Excellencies had been welcomed to the University by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, and Lewis W. Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor. *Left to right:* Sir Edward Beatty, Lord Tweedsmuir and the Lady Tweedsmuir.

Governors, members of the Senate, professors and students extended greetings to Their Excellencies during their official visit. In the Council Room of the Arts Building, the Vice-Regal visitors met members of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Law, and other University officials. After briefly inspecting this building, Their Excellencies visited other campus buildings on their way to the Royal Victoria College where the Lady Tweedsmuir remained for tea with Mrs. W. L. Grant, Warden.

Lord Tweedsmuir then proceeded to the McGill Union where he was received by H. Drummond Smith, President of the Students' Society, and Russell Merifield, President of the Union. Later, His Excellency attended an informal tea in the Redpath Library and the closing lecture on "The State in Society."

GOLD . . . .
From Mine to Mint

By
H. T. AIREY

THIS article is an attempt to give a general non-technical description of the processes to which the more simple gold ores are subjected from the time the ore is hoisted out of the mine until the gold bricks are shipped to the Royal Mint as the finished product of the modern Canadian gold mining company.

"Ore may be defined as metalliferous rock from which metal or metallic compound may be extracted commercially." (S. J. Truscott)

Most of the gold won from mining in Canada occurs in a relatively free or pure state, but a considerable amount is associated with other minerals of base metal ores, such as copper. The latter ores require complex treatment such as concentration, smelting and refining and for this reason will not be discussed in this article.

As a rule, gold occurs finely disseminated through limited zones in certain rock formations. A few mines operate profitably on ore containing as little as one-tenth of a troy ounce of gold per ton of rock. Two or three Canadian mines, however, are fortunate in having ore grading over one ounce of gold per ton. Most mines treat ore averaging about one-third of an ounce of gold per ton. The present price of gold is about $35 per troy ounce. It is interesting to note that one troy ounce is approximately one twenty-nine-thousandth part of a ton, which will indicate the care and accuracy required to extract such a small amount of gold from ores. Assuming no particular metallurgical difficulties, about ninety to ninety-eight per cent. of the gold present in the original ore usually can be recovered in a modern mill; the rest goes to waste.

The ore in the mine is removed by blasting with high explosives. The broken ore is then transferred to the shaft in cars, whence it is hoisted to the surface and dumped into large storage bins. From here it passes through the crushing plant, where it is reduced in size before being sent to fine-ore storage bins at the mill proper, where the actual extraction of the gold takes place. This may be by amalgamation or, more probably, cyanidation, or even a combination of both with concentration as an auxiliary treatment, all of which will be described subsequently.

Crushing

When received at the surface the ore is usually coarse, eight inches or greater in one dimension. It is then fed to a primary crusher, usually a jaw crusher, which operates something like a massive mechanically-operated, inverted nutcracker. In small plants a single jaw crusher may do all the crushing, breaking down the ore to one-inch pieces. In larger plants, finer crushing may be carried out in several stages, using cone-shaped gyratory crushers or heavy rolls for reducing the ore to one-quarter inch or even finer.

Vibrating screens of various sizes and designs are used for separating coarse and fine rock. The coarse rock, or oversize, which does not pass through the screen, is returned for further crushing. The material which goes through the screen (undersize) generally comprises the finished product of the crushing plant and is sent to the storage bins in the mill.

The ore is transported from one machine to another by means of endless rubber-covered canvas belts, operating over idlers or rollers to form a moving trough on which the ore is piled. Various vibrating or moving devices are used to control the rate of feed to the different machines. Electro-magnets are sometimes provided to remove tramp iron and steel from the ore stream, since such material might damage the crushing machinery. If non-valuable rock can be readily distinguished from ore by eye, such waste may be sorted out by hand-picking and rejected.

Crushing plants are generally operated one or two shifts per day and require two or more operators per shift depending on the size and complexity of the layout.

Grinding and Classifying

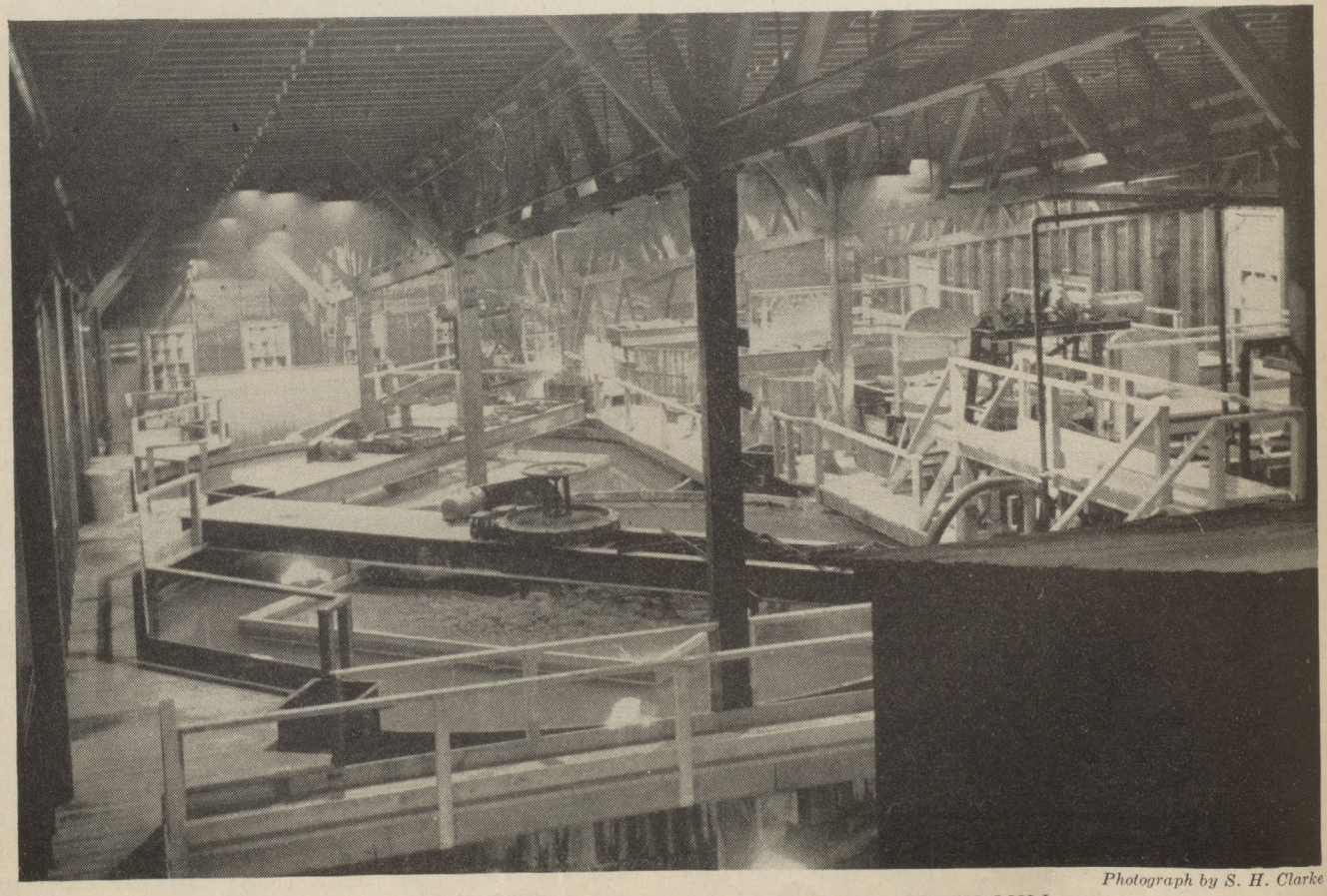
After the ore has been crushed by dry means to the desired fineness (between one inch and one-quarter of an inch) and deposited in the mill ore bins, the next step is to grind the ore still finer in order to liberate the valuable mineral particles from the enveloping rock. This is accomplished by drawing the ore out of the bottom of the bins and feeding

it to ball or rod mills for grinding. These mills are massive, barrel-like machines—half-filled with steel balls or rods—which revolve about a horizontal axis. As the ore enters at one end of the grinding mill, a little water or cyanide solution is added to make a thick paste. Grinding takes place by the tumbling and abrasive action of the balls or rods as the mixture of ore and liquid (termed pulp) passes from the feed end of the machine to the discharge end. On emerging from the grinding mill, the pulp is further diluted with liquid before entering a classifier, which is a machine for separating the fine particles of ore from the coarser particles. A classifier consists essentially of a long sloping tank, provided with reciprocating or spiral-screw rakes. The material, ground to the desired fineness, overflows the lower end of the classifier tank with most of the liquid and proceeds to the next stage of treatment. The coarser material settles to the bottom of the classifier tank, whence it is conveyed back to the feed-end of the grinding mill by the classifier rakes for further grinding. This is known as "closed-circuit" grinding practice, wherein no particle leaves the grinding and classifying circuit until it is of the desired fineness.

The degree of grinding is expressed as the percentage weight, of the total weight of ore, which will pass through a certain size screen. A fair average grind will be 70%—200 mesh, which means that the ore is ground so fine that seventy per cent. will pass through a screen with 200 holes per inch; that is, each aperture would be 0.0029 inches. Grinding is carried on to the economic degree necessary for the liberation of the valuable mineral from the gangue (barren material). This is necessary so that the extracting reagents, such as cyanide or mercury, may come in adequate contact with the gold particles to affect their dissolution.

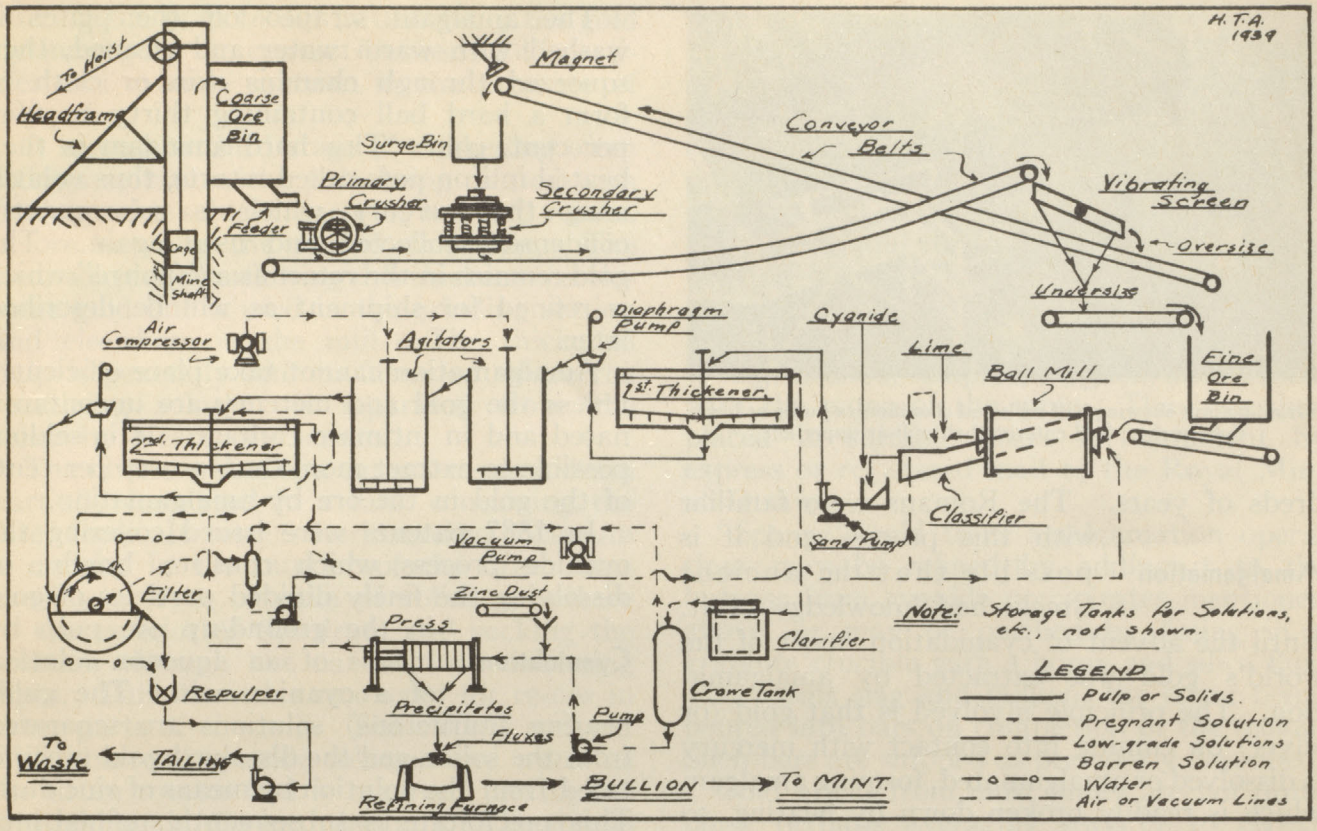
After grinding and classification, the pulp overflowing the classifier may be treated by one of several methods of concentration, by amalgamation, by cyanidation, or by a combination of these processes depending on the nature of the ore.

Concentration consists of separating the valuable constituents from the non-valuable



Photograph by S. H. Clarke

GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF A CYANIDATION MILL
Two thickeners at left, agitators at right, filter in left background.



Flowsheet of a typical cyanidation plant showing stages in milling a simple gold ore.

material so that a considerably richer product of smaller bulk is obtained while the barren material (gangue) is rejected. Two general processes are in vogue for concentrating gold ores, namely, flotation and gravity methods.

Concentration

Flotation is accomplished by grinding the ore, mixing it with certain chemicals and oils and agitating the whole mixture in suitable cells or tanks by pneumatic or mechanical means. The valuable minerals, such as gold and sulphides, attach themselves to the air-bubbles and rise to the surface of the flotation cells. A mineralized froth is thus produced which is skimmed off as the concentrate. The non-valuable minerals (gangue) are unaffected by the activating reagents employed and do not float but pass through the cell and so to waste as tailings.

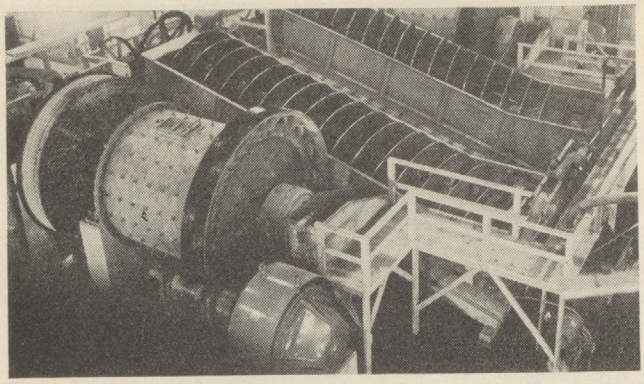
Gravity concentration as applied to gold ores may be exemplified by the use of blanket tables or strakes, hydraulic cones, jigs or shaking tables. By taking advantage of the fact that gold, and the sulphides with which it often is associated, are heavier than the gangue minerals it is possible to affect separations between the heavy and light minerals, utilizing this difference in specific gravity. Water is used as the separating medium in which the heavier minerals settle and are collected as a concentrate while the lighter minerals are washed away to waste, or possibly other treatment.

Jigs and cones consist of tanks with pulsating or rising currents of water against which the heavy minerals settle. Shaking tables segregate the heavy minerals by a cross-current jerking motion aided by small slats or riffles on the surface of the table. Blanket tables consist of shallow, sloping troughs covered with removable pieces of heavy-napped cloth such as coarse corduroy, cocoa matting or blanket cloth. The gold and sulphide particles are entrapped in the nap and are removed periodically to form the concentrate.

Concentrates are subsequently treated by amalgamation and/or cyanidation for the actual extraction of the gold.

Hydraulic cones and jigs are used chiefly in small plants for recovering coarse gold, while shaking and blanket tables are suitable for segregating moderately coarse gold and sulphides in all sizes of plants.

The art of extracting gold by amalgamation has been known to mankind for many hun-



Grinding unit showing ball mills and classifiers; a pump at lower right corner; feed entering ball mill at upper left.

dreds of years. The Romans were familiar with this process and it is possible that the ancient Greeks had knowledge of it.

Amalgamation

Until the advent of cyanidation, most of the world's gold was extracted by amalgamation. The principle involved is that gold (or silver) on coming into contact with mercury is dissolved or amalgamated, forming amalgam which is readily broken down by heating, so that the gold and mercury are recovered separately. In the earlier days of amalgamation, the ore was crushed by means of stamp mills or dropping weights, and part of the gold was extracted from the mixture of ore and water by mercury in the mortar boxes of the stamps. Additional gold was recovered by overflowing the pulp from the stamps on to sloping amalgam plates made of silvered copper sheets dressed with mercury. The gold particles adhered to the plates as amalgam which was periodically scraped off.

In some modern plants, the pulp overflowing the classifier passes over amalgam plates, yielding its gold in the form of amalgam. However, more general practice is to concentrate the ore first, then place the concentrates in grinding barrels, resembling small ball mills. A little water and various chemicals, such as lye, are added and the charge ground for some hours. Mercury and more water are then added and the barrel rotated for another period. The barrel is then emptied and the amalgam and pulp washed away from the grinding media and over short amalgam plates. The amalgam formed in the barrel adheres to these plates, whence it is removed by scraping. Traps are provided to catch any unamalgamated gold and excess mercury. Concentrates from such traps may be subsequently treated by cyanidation or shipped to a smelter.

The amalgam scraped off the plates is washed with warm water and cleaned, then squeezed through chamois skin or cloth to form a hard ball containing thirty to fifty per cent. gold. This hard amalgam is then heated in iron pots called retorts, thus volatilizing the mercury which is subsequently condensed, collected and used again. The gold remains in the retort as a "sponge" which is refined for shipment as will be described later.

Amalgamation cannot take place efficiently unless the gold and mercury are uncontaminated and in intimate contact. It is seldom possible to extract more than ninety per cent. of the gold in the ore by amalgamation.

In 1887 patents were issued covering the cyanide process which consists, briefly, of dissolving the finely divided particles of gold in the ground-up ore pulp by means of an aqueous solution of a cyanide salt. The gold-bearing (auriferous) solutions are separated from the solids and the dissolved gold precipitated from the solution by means of zinc dust. This precipitate is subsequently refined into pure gold.

Cyanidation

The cyanide process is suitable for treating most gold ores and the greater part of the world's gold is now extracted by this method.

A cyanide salt is required for dissolving the gold, lime is used for "protective alkalinity" to eliminate danger of poisoning by cyanide fumes and to aid in "settling" the solids. Air must be present to aid in dissolving the gold but must later be removed when the gold is being precipitated by zinc dust and some lead salt.

Describing Canadian cyanide practice, it is possible to resume at the point where the pulp overflows the classifier after being finely ground in cyanide solution. The pulp is pumped to the centre of a large, relatively shallow circular tank known as a thickener. Here the solids are allowed to settle to the bottom where they are collected by slowly turning rakes and are discharged as a fluid mud to the next stage of treatment. The clear solution produced by the settling of the solids is rich in gold and is technically known as "pregnant solution." It overflows into a trough around the top of the tank and flows to the precipitation circuit.

After leaving the thickener the dense pulp passes through a series of deep tanks called agitators. These tanks are equipped with air-lifts and revolving rakes for aerating and

stirring the pulp to aid in dissolving the gold by increasing the contact between gold particles and cyanide solution in the presence of oxygen.

A second or third stage of thickening often follows agitation, the pulp being diluted with fresh cyanide solution carrying low gold values, before entering the second thickener. The clear solution overflowing this thickener carries some gold but is used in the grinding section and elsewhere in the mill. The thickened pulp is generally sent to filtration where the remaining solution is separated from the solids by means of vacuum.

The filter consists of a canvas-covered drum partially immersed in a tank containing the filter feed. It rotates horizontally. Vacuum is created in the interior of the drum thus causing a layer or cake of solids to adhere to the exterior of the drum and sucking the solution through the canvas into collecting pipes. This filtrate is recovered for re-use in other parts of the mill. The cake is sprayed with "barren" cyanide solution and water as the drum rotates and is removed just before it would again dip into the tank. The sprays serve to wash out as much as possible of the remaining gold and cyanide solutions. Unless another stage of filtration follows, the filter cake is repulped by mixing with water and is then sent to waste as the final stage in the treatment of the solids.

The rich "pregnant" solution from the primary thickener is first clarified, then de-aerated by means of a vacuum pump and Crowe tank. To this solution, now devoid of oxygen, fine zinc dust is added, which precipitates the gold as a black mud. This mixture is forced through cloth-covered presses or bags, which retain the precipitate but permit the solution to pass through. The cyanide solution from which the gold has been removed is called "barren" and is used again in other parts of the circuit. The gold precipitate is removed carefully from the locked presses two or three times a month and is refined into bullion.

Refining

The gold precipitates are mixed with various compounds (called fluxes) such as borax, silica sand, soda ash, manganese dioxide, etc., to promote fusion and chemical interaction. This mixture is then placed in a suitable furnace and heated until the whole charge is thoroughly melted. The impurities in the precipitate are oxidized and combine with the fluxes to form a slag which is then tapped off. The pure gold (and associated silver, if any) is heavier than the slag and settles to the bottom of the furnace. After tapping most of the slag, the rest of the charge is poured into conical moulds, in which the molten precious metals cool to form "buttons" beneath a skin of slag. These buttons are re-melted with more fluxes and further refined before finally pouring into bar-shaped moulds. After cooling, the gold bars, (about the size of ordinary bricks) are dumped from the moulds, stripped of slag, cleaned, sampled, weighed, and marked with the name of the mine. They are then placed in suitable boxes for shipment by express or registered mail to the Royal Mint at Ottawa.

"Sponge" gold from amalgamation operations may be refined by adding it to the buttons from cyanide precipitates mentioned above, or may be purified by fusing in a graphite crucible with a borax and silica flux. This forms slag and bullion, the latter being poured into bars on completion of the fusion. Such bars are shipped as previously described.

Gold bricks from most mines are not quite pure, perhaps averaging seventy to eighty per cent. gold plus ten to fifteen per cent. silver. The Mint subsequently further refines such gold shipments to the high degree of purity required for international exchange.

A few large mines "acid treat" their precipitates and use a more complex refinery practice to yield a bullion of greater purity than that obtainable by the more common means just discussed.

Milling operations are carried on continuously day and night throughout the year.

General

It is customary to employ two operators per shift (six men per day) in mills up to 300 tons daily capacity. Larger crews are required in larger plants. In addition to the regular operators, a mill superintendent, frequently one or more mechanics and, in the bigger mills, a staff of metallurgists, are employed.

Crushing plant costs will vary upwards from about seven cents per ton crushed, with fifteen to twenty cents per ton as "average" figures. Milling costs will depend on the method of treatment, complexity of the ore, and the tonnage treated daily. For a mill of twenty-five tons per day capacity, the mill operating costs may be $2.50 per ton, while under very favourable conditions a plant treating 2,500 tons or more per day may operate for fifty cents per ton of ore milled.

Medicine and Other Things

By
WILDER PENFIELD

IF I had gone farther afield for the title of my address* today and had selected "Political Economy" or even "Universities" you would have thought me out of my element, presumptuous. Let me agree with you at once, but allow me, when I have talked a little while about medicine, the privilege of the after-dinner speaker; the privilege of digression, even if it be in the direction of political economy. However different this subject and medicine may seem, they are alike in the sudden increased complexity of their problems. Each one demands better university guidance, and each must have better translation of theory into practice.

If I were to talk to you of specific medical diseases, and if it were reported in the press, my mail during the coming week would be filled with useless letters—not from you, you would know better—but from those who read scraps of information the wrong way. I say useless, because of inevitable misconception of medical articles in the lay press. Patients with chronic ailments, disappointed, misunderstood, perhaps incurable, grasp at chance straws, listen to distorted rumour.



Blank & Stoller
DR. WILDER PENFIELD

I spoke last June in San Francisco on a scientific subject. An Associated Press reporter, desperate no doubt at the end of a very dull session, gathered together bits from all the other papers and attached my name to an astonishing fantasy—the treatment of insanity and other conditions by electricity. Result: raised eyebrows in medical circles and a hailstorm of pitiful useless letters like the following from far-off Rochester, N.Y.:

Dear Doctor: "I just got your ad in the paper. It sounded so good I thought I would write you and find out what it is all about. I have a little boy who is suffering from that sickness. . . . We are doctoring with a doctor in Chicago now. We have did everything for him but nothing seems to help him. . . . I would like you to write and tell me what it would cost and how long it would take to make him well and if it is a positive cure."

Specialists should not be sought out directly. The old family doctor has not disappeared. He is still with us and should fill a more important rôle today than ever before. He can no longer know all that is known, but he alone is in the position to guide patients, to send them here or there, to discourage consultation as useless or to insist upon it when it is necessary. No, the trouble nowadays is that people much too often ignore the general practitioner. They seem to fear old-fashioned methods. They run after specialists, faddists, anything new, hoping for an eleventh hour discovery, a miraculous short-cut.

Also, it is my advice to distrust members of the medical profession who, like myself today, are to be found on speakers' platforms. Mr. Pennyfeather has defined the platform as "one more outlet for man's vanity." I often recall that, when other people stand there. It seems quite different now.

I wonder if you ever stop to think of the dilemma in which a doctor inevitably finds himself when he begins to practise. The sick and suffering have from time immemorial expected to find in him, not the stumbling would-be healer which he knows himself to be, but the doctor with complete knowledge, infallible, a seer. The less he knew the more unshakeable was their faith. Nevertheless, wise practitioners have elected silence rather than confession, for an unshaken confidence, whatever its basis, may soothe and even promote nature's healing processes.

"I dressed his wounds, God healed them," said the great 16th century French surgeon, Ambroise Paré, and one who knows the methods of wound-dressing in those days will marvel at the capacity of the Assistant. The doctor in his familiar dilemma has often been forced to act to avert impending catastrophe before he knew his way; forced to experiment on the basis of his powers of observation. Medical students are drilled in observation. But poker players and politicians also learn it, while poets are born with it.

Experimentation, I suppose, really began with the first dose of medicine given to the first man who crawled out of the swamp and into his cave, shaking with fever.

*An address before the Canadian Club of Montreal, December 12, 1938.

John Hunter, England's greatest 18th century surgeon, deliberately inoculated himself with syphilis. The experiment succeeded, his treatment, alas! did not. After Hunter had risen to first place in surgical practice in London (*post hoc* not *propter hoc*), he even found time to make an inquiry into the "structure and economy of the whale." Today I have no doubt he would have interested himself in political economy.

Granted that many diseases have been conquered by the method of observation and experimentation, the remaining ills still seem to encircle us in a ring no less formidable. Those of you who would be dead now if we did not know that the "inflammation of the bowels" of yesterday is the appendicitis of today, who escaped that death by a simple surgical procedure, are nevertheless interested in having someone see clearly the nature of otosclerosis, paralysis agitans, or the cancer you think may yet threaten you.

Average longevity has increased from 50 to 59 in the past thirty years. What you may do with the added lease of life—well, that is your own problem. A conscientious surgeon might well return a fee with tears when he contemplates certain post-operative careers. I have never seen it done, perhaps because it is spent too quickly.

The times have changed. You think mechanization of transportation, world news service, and modern armaments have altered social and political problems. But something similar has happened to medicine with the advent of anaesthesia, asepsis, x-ray, vaccines, vitamines, recognition of different races of bacteria, like the stars in heaven for number, electrical measurements of the activity of the heart and brain, and libraries full of ill-digested knowledge of the nerves, glands and allergic reactions.

Ten years after a boy leaves high school he may emerge from university and hospital with a knowledge of which Galen never dreamed. But he cannot practise alone. His textbooks will soon be out of date. He must be guided during his career by consultation with the members of university groups, either directly or through his reading. Advance will continue to be made. We cannot turn back, any more than you can give up your automobile for a horse and carriage. The leadership must lie in universities. It has become too complicated for any other agency.

If that is true of medicine it is true of political economy. You see I am now hoping to slip out of the field of medicine without being noticed. Today, faced by complex economic and political problems at home and abroad, problems which press upon us for solution, who can chart a true course unless he can see the truth without bias?

To see the truth, to see it in perspective and to teach it—that is the eventual purpose of universities. If we would have university guidance it must be our own Canadian universities, and their growth must be provided for on a more generous and more comprehensive scale.

Perhaps I should make a confession at this point. When I respectfully applied for Canadian naturalization about four years ago I was called into the impressive precincts of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. There, seated before a splendidly uniformed member of that force, I was asked just one question, "What do you think of communism?" The abruptness of the question startled me into the truth and I replied, "Why, I don't know. I've never thought." That answer seemed to satisfy my interlocutor, but I wonder if it disqualifies me from pronouncing judgment on the necessity of university guidance in political science, in commerce, in engineering, in mining. Perhaps—but after all, if the "Mounty" should stop a university governor on his way to St. James Street with the question, "What do you think of panel practice?" I wonder what the startled response might be.

You may ask with justification, why turn to the university for leadership in all these fields? Four thousand years ago Abraham was probably a priest of Ur in the temple of the moon god, not a professor in a university, when he recognized the true God. There were no universities in the days of the ancient Greek philosophers nor when Rome created a system of laws and one of sanitation.

Universities today with their libraries have become continuing depositories of knowledge, organizers of investigation. But they represent a new phenomenon on the earth, more permanent than government and with a purpose less changeable than creeds.

When the rising tide of humanity in northern Europe swept over the Alps and destroyed the government of Rome, learning was almost completely extinguished. All through the dark ages only a faint glimmer of scholarship was preserved in the monasteries where the priests could still read and write latin.

Then came the period of great guilds when the trades and professions organized themselves. Then those who wished to be students did likewise. Universities were originally student guilds which appeared with no particular authorization. They were professional bodies, not places. The first to appear was a university for the study of medicine at Salerno in the 11th century, and this was followed by law in the 12th century in Bologna, and by scholasticism or philosophy in Paris.

In the Italian universities the students had the upper hand and a professor was any man they would hire to teach them. In Paris the masters seem to have held the upper hand and fees were demanded for all favours. The Paris faculty meetings seem to have been held in a neighbouring tavern and the good old custom prevailed there of "drinking the surplus."

Toward the end of the 12th century a masters' guild grew up in Oxford. It imported its customs largely from Paris, and the student body, like that in Paris, was distinguished only for its love of learning and of fighting. The students were prohibited from speaking English except at the time of major feasts when it seems extremely unlikely that they could have remembered any latin.

It was the Pope who first recognized the corporate existence of both Paris and Oxford, and the church it was, and later princes, who provided endowments which converted these guilds into places of continuing intellectual activity.

The universities of the other trades have handed their guild traditions on to trade unions, academies and even boards of trade, which serve purposes that are useful in various ways. But the universities of students, however rough their beginning and however imperfect the subsequent development, have assumed quite a different rôle—that of discovering and teaching the truth, all truth.

The fate of universities has depended to some extent upon native wit but much more, I fear, upon gifts of money from church and state. The rôle of the church in this regard has been taken over in many places by private citizens, college graduates and merchant princes.

One hundred years ago the universities of Germany entered upon a period of great development under state support and control. The newly-founded University of Berlin became a model for the reorganization of the mediaeval institutions. The university there was considered a place primarily for research, and secondarily for the training of professional classes and those who govern. Nevertheless, seventy-five per cent. of the graduates entered practical careers.

That new Germany which was created out of the states dismembered by Napoleon's army was not alone the Germany of Bismarck and his generals. It was the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Paulsen, and Virchow, and the strong national pride which developed was a pride in their own culture, the product of highly developed "gymnasium" and university.

In the post-war period the German universities have carried on largely by virtue of their inertia and unless the attitude of the present totalitarian government alters, their prestige as centres of independent investigation may well vanish.

No nation seems to be able to pay for both war and education. The annual expenditure for higher education in England is only about five million pounds. Compare that with other budgets. Billions are borrowed for war, but no country ever borrowed for education.

England's attitude toward universities has been somewhat different from that of Germany. She has ever been mindful of the belief of Arnold, Master of Rugby, that training of character was a prime purpose of education, and I need not remind you how many great political and social leaders were trained in public schools and the older universities. Teaching has been the dominant national service of the English university rather than research. Oxford and Cambridge have grown steadily during the past 800 years as private institutions, depending upon gifts which came at first largely from ecclesiastical sources. The city universities, some of them of young age like our own, are now making rapid headway with a varying amount of public assistance.

Lord Nuffield, manufacturer of Morris cars, and a far-seeing student of the relation of theory to practical purpose, recently offered Oxford a million-and-a-quarter pounds for medical research. When the vice-chancellor formally accepted the gift, Nuffield ventured to increase it without warning to two million pounds. In donating this enormous sum, he emphasized the importance of providing permanently for scientific advance and direct application of these advances to medical practice.

I have the story from a friend of Nuffield's that one of the things that led him to want to

contribute to the work of the medical profession was an early meeting with that great Canadian Sir William Osler, who was then Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford. Sir William had brought his automobile into the Morris garage for repairs of an urgent nature. He hardly guessed that in the person of the alert young owner of the garage he was talking with the man who would do more than anyone else to further the ambitions which he had for medicine at Oxford. No doubt it was the cordial personal interest and humour for which the older man was famous that led the then Mr. Morris to see to it that the car was ready the following morning after a night of labour, and to remember a friendship thus begun.

It is doubly curious that this great English benefactor should recall this small Oslerian incident in connection with his benefaction, for it has been recorded that the late John D. Rockefeller, Senior, who gave so generously to medicine throughout the world, conceived the idea of organized endowment of medical research after Osler's textbook of medicine had been called to his attention, with its searching tabulation of what was known and what was unknown in the treatment of disease.

Hard on the heels of his own gift to medicine Nuffield set aside another million pounds to create a new college at Oxford to be devoted to political science.

I cite these gifts not so much because of their princely magnitude but because Nuffield has emphasized the analogy between medicine and political science which I suggested to you above. He further stressed the necessity of bridging the gap between medical research and the practice of medicine, and a similar gap between economic research and political practice.

Let me quote his own words in connection with the creation of Nuffield College: "In the meeting of the demands for new knowledge in the non-scientific subjects there is an even greater lag than in scientific subjects between research and its practical application." A gap he described as "existing between economist and political theorist, the student of government and administration on the one hand, and on the other the business man, the politician, the civil servant and the local government official, not to mention the ordinary every day man and woman." A "flow of recruits to industry" is one of the results he expects from the new college.

In his conception, as in mine and no doubt yours, the function of a university is to search for truth and to bridge the gap to life. Research and teaching and a flow of outgoing students, recruits to industry, science and every phase of life for the field of university studies must be universal.

Canada is blessed with peace. Instead of a great war-machine she has great natural resources, great wealth. What has she done in the past two centuries? Peopled half a continent, built railroads, churches, schools, universities, proved to the world that two great races can develop their own institutions and live together amicably, produced such men as Laurier, Leacock, Osler, Banting, McCrae, Collip.

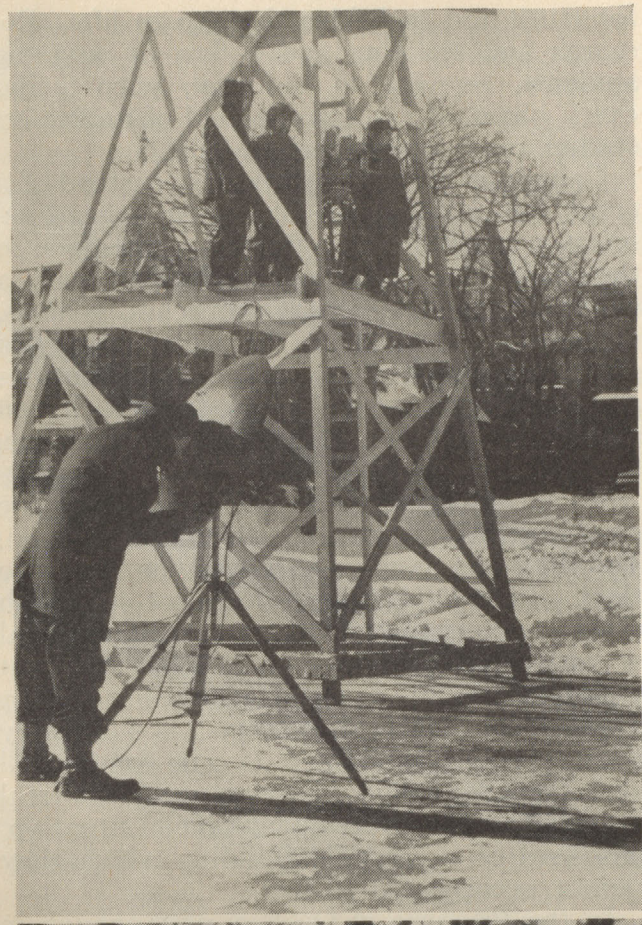
What about our universities? They are good institutions but very unevenly developed. Too little of Canada's resources has gone into them. They have struggled against odds with inadequate organized assistance from national or provincial governments. There has not arisen a really great private benefactor. Macdonald, Lord Strathcona, and Massey have made a beginning it is true for McGill and Toronto. The University of Montreal bravely faces an impossible financial situation, possessed of a splendid building which they cannot occupy.

In the Province of Quebec, wise enough in some of their provisions, there is no institution for the care and study of epileptics as there is in Ontario and the states to the south of us. Insane persons were liberated from prisons in this province because of the agitation of Dr. James Douglas, grandfather of McGill's Principal, but they are still only placed in asylums. There is no university department, either French or English, for the study of psychiatry. Obviously I mention these things because I am close to them. I am quite sure, however, that the social and political sciences may be in much greater need than the biological sciences.

There are almost no Dominion-wide Canadian fellowships for advanced work at home and abroad such as exist in England and in the United States. There is a very great need for more undergraduate university scholarships at our own universities.

I would be the last to decry foreign study but the pendulum is swinging in the direction of the new world. We should be entering upon an era of intellectual advance and world leadership. We have peculiar problems. We must make provision for their study in our own universities.

(Continued on Page 46)



McGill Hockeyists Make A Movie

MEMBERS of this year's McGill Senior Hockey Team and six graduates are starred in the latest "sportscope," produced by Pathé News, Inc., which will be distributed to thousands of motion picture theatres in Canada, the United States and Europe shortly. Scenes from the film, which has been tentatively entitled "Flashing Blades," are reproduced on this page and on the cover through the courtesy of Pathé News and Clarence Ellis, who was in charge of the staff of technicians, cameramen and sound men who spent six weeks in Montreal during January and February filming the special feature.

In order to show the rest of the world how to play hockey, Pathé News constructed a special rink on the campus and a tower to house the camera crews and director. Graduates who responded to the order "Action, camera!" included Coach Hugh Farquharson, Fred Wigle, Ken Farmer, Dr. Gordon Crutchfield, Dr. Gordon Meiklejohn and Dr. Clayton Crosby.



McGill Wins Four Intercollegiate Titles During the 1938-39 Sports Season

By
H. GLYN OWEN

AFTER a crowded sports season, during which McGill teams entered sixteen intercollegiate competitions, three trophies were retained and one, long a stranger, was triumphantly borne home to adorn the walls of the Union. Toronto scored decisive triumphs in golf, tennis, swimming, boxing and wrestling, and gymnastics, but barely nosed out strong McGill teams in the track, English rugby, fencing, and women's senior basketball contests. McGill, apparently concentrating on the so-called major sports, captured the rugby, harrier, hockey, and water polo championships. The basketball title is still undecided at the time of writing, McGill having forced a three-cornered tie with Western and Toronto by unexpectedly winning its last two games. The Red Ski team very nearly ousted Dartmouth from its proud position at the head of the trail, but was compelled to postpone that pleasure another year. The Royal Military College retained the soccer championship.

McGill was outclassed in most of the gym sports. With the erection of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium, these sports should receive a new impetus. Improved facilities, and above all, opportunity for preliminary matches with first class teams, have long been needed, and it is encouraging to hear that the new gymnasium may be ready next session.

Fall Résumé

Last fall, McGill fielded one of the most formidable football machines in the history of the University. Its victorious advance was halted only by Western in the final game of the season, but the Redmen proved their right to the Yates Trophy by holding the Mustangs scoreless while rolling up nine singles in the play-off at Molson Stadium.

Five McGill players were listed on the college all-star football team selected by thirteen coaches and sports writers for The Canadian Press: Alec Hamilton, flying wing; Herb Westman, halfback; Ronnie Perowne, quarterback; Andy Anton, middle wing; and Jimmy Hall, outside wing. On another mythical all-star line-up composed of players from all the clubs in Eastern Canada, one McGill man, Herb Westman, was chosen as the sole representative of the Intercollegiate League.

Graduation will eliminate all of these stars save Alec Hamilton, but Coach Doug Kerr, usually one of the world's greatest exponents of the wrinkled brow, declares that he isn't worrying. Many experienced players will be returning, and a large number of well-trained replacements are on their way up. The winter school, which produced such excellent results last year, has been well attended. Hopes are still high for another victorious season in 1939-40.

McGill failed to take the track crown from Toronto by the slim margin of two points, but the harriers were successful in all their meets. The rugger team finished second in the City (Montreal) league, and lost to Toronto in the intercollegiate match by 4-0. The soccer eleven fell victim to the Royal Military College in both intercollegiate matches. Toronto won both the individual and team trophies in golf. Deprived of her former luminaries, Old McGill bowed to Toronto and the University of Montreal in the tennis tournaments.

Hockey

The Senior Hockey Sextette triumphed in both the International and Canadian Intercollegiate Leagues, but just failed to qualify for the play-offs in the Quebec Senior League. The Redmen finished the Senior Group schedule in sixth place, above Quebec Aces, having won four games, lost six, and drawn two. Two points only stood between them and a play-off berth, and they very nearly secured those two points when they dropped a hard-fought game to Royals, 3-2. Captain Russ McConnell was awarded the Stewart Cup as the most valuable player to his team in the Senior League. This is the first time a McGill player has received this trophy.

The Redmen won all their exhibition games, defeating the University of Southern California Trojans, 5-2; Boston Olympics, 4-3; Toronto, 2-1; and the University of Montreal, 6-4. The last two games were played at Rye

during the Christmas holidays. These preliminary victories gave a very fair indication of the triumphs to follow.

In the International League games, Princeton was blanked, 7-0; Yale beaten, 5-2; Harvard outclassed completely, 13-6; and Dartmouth beaten, 4-1.

In the Canadian league, the Red team conquered Queen's, 7-3 and 5-4; overwhelmed the University of Montreal, 13-4 and 15-5; and split two games with Toronto, 5-3 for McGill and 3-2 for the Blue and White. Singularly enough, Queen's beat Toronto twice, thus effectively suppresing the title hopes of Ace Bailey's men for this season.

Prospects for next year do not look too hopeful at this date. The present Senior team is due to lose at least four important players through graduation. In the intercollegiate league the Intermediates were in fourth place out of five at the time of writing, having won three games and lost four. In their other leagues, both Intermediates and Juniors occupy cellar positions. There is promising material in these ranks, but many feel that the teams are not receiving enough coaching attention to develop this material. Dr. Letourneau is doing an excellent job, but it is obvious that two teams are more than one man can handle. While some authorities contend that hockey stars are born, not made, coaching does help, and McGill cannot expect to have brilliant players drop into her lap every year. It has been suggested that a coaching system modelled, *mutatis mutandis*, on that of the football teams, with coaches and teams working in close co-operation, be instituted in hockey. The suggestion would appear to merit the consideration of the athletics authorities.

Skiing

The skiing season commenced inauspiciously for the Red and White when Dartmouth led McGill by 487 points to 475.7 at Lac Beauport on December 30. At Lake Placid on January 3, a weakened Dartmouth team was defeated by fully forty points, and for the first time in eighteen years, the Red team gained the President Harding Trophy for team championship. Red skiers took the Marshal Foch Trophy for first in jumping and the championship in the cross-country and combined cross-country and jumping. In the Laurentian Zone Championships, held early in February, the Redmen obtained the McTaggart Trophy for team championship, leading the field by a clear margin of almost a hundred points. Dartmouth had not been out in full force at Lake Placid, and the Indians took their revenge at the Winter Carnival held at Hanover during the week-end of February 11, giving a stellar performance to win with 488.7 points to McGill's 473.1. Finally, Dartmouth asserted its supremacy beyond question by coming from behind to win the International Intercollegiate Ski Union meet at Ste. Marguerite on February 23, 24, and 25. In a surprising upset on the first day, the Indians led the Redmen by a fraction of a point in the jumping. A Middlebury man took top honours, Dartmouth placed second and third, and McGill had to be content with fourth, fifth, and sixth places. On the following day, however, McGill snatched a seven-point lead, despite the fact that Dick Durrance, Dartmouth Co-Captain, came first in both the slalom and downhill events. Faced with the strongest competition they had encountered in eight years, the Indians responded nobly, capturing first, second, and fourth places in the cross-country run. McGill's best skiers wore themselves out too early in the gruelling race and her first man was in sixth place. The final standing read: Dartmouth, 486.28; McGill, 471.05; Middlebury, 429.90.

This spring, Dartmouth loses six out of eight men through graduation. Among them are Co-Captains Dick Durrance and Howard Chivers. McGill will lose the services of Captain Bob Johannsen, but the remainder of the present powerful team will probably be intact next winter.

Basketball

The Senior Basketball Squad showed up well in its exhibition games with the strong City (Montreal) teams, and on trips to the United States, it won two games out of six against first-class opposition. The Redmen lost to the Vermont Catamounts, 46-24; Long Island University, 77-39; Central College of New York, 43-28; and Rensselaer Polytechnic, 40-16; but triumphed over Union College, 55-44, and Albany Teachers' College, 50-49.

This stiff initiation apparently helped them in their intercollegiate games. After bowing to Toronto, 45-30, in Montreal, the Redmen defeated the Blue and White at home, 39-33. Beaten by Western in their first encounter at Montreal, 36-29, McGill turned the tables at London, winning by the narrow margin of 42-41. Queen's were overcome comparatively easily, the scores being 56-46 and 43-28. Due to McGill's last-minute spurt, the regular schedule ended in a three-cornered tie involving



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McGill, Toronto and Western. At the time of going to press, a play-off was being arranged.

Both the Intermediate and Junior teams have been holding their own in their respective City leagues, and McGill may expect an even stronger intercollegiate title bid next year.

Although McGill women skiers and hockey teams rank high in feminine sport circles, the most important event is the Bronze Baby tournament, emblematic of the women's senior intercollegiate basketball championship. This year McGill qualified for the finals by defeating Queen's, 16-15, but bowed to Toronto by 19-14. McGill has held the trophy three times since it was donated by the McGill Students' Society in 1923—the last occasion was in 1933.

Toronto retained the Thomas Gibson Trophy for the third successive year in the annual assault-at-arms held in Hart House on February 24 and 25. Seven McGill men entered the finals, but the Redmen took only one title, the heavyweight boxing won by Tom Hughes. The final standing was: Toronto, 10.68 points; Queen's, 2.34; the Ontario Agricultural College, 2.00; and McGill, 1.00.

Boxing, Wrestling, and Fencing

In the fencing tournament, which was made a separate event last year, Toronto won the championship with 14 victories to McGill's 12. The Ontario Agricultural College took only one match. A. L. Garcia, of Toronto, won the individual title. The defeat came as a surprise, since McGill's fencing team was virtually the same as that which was victorious last year, but the Red foilsmen put up a fine display against strong opposition.

McGill's gym team is chosen every year from the results of the Wicksteed meet. This year, the silver Wicksteed medal was not awarded, since no competitor was due to graduate. David Sproule accumulated the highest aggregate score, but since he was ineligible, the bronze medal for the best gymnast in the intermediate years was presented to the runner-up, Arthur Henderson. William Weber captured the Dr. F. W. Harvey Trophy, freshman award.

Gymnastics

In the intercollegiate competition, Toronto scored 4,912 points; McGill, 3,392; and Queen's, 3,824. The individual championship and the Werry Trophy went to J. Macdonald, of Toronto. This is the seventh successive year Toronto has held the Caron Trophy for team championship, but all of McGill's present team are returning, and with more experience, should make a strong bid for the crown in 1940.

The Water Polo Septette retained the intercollegiate title, defeating Queen's by 9-1 and Toronto by 7-5 at the annual meet held early in December. McGill has held the crown for six successive years now, and this last victory is the twenty-first in twenty-seven years.

Aquatic Sports

The Seniors were less fortunate in the City League games against the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association and the Young Men's Hebrew Association. There is great promise for the future, however. The Juniors lost to the M.A.A.A. and Y.M.H.A., but defeated the Central Y.M.C.A. and the Knights of Columbus, and were able to hold the Montreal Swimming Club to a draw in the final game of the season.

Toronto retaliated for its defeat in water polo by recapturing the swimming laurels for the the third successive year. The Blue and White took fifty-one points to McGill's eighteen and McMaster's eight. G. H. Clawson, of Toronto, Dominion Olympic swimmer, clipped 7.7 seconds from the mark set by W. A. McCatty, of Toronto, in 1936 to establish a new record of two minutes, 36.6 seconds, in the 200-yard breast stroke. McGill took a first in the 100-yard back stroke, and lost the 200-yard relay only by an arm.

Previously, the team did well in its meets with the City teams, beating the Y.M.H.A. by 47-19 and the Y.M.C.A. by 40-26, and although the Redmen bowed to the M.A.A.A., Seymour Issenman, a freshman, won the 200-yard breast stroke in two minutes, 51.3 seconds, thus setting a new provincial record. Therefore, McGill should do well in The Gazette Trophy meet for the provincial club championship.

For the first time in four years, the slogan "Rowers Wanted" is being heard around the campus. The services of Coach Urbain Molmans, former European champion, have been secured, and practices are under way in the Field House. Coach Molmans favours the European method of rowing, as opposed to the American, and his successes justify his preference. If a sufficient number of students turn out, it is probable that McGill will re-enter intercollegiate competition, and plans are being made to participate in the Canadian Henley meet in the fall.

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THE ALE OF GOOD TASTE

"The End of Ten Long Years"

By
D. M. LEGATE

WHATEVER football championships McGill teams win or fail to win in the future, the night of December 19, 1938, will remain a unique experience in the memories of those who taxed the capacity of the ballroom in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal. The occasion, signalized by a banner which stretched the length of the room and which proclaimed "The end of ten long years," was a banquet tendered to the members of McGill's 1938 Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union Champions. Graduates and friends of McGill had made plans for this celebration a month in advance and the results amply justified the painstaking preparations.

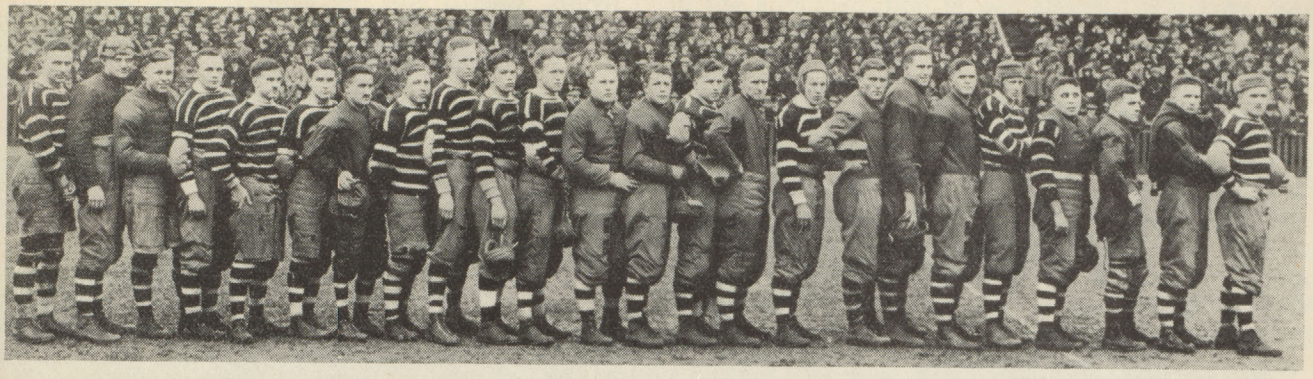
Flanked by members of the senior team, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, Dr. Lewis Douglas, Principal, and Hugh Crombie, President of the Graduates' Society and the evening's chairman, looked down from the elevated head table upon an unusual scene. Immediately below was the intermediate squad, Q.R.F.U. champions, being feted on the general understanding and with the emphatic hope that they would step into the charmed shoes of their senior brethren this year. About the rest of the ballroom were groups of old footballers, some of whom had played the game more than half a century ago.

There were members of the 1902 championship team, headed by Dr. S. M. Nagle, Captain of that year; the 1919 title-holders, among them Doctors V. P. Heney, "Flin" Flanagan, L. C. Montgomery and G. P. Gilhooley; and the 1912 and 1928 cup-holders. In addition there was a whole table full of old Brittania Football Club players, including Alex. McA. Murphy and George L. Cains, the latter having played his last rugby game back in 1884. The balance of the great gathering was comprised of McGill men and McGill supporters who obviously were as one in the



With the aid of Chancellor Sir Edward Beatty, Principal Lewis W. Douglas passes the Yates Trophy, emblematic of the Canadian Intercollegiate Rugby Football Union championship, to Captain Lou Ruschin.

Photographs courtesy *The Montreal Daily Star*



The 1919 championship team, photographed in Toronto before the McGill-'Varsity game. *Left to right:* Dr. V. P. Heney, R. Emerson, H. D. Mallinson, J P. Weiser, R. Wilson, N. H. Wallace, J. G. Nicholson, M. J. Kern, E. J. Laffoley, R. B. (Boo) Anderson, J. O'N. Gallery, T. M. Hall, D. A. Baillie, Noah Timmins, Selby Cope, Dr. J. C. (Flin) Flanagan, W. Ambridge, J. G. Notman, Dr. D. E. Ross, Dr. J. P. Gilhooley, Dr. N. E. Livshin, Dr. G. A. Parkins, W. P. Seath, Dr. L. C. Montgomery, (Capt.)

belief that they, too, had a part in the celebration. For had they not, year in and year out for a decade, filled the role of grandstand quarterbacks, ultimately to see their dreams come true?

By way of some quiet, though actually unnecessary, persuasion on the part of a group of graduates, a large sum of money had been donated in order that individual presentations might be made to the team members. Each player received gold cuff links which bore the McGill crest with his name engraved thereon. Fitting gifts were presented to Head Coach Doug Kerr and his assistants, Johnny Cloghesy, Fred Wigle, Buster Fletcher and Wally Markham. An unscheduled presentation, so far as the committee in charge was concerned, took place when Doug Kerr, on behalf of the coaching board, strapped a wrist watch on to the right arm of Ernie Rossiter, the team's general utility man, who had proved a veritable right arm in many an emergency in the course of the playing season. Moreover, gold footballs, bearing the McGill crest and the players' names, were presented to members of the 1902 championship squad. The donor of these attractive mementoes preferred to remain anonymous.

The Yates Trophy, emblematic of the C.I.R.F.U. championship, which had rested in every university hall except McGill's since 1928, was handed to Captain Lou Ruschin by the Principal after the latter had made a few remarks praising the spirit and conduct of the team in its 1938 campaign. Sir Edward Beatty added his commendation in well-chosen words, and there were other bright

(Continued on Page 49)



Some of the members of the sane team photographed at last December's dinner. *Left to right:* Frank Shaughnessy (Coach), Dr. N. T. Williamson, Dr. V. P. Heney, H. L. Mahaffey (Manager), J. G. Nicholson, R. B. Anderson, J. O'N. Gallery, T. M. Hall, D. A. Baillie, N. A. Timmins, Dr. J. C. Flanagan, J. G. Notman, Dr. J. P. Gilhooley, W. P. Seath, Dr. L. C. Montgomery.



Associated Screen News

RT. HON. R. B. BENNETT BIDS FAREWELL TO McGILL GRADUATES

Left to right, J. W. McConnell, Sir Edward Beatty, Mr. Bennett, Hugh Crombie and Mayor Camillien Houde.

Graduates Honour Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett

ON THE EVE of his departure for England, where he will reside in the future, the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University tendered a farewell luncheon to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada and an honorary graduate of McGill University. Several hundred graduates and their friends, seated in the ball room of the Mount Royal Hotel on January 24, applauded heartily when F. G. Robinson, President of the Montreal Branch, who was in the chair, introduced the guest of honour as "Richard Bedford Bennett, Canadian" and in a happily-phrased little speech remarked that Mr. Bennett was not only a Right Honorable by title but also by virtue of his achievements.

"We know that in England he will continue to give of his mature wisdom, to guard with vigilance the honour and good reputation of Canada," Mr. Robinson added.

In his farewell address, Mr. Bennett said, in part:

"I thank you for your welcome which I observe in my travels throughout this country becomes more generous as the hour of my departure approaches (laughter). When I listened to you applaud a moment ago I found it difficult to realize where I was, but I suddenly remembered that I am sailing from these shores at the end of the week and your Chancellor reminded me that the warmth of the reception accorded to me was entirely due to that cause. Whereupon I indicated to him that he had little idea how much he would receive if he were in my shoes!

"I have recently been over most of Canada, not in the rural communities but in the large centres, and I have seen something of what our people during all these years have builded, the manifestations of their hopes for the future, and of their faith, their unquenchable faith, in the destiny of this Dominion.

"Now and then you will find a man who speaks of the disruption of this Confederation. I greatly deprecate any such discussion.

Secession Unthinkable

"It is not possible, and is not to be considered. There is not the slightest chance in the world of this Confederation being broken up and this talk of secession is merely the rhetoric of youth. I do not mean by youth the age of the individuals who express such thoughts.

"I should like you younger men to think of the struggle that made this Confederation possible, the dangers that threatened from within and without, and the long series of struggles and conferences and

compromises that resulted in the British North America Act.

"Do you realize that in the great republic to the south of us, there were actually introduced bills that looked for annexation of this country? Do you realize that a Prime Minister of this country was once asked by an Under-Secretary of State formally whether he would agree to a plebiscite being taken as to whether we should join the United States?

* * * *

"But there was a vision that extended far beyond the narrow confines of villages or towns or cities or provinces. Men met together just as since they have done in South Africa and in Australia to discuss the common problems of their country, and came to the conclusion that they could weld these outlying units into one Confederation and they gave it the name of the Dominion of Canada.

* * * *

"We emerged in the early part of this century as a great country, and in the war, the Great War, the name of Canada was high up in the roll of fame because of the courage, enterprise and initiative of her citizen soldiers. It is pleasant to think that this University of McGill, in which I hold an honorary degree, played a very great part in that record.

"Now gentlemen, I am going to ask you a few questions regarding the destiny of your country and mine. I should like the younger men not to be very tolerant of some of the criticisms we hear about us today. We are in no condition to criticize at home, but we have become highly critical of the governments of other countries. In fact, I haven't the slightest doubt in the world many of you here have heard our fellow-citizens indicate how much better they could run the Government of England than it is now being conducted.

Criticism Too Free

"I should like to point out to you that when we became a people—and some great man has said we became a people because of the achievements of the past and our desire to achieve greatness in the future—we became a people with rich resources. They were given to us as part of our heritage by the Crown overseas. Sometimes I hear men wonder what we got and where we got it from. The commissions given to our Governments in days gone by permitted them to alienate the great resources of this country. The rights of the Crown have always been in the rights of the provinces and not in the rights of the Statute of Westminster. That was part of the great heritage that came to us.

"And we here are of two great races, the race that in the early days discovered and explored, and those who came later. One confined its activities to the banks of the St. Lawrence; the other, largely augmented by those who came from the United States after the revolution, was to be found in the lower province and in the upper, or Ontario. These people laid the foundation of our State and created the institutions of government that we now enjoy.

Canada Founded by Two Races

"As we have grown we have developed more and more a sense of confidence, and demanded—it practically amounted to that—more and more autonomy in the administration of our affairs. When we first imposed a tariff, the Colonial Secretary of that day doubted whether we had the authority to do it, but after Sir John Macdonald had taken the issue up, no doubt thereafter was entertained.

"So self-government, autonomy, wider powers, have been the general trend of our constitutional development. Then came the Statute of Westminster. Personally, I should like to have seen a great constitutional conference of all the self-governing Dominions before that statute, or the terms of it, were created. But while that was the original intention, the pressure of events made it difficult, if not impossible, to carry it into effect.

"Thus we have a declaration that the Motherland and the self-governing Dominions are autonomous units, in no way subordinate one to another in foreign or domestic policy.

"That is a problem of the first magnitude and it is that problem which you younger men have been so concerned about. How can we maintain our autonomy as self-governing communities and maintain a common foreign policy, and how shall that policy be enunciated and arrived at?

Self-Government Creates Problem

"No greater problem was ever considered by men concerned with government. You will recall the great French philosopher a century ago who said that the colonies of Great Britain would drop as ripe fruit from a tree. That was the view held in his younger days by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, not that they were his own personal views, but as an historical process. We have survived that. We are all part of the Commonwealth of Nations of which we speak as the British Empire.

"I wish I had time to deal with some of the reasons why I believe that we have a scope and a destiny such as no other people can command. I say to you, my friends of French extraction, that within the British Empire, this Commonwealth of Nations, there are greater opportunities for freedom of thought, of action, and of purpose than you will find in any other destiny that will commend itself to you.

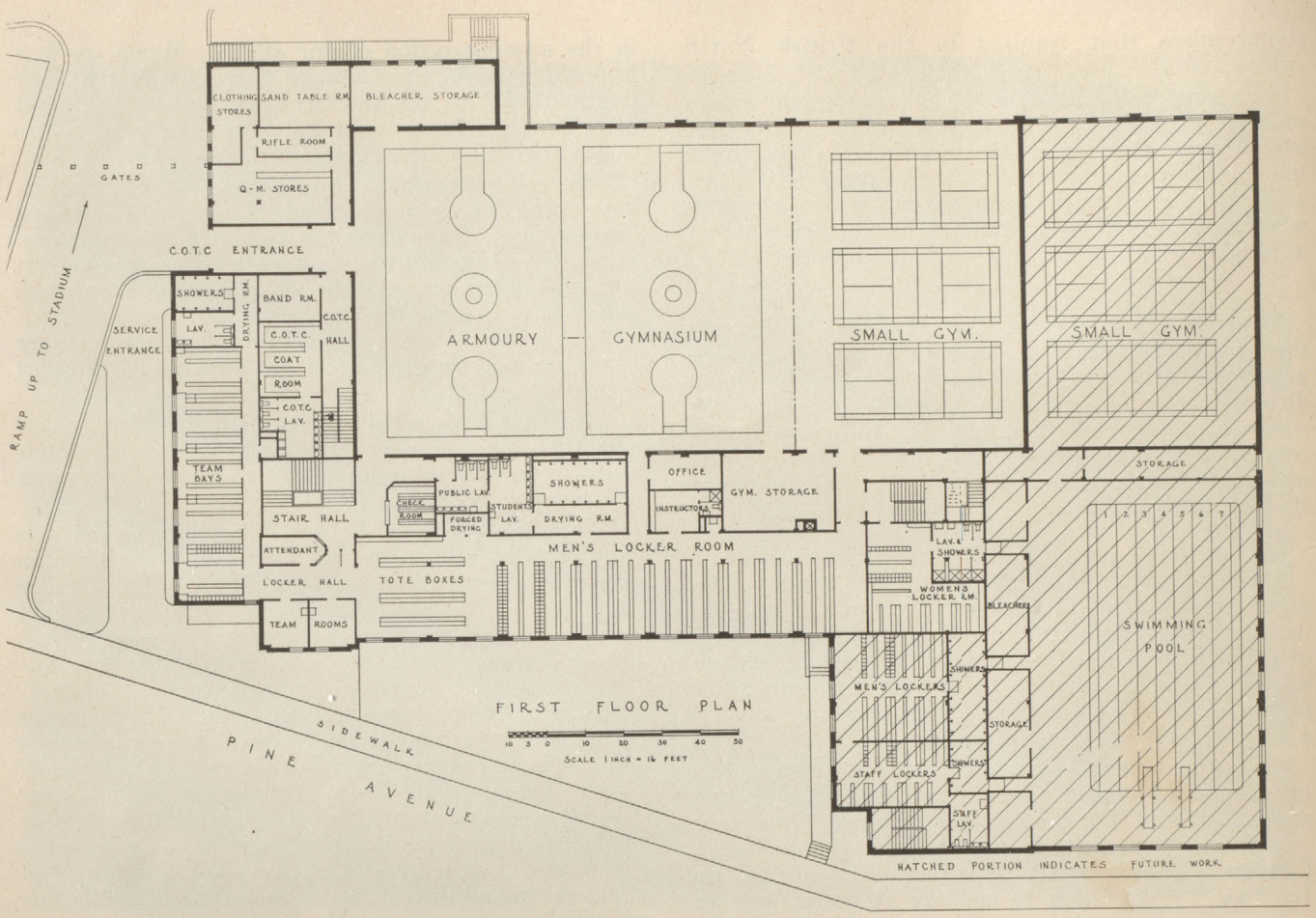
"We have created here a civilization which is based upon firm foundations and has the cornerstone in British institutions. If these little islands in the North Sea disappeared today they would be remembered, not for their victories on sea or land, but for their genius for government. For Government! For what they have done to enable people to govern themselves, for what they have done to ensure justice to all their citizens rich and poor, high and low.

"Now on the purely economic side, my friends, which way lies our destiny? The world we see about us is a world of flux. You see combinations of nations just as you have seen combinations of companies and organizations, just as you have seen amalgamations and mergers, and you find great economic units being created.

Canada Must Choose Economic Path

"You have an Asiatic unit today that reckons on the whole business of the Orient; you have an effort to create a United States of Europe; you have an effort to create on the two continents of North and South America what you might call an American economic unit. And the question of whether we are not better off within that unit known as the

(*Continued on Page 34*)



GROUND FLOOR OF THE SIR ARTHUR CURRIE MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM-ARMOURY

The hatched portion at right, which includes the swimming pool and additional gymnasium floor space, will not be built at this time.

A Gymnasium by the End of the Year!

By ***HUGH CROMBIE***

THE Summer (1938) Number of THE McGILL NEWS contained an announcement to the effect that Mr. A. J. C. Paine, the winner of the competition organized by the Graduates' Society to determine who should design the proposed gymnasium, had been instructed to complete his plans and specifications. Mr. Paine was able to do but little in this regard during the summer months owing to the necessity of discussion with the University authorities over details.

Immediately after the opening of the University last autumn the necessary discussions took place and a plan that satisfied all requirements was finally evolved. However, on account of the inadequacy of the funds presently available, the swimming pool—shown in the accompanying sketch—will not be built at this time.

Principal L. W. Douglas has authorized the publication of the following announcement:

"Mr. Paine's plans and specifications, he estimates, will be completed by the end of March. Tenders will then be invited. If an acceptable bid be received which will provide for the construction of the gymnasium, and the purchase of the necessary equipment, all within the limits of the funds now available, and to be supplemented by the graduates, a contract will be officially executed. It is anticipated that construction will be under way before summer, and that the building will be ready for occupation before the end of the year."

The building to be erected is to be called the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-

Armoury in memory of our late Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, and to perpetuate the name of one of Canada's most illustrious sons.

A number of years ago a bequest from Lady Strathcona was received by the University for the specific purpose of building an armoury or drill hall. If it were not for the funds available by reason of this bequest it would not be possible to proceed with the building of the Gymnasium-Armoury at this time.

It is estimated that the cost of the building and equipment will be, not $270,000 as previously announced, but $280,000, as follows:

Estimated cost of building...	$235,000
Engineer's and Architect's fees	15,000
Estimated cost of equipment	30,000
	$280,000

The Lady Strathcona Donation, now in the general funds of the University, amounts to approximately $105,000, and the graduates, through the Society, have pledged themselves to contribute the remaining $175,000.

The Society has in the Gymnasium-Armoury Fund in Cash.....	$128,600
and in Pledges from Graduates, deemed collectible.....	21,400
Total Cash and Pledges.....	150,000
Additional Cash Required.....	**25,000**
	$175,000

In May, immediately after a contract for the construction of the Gymnasium has been awarded, the Gymnasium Building Fund Committee plans to inaugurate a campaign to collect the overdue pledges, and to raise the additional cash required.

Armoury Accommodation for the McGill C.O.T.C.

By
T. S. MORRISEY

THE peace establishment of the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is presently set at 350 all ranks, and studies of their requirements in armoury accommodation must be based on that strength.

The work of the contingent embraces drill, weapon training, musketry, tactical exercises on sand-tables, map reading and lectures on elementary military subjects. In addition, the cadets enjoy the usual Mess activities which are part of the life of all officers of His Majesty's forces.

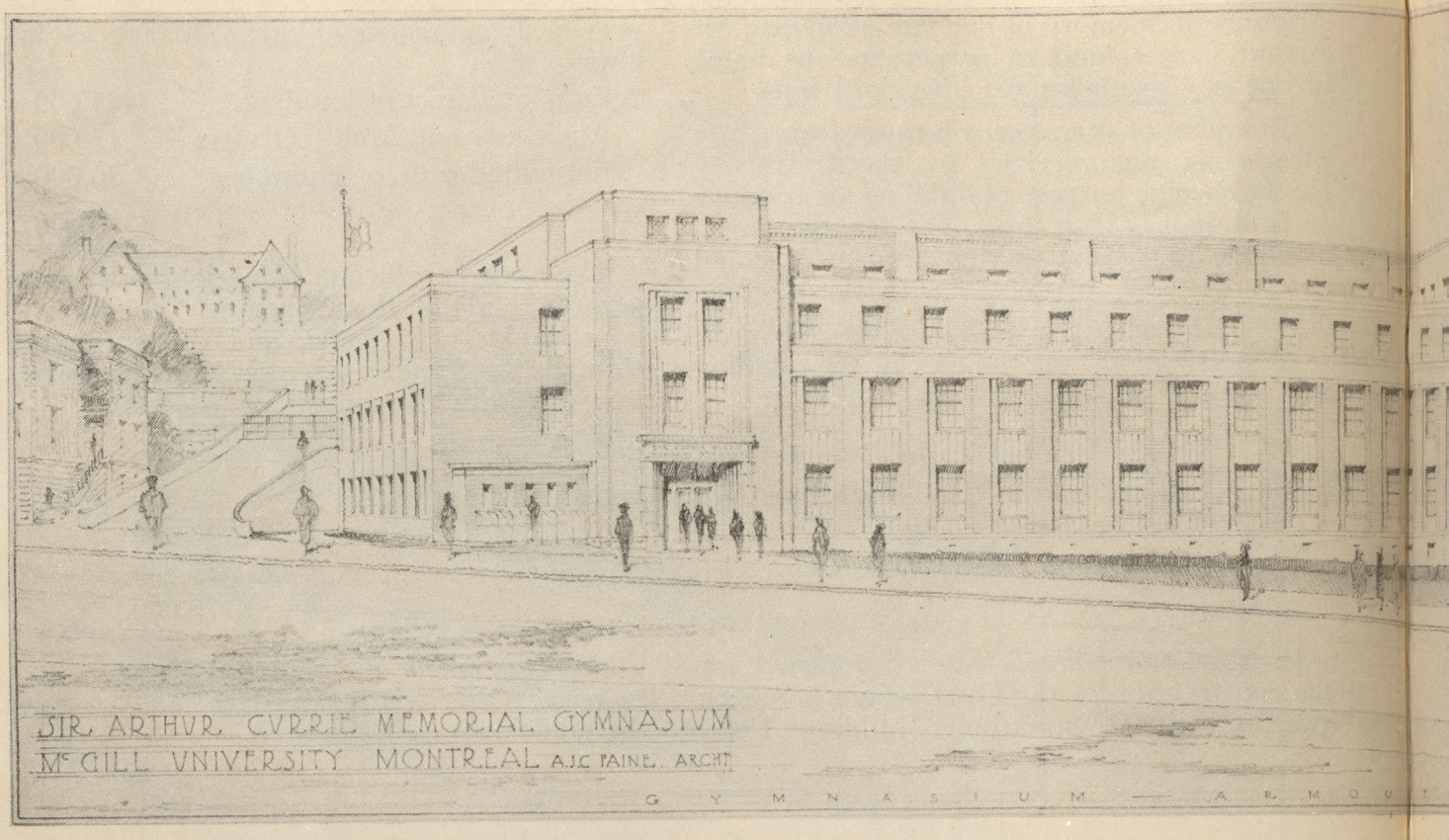
The drilling of recruit squads does not require large space, but as senior cadets are qualified up to the rank of captain it is necessary to have a drill floor large enough to manoeuvre a full-strength company of infantry. The drill floor provided measures 85 feet in width and 114 feet in length, and this compares favourably with other armouries.

The rifle range is the standard length for indoor practice and will permit four cadets to fire at the same time. At this rate it will take more than 150 hours for the full contingent to fire their annual musketry practice, which indicates that the range will be in use at least three nights a week during the training season.

A sand-table is a shallow box about six or eight feet wide and twelve feet long, in which sand is moulded to represent the physical features of suitable tactical territory at a reduced scale, and is used instead of a map to demonstrate tactical exercises. It is of great value when the training season is in the winter time, as it is with C.O.T.Cs., and outdoor exercises are impracticable. As the preparation of these sand maps requires considerable time it is essential that they be protected against disturbance, and a sand-table room, properly illuminated, and with raised benches around the walls is provided in the plans.

There is a lecture room to accommodate fifty students, which will be shared by the C.O.T.C. and the other athletic departments, and, according to present time-tables, this will be in constant use.

The care of arms and equipment on charge to the C.O.T.C. requires considerable space to accommodate greatcoats, caps, jackets,



The wing shown at extreme right, above the wor[d] swimmi[ng]

trousers, haversacks, belts, bayonets, rifles, machine guns and all the equipment used for training. As this is chiefly storage space it can occupy a location which might not be suitable for other purposes, and such a place for the Quartermasters' Stores has been allocated on the plans.

The administration of the contingent involves considerable office work, and conveniently arranged offices for the Commanding Officer, the orderly room and the filing of records is provided on the first floor.

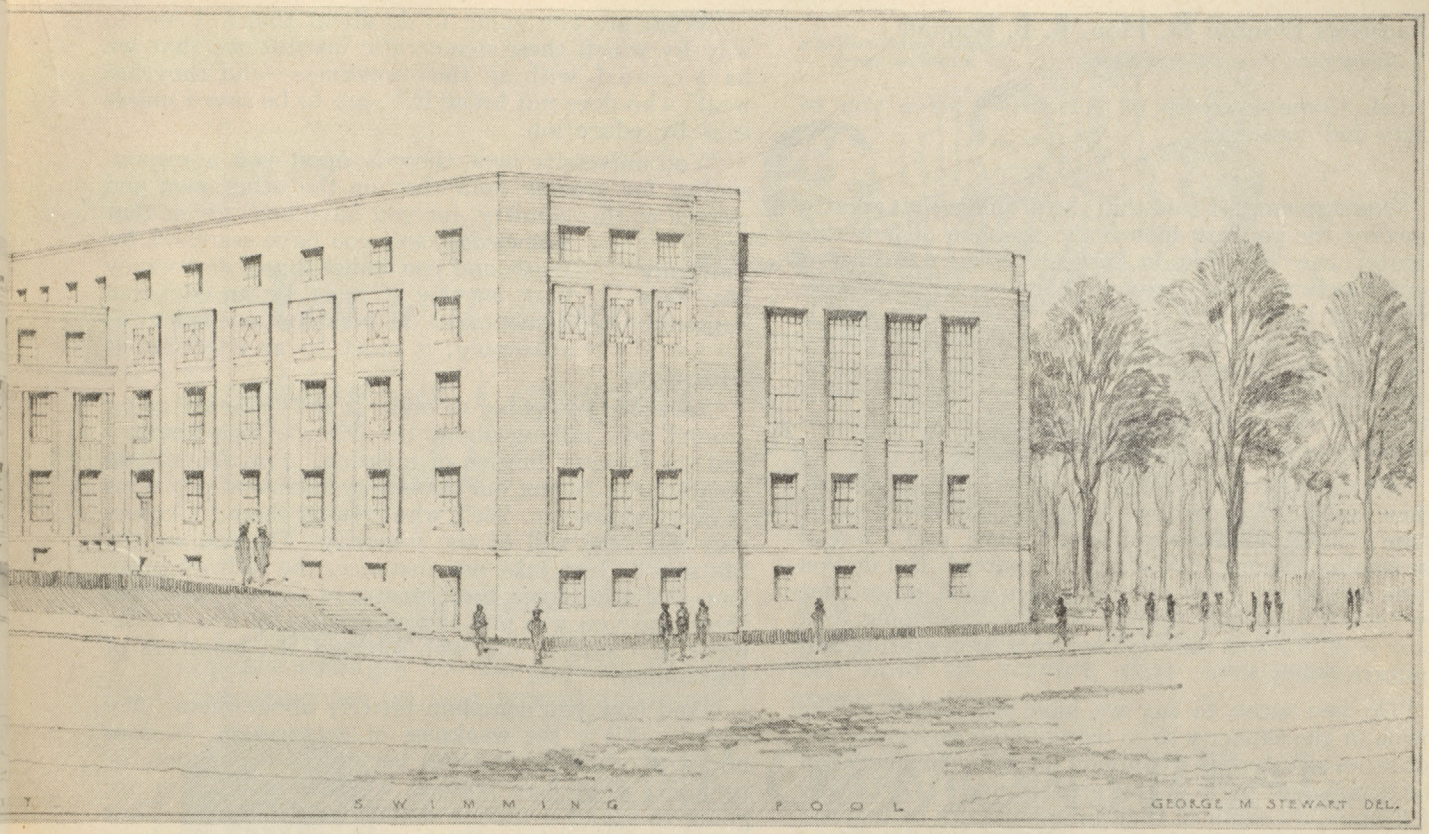
Accommodation for the Officers' and Cadets' Mess requires rather different treatment than that of the usual Regimental Officers' Mess, designed for forty or fifty officers, in that in the McGill C.O.T.C. the cadets are considered to be officers-in-training and are encouraged to enjoy, with their officers, the social amenities of the Mess. The plans include a mess room 27 feet wide and 64 feet long, with a large ante-room adjoining, and a skilfully planned kitchen to serve both.

The armoury is self-contained, with its own entrance from the roadway through a large hall to the drill floor, and with doors leading from the hall to the different parts of the building.

Description of the Gymnasium

LOOKING at the elevation from Pine Avenue, the main entrance to the building will be seen at the left or west end. The visitor enters a commodius foyer, flanked on both sides by administrative offices and laboratories for all the activities of the Department of Physical Education, including intramural and intercollegiate athletics and the student health service. In this hall will be trophy cases containing some of the historic "mugs" and the late Dr. R. Tait McKenzie's famous frieze "Brothers of the Wind," depicting a group of speed skaters in action.

A stairway leads to the general locker room, in which there will be accommodation for 1,500 box lockers, 180 full length lockers for general use and five team bays, which will accommodate 120 students for seasonal sports. On the same floor will be found a Faculty dressing room with fifty lockers and a women's dressing and rest room large enough to care for 100 at any one time. Each of these rooms will have adequate provision for showers and towelling.



swimming pool," will not be built at this time.

By
ARTHUR S. LAMB

The size of the main gymnasium area will be 174 by 85 feet divisible by folding doors into three units, each approximately 60 by 85 feet. These areas have been arranged so that they will furnish ample space for a number of different activities and alternatively, could be used as nine badminton courts, three basketball courts, four volleyball courts, two baseball diamonds or three practice tennis courts.

In addition to this space, there will be four single squash courts, one combination double squash court or special exercise room, a boxing and wrestling room, 60 by 70 feet, for six rings or mats and a laundry for towels, suits, etc.

Space covering two floors is provided for the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps. From these quarters, as well as from the foyer and locker room, access is facilitated to those portions of the building which will be in common usage, *e.g.*, armoury-gymnasium, lecture room and the rifle range, in which six fencing mats will be available.

A dream of generations of students is about to be realized. As a result of unavoidable limitations in space and money, the plans have undergone much study and frequent modification. In spite of these difficulties, however, McGill will have—with the exception of a swimming pool—the finest gymnasium plant in the country. It is a source of great regret that funds do not permit the erection of a swimming pool at the present time, but the building is planned so that when funds are available a seventy-five foot pool, with adequate seating, as well as an additional floor unit, can be added with only minor modifications.

Exclusive accommodation for activities in which women may wish to participate amounts to 1,800 square feet of floor space—for dressing, shower, drying and rest rooms.

Significant developments are already being planned for a programme which will not only serve the better skilled students who participate on representative teams, but what is even more significant, a broad programme of pleasurable activity in which as many students as possible from all years in all faculties, will participate.

Graduates Honour Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett

(Continued from Page 29)

British Commonwealth of Nations, I leave you to study and consider.

* * * *

"One step more. I said that the problem that greatly concerns the younger men is the problem of how this country can function in respect to a co-ordinated foreign policy of the Empire. Now we all know how difficult it is, but let me put this to you. You and I, and I think perhaps everyone within sound of my voice, agreed that the League of Nations was an admirable thing. It spelt collective security and it meant co-operation in the field of foreign relations between the nations of the world.

"When our friends to the south were not members, when Italy and Germany were gone, and the League came to nothing but Britain and France, and a few of the smaller nations, its usefulness departed. But do you think we are so very different from each other that we cannot view this Empire of ours developing as a League of Nations that will secure a co-operating and uniform policy?

"Do you mean to say we have not about us the vision or the capacity so to regulate our governmental activities as to assure a common foreign policy between the component parts of this great Empire? A League of Empire, a League of the Commonwealth on matters of foreign policy should be possible—nay, it is absolutely imperative that it should be so if we are to continue to endure. We cannot go through a crisis such as that of September last and see one Dominion ask one thing and another, another; and have men going to Australia and leaving the impression that this country was doing nothing except seeing how long it could continue before getting out of the Empire and joining some other group. Gentlemen, you can't do business that way! (Applause).

"Hold on! That does not answer it. Applause—there is not any suggestion in the world that you have not applauded in your day. What is wanted is something more than applause. What is wanted is constructive effort on the part of the universities of this country, the men with light and learning, the men with vision, the men who will consecrate some of their talents on the altar of their country's need and see to it that we create an organization through which we should not have any difficulty in arriving at a common understanding with respect to our foreign policy.

Constructive Policy Is Country's Need

* * * *

"Britain saved the world, saved civilization four times. Once in the days of Elizabeth, once in the days of the Kings of France, once in the days of Napoleon and then when the fourth time came you joined hands with the Old Mother; you, from Australia, and New Zealand, and South Africa and Canada, joined together to save the world's civilization. And now are you going to sit supinely by and see the disintegration of the Empire we saved at the will of dictators? Is that it or not? That is the issue. You prate of freedom and you talk of liberty, but while you are doing that the dictators are destroying both.

"What are you going to do about that? I see no way by which these democratic institutions that we have created, with all their weakness—and they are weak, who does not know it?—are to be saved unless it is by education.

"You university men, there is upon you a responsibility far greater than that on the other men and women of this country, for you have been given that knowledge, and you have searched for truth, and you realize that if democracy is to survive it must be an educated democracy. It must be as efficient as autocracy; it must be as effective as despotism.

University Men Face Responsibility

"How are you going to make it so? You are going around now talking about the debts of this country and the unequal burden of taxation. You are talking about our problems, our railway problem and problems of every character. Well, who created them? Democracy did—the will of the majority. Do you see the Statutes? Just take one instance, the railway problem, and take down the Statutes of Canada and read them and you will find it was created by the Parliament of Canada, and who selected the members of Parliament? You!

"And now you complain bitterly about them. My friends, this is the weakness of democracy. It does not vote on issues; it votes very often on passion, or prejudice or foreign politics, whether or not you are going to spend a million dollars or ten cents. That is the trouble with it. What are you going to do about it? It is not what Bennett thinks about it; it is what you men think about it. It is what you are going to do that is going to determine whether we live or die; whether or not the institutions we have ourselves created shall endure; whether they are worthy of the past or not; whether we are the kind of people we say we are; whether all this boasting that has been going on for twenty-five years is warranted or not? It is for you to settle it.

* * * *

"I do wish for you as younger men all the hope and vision, that you may be able to look over the top of the horizon. You see you have the advantage, sitting and acquiring knowledge, looking over the horizon to see what lies beyond for the future.

Future in Hands of Younger Men

"Men of vision, shall we formulate plans by our joint efforts, by the combined knowledge and intellectual power and ability of every part of this vast Commonwealth? Shall we formulate policies which shall ensure the peace of the world? For this Commonwealth is invincible if it is only organized and regulated. You know that.

"The guardians of liberty have been the people in the little islands in the North Sea for centuries. They have passed it on to us now. We asked for it; we have got it. We demanded autonomy; we have it. We are going to run our own ship. We are going to determine whether or not we will meet the enemy at our gates or let them come in.

* * * *

"The problem today is our destiny with the rest of the world. Our destiny! What serious words. How

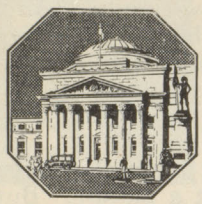
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tremendously serious. I wish I could engrave upon the minds of everyone of you that word Destiny. We are making it here in Montreal, our greatest city, our largest community, this great metropolitan city.

Canadian Destiny Is Serious Problem

"I say to you in all seriousness I believe the people of this country will respond if you ask them to deal with the high problems of our destiny on high grounds and with vision of the future, for I believe this people is concerned about the welfare, not of this generation alone, but of those who come after us.

"I believe that—but they will not respond if you men of light and learning are contented and are only concerned about parochial policies. You and all those whom you represent must be concerned with the destiny of your country. Let us forget our difficulties about racial origin.

"I was in South Africa not long since and surely the feeling was as acute in South Africa as it ever was in Canada. They talked about war there and yet Boer and Briton are living side by side working out the destiny of that nation. How? By having met together and evolved a common policy that ensured for all time the rights of both parties to the contract. They evolved a constitution, a constitution that can be amended. To say that there is a constitution that cannot be amended is to say there is no such thing as human progress—and which of you wants to say that? We learn from the past, but we also learn to unlearn from the past.

"There you have South Africa, Briton and Boer meeting together in conference after conference, working out a constitution, determining what the powers should be of the local state governments and of the federal authorities, seeing to it that the strongest figure was the central power.

"Their men went into the war with South Africa on their shoulders as ours did with Canada, not separated into Natal, Transvaal or the Orange Free State but remembering that their nation was South Africa, not five or six sovereignties.

"Down in Australia they amended their own constitution. They have no difference of racial origin as in this country, but they amend their own constitution by a vote of the people. Do you mean to tell me that in this country we are so barren in statecraft that we cannot devise plans whereby we can ensure the control of our central power and at the same time preserve every right that the provinces have and all minorities' rights which are ensured by the constitution today, which need not be touched at all?

Must Devise United Policy

* * * *

"Let us join together as a united people, comprising a quarter of the world's population with a quarter of its area and, when we arrive at a policy, the rest of the world will accept it.

"This Empire is for peace. Keep that in your mind. I was in England during the great crisis. When I hear some of my friends in this country talk

(Continued on Page 47)

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
DAVID M. LEGATE

BOOK REVIEWING, as anyone who hasn't tried it will tell you, is the simplest of the literary arts. You read a book and jot down your opinion of it, using two hundred, five hundred, or a thousand words as your fancy dictates, or as your book editor requires. This is so simple that it is pretentious to call it an art. Art implies the use of a natural talent, or a cultivated skill. And a skill, if cultivated, involves perhaps years of labour. But book reviewing! Anyone can do that! Anyone who has a sheet of paper and a fountain pen.

This applies, of course, to general reviewing. Reviewing technical or scientific books is another matter. On my desk is a pamphlet I have read with awe. The reviewer of technical books, it says, must possess the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent in training or experience. Clearly, diffidence on my part in discussing this subject is required. Reviews, the pamphlet adds, must be at the professional level, not childish blurbs or vindictive pecks; they must avoid trivialities; must not be soap-box lectures in which the reviewer airs his own intellectual hobbies or personal feelings. A competent review, the pamphlet sums up, "identifies the issues raised in the book, determines their importance, and evaluates the success or failure of the volume in the accomplishment of its purpose."

From this, I conclude that technical reviewing, at least in essentials, has more in common with general reviewing than I had thought. But the occasional reviewer of technical books has one impressive advantage. If he has the qualifications required and writes a review as high in its standards as described—no childish blurbs or vindictive pecks, remember—the pamphlet says he may expect payment for his work at a rate of not less than one dollar or more than two dollars a printed page. Say, one dollar and fifty cents for an average review. A princely reward! No general reviewer, except a professional, could hope for pay like that, apparently.

Reviewers on the whole, whether amateur or professional, are kindlier than authors will admit. Nine times out of ten when reviews are being written the author gets the breaks. Yet he is often dissatisfied; is sure he could have done a better job himself. I have often thought it would be interesting to let him try. Auto-critical reviewing would be a literary novelty, if nothing else. And the results might be surprising. Conceited writers might praise their own works to the skies. Few others would commit a blunder so egregious.

One advantage would be to eliminate the reviewer who cheats. All authors have known this wretch. He will "review" any book in the shortest possible time with nothing more than the blurb on the jacket and a two-minute glance inside to inspire him. He rates to authors as Public Enemy No. 1. Make no mistake. Do not confuse the efficient methods of the experienced reviewer with the sham reviewing of the cheat. Not all books are worth exhaustive study. An expert reviewer can usually judge a book quite adequately without reading every page. But it is the glib writings of the cheat, who hasn't read the book at all, which foster the idea that anyone who tries can write reviews.

The fact is, of course, that anyone can review a book just as anyone can paint a picture. But good reviewers, like good artists, are rare. I have suffered in my time at the hands of incompetent reviewers, as who, having written a book, has not? And—God forgive me!—there are authors who have suffered at mine. But there are also reviewers to whom I shall forever be grateful. Perhaps someday, if I continue to learn, there will be authors who are grateful to me.

I should like this to be so. For a grateful author usually means that you have written a good review. Not necessarily a flattering review. Not one that drips with honey. But a review that has seized upon the soul of the book, found its strength, revealed its significance, and judged it—for authors are very human folk—with understanding and charity.

Scriptor.

Quebec's Mining Law

"MINING LAW OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC," *by E. Stuart McDougall, K.C., B.A. '07; B.C.L. '13. The Kingsland Company, Montreal. 250 pp. $6.00.*

An interesting development in the field of Quebec legal literature in latter years has been the appearance of several textbooks, excellent as to contents and as to format, which have been published in English. A recent and opportune example is "Mining Law of the Province of Quebec" by E. Stuart McDougall, K.C., a well-known member of the Montreal Bar and an associate member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

The author begins by tracing the source of ownership of mining rights in this Province, then explains the organization of the Mining Branch of the Department of Mines and Fisheries, the acquisition of mining lands and their transfer and assignment, and finally defines the nature and extent of mining rights.

The Quebec Mining Act is reproduced with all amendments consolidated in the text, throughout which are interspersed in heavy type helpful, practical notes and explanatory jurisprudence. There follow the statutory forms, the departmental forms which are not usually easily available, and the Regulations passed under the Act. Five further statutes relating to mines are added, as well as the Securities Act which governs the sale of stock in this Province.

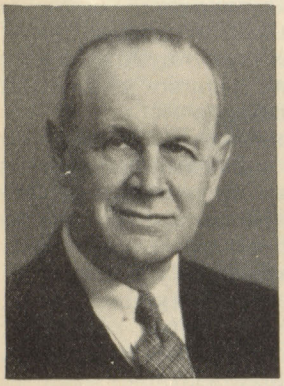
The book is thoroughly indexed and should be of invaluable aid to anyone interested in Quebec mines from the legal, financial or practical points-of-view.

Gerald H. Phillimore.

Interpreting French Canada

"The French-Canadians Today: A People on the March," *by Wilfrid Bovey. J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada) Limited, Toronto. 362 pp. $3.00*

It is not difficult to imagine the magnitude of the task, not to mention the delicacy of it, which faced Colonel Bovey when he set out to fashion his "The French-Canadians Today." McGill's Director of Extra-Mural Relations has, for a long time, been in the vanguard of those too few citizens who are determined that there be established a more active and deeper mutual understanding of the respective problems of the two races which people our Dominion. The enthusiasm with which he has pursued this course abounds in the pages of his latest work.



Wilfrid Bovey

Down the years, but especially today, a great many utterly idiotic statements have been made about our French-speaking compatriots, even by some of the latter themselves. Basically, these have been the outgrowths of ignorance, wilful or otherwise. Parochial politics have played their part, too, of course. Colonel Bovey's central purpose in the writing of "The French-Canadians Today" has presumably been to give us a proper perspective of the picture as a whole and in its several parts.

That the French-Canadians were a homogeneous race before the English arrived in Canada, and that nothing has since happened to alter this situation, serves as the author's starting point. It is an arresting beginning. He then proceeds to sketch the French-Canadian's development in the western hemisphere, the struggle for clear-cut recognition in an increasingly Anglicized environment, and the temporary tribulations which beset the country as a result. One or two choice incidents on the "padlock" principle, as it affected them directly, are cited with a good deal of irony here and there.

The changes which swept over the French-Canadian with the rise of commerce and its complementary urbanization of a formerly rural area, it would appear, are but superficial as one takes the long view. They have not begun to undermine the position of French-Canadians as the most powerful minority group perhaps in the world at the moment—having regard to the tremendous influence, indirect though it may seem, which it exercises upon Canada's course and, consequently, upon the trend of the Empire at large.

As the book progresses its author displays a growing sympathy for his subject and a far from ill-concealed impatience of the English-speaking Canadian's high regard for himself and correspondingly low regard for practically anybody else. He does—and this may come under the heading of wishful thinking—consider that the once intolerant attitude towards French-Canadians by English-speaking citizens is on the wane.

This may be. Certain it is, however, that "The French-Canadians Today: A People on the March" will emphatically assist the cultivation of this tolerance, if it will not satisfy the more militant among us because it wisely fails to take a dogmatic stand on controversial issues of the present time.

The large canvas which Colonel Bovey has chosen has not been at the expense of illuminating detail, since such phases of life as the educational system, the arts, the farmer and so on are carefully recorded. In each instance, as I have noted, the policy of understanding interpretation has been actively preferred to one of critical analysis. On this point Colonel Bovey has been well advised, for the time being at any rate. Meantime it remains a volume which provokes thought on a theme the importance of which can hardly be over-estimated. No book ought to expect greater commendation.

David M. Legate.

Elgar and His Work

"Sir Edward Elgar," *by Thomas F. Dunhill. Blackie & Son (Canada) Limited, Toronto. 210 pp. $1.65.* Order of Merit *Series.*

On this side of the Atlantic we know comparatively little of Elgar's music beyond the *Enigma Variations*, the violin and violincello concertos and *The Dream of Gerontius*. By contrast with Strauss and Sibelius, eight and nine years his juniors when he died, we might say that Elgar's works are unknown. In view of this scarcity of performances, we should be grateful for the half-loaf provided by Thomas Dunhill; any intelligent book publicizing his work does a not uncertain service.

This volume is one of the series known as the "Order of Merit." Sir Edward Elgar has a well-founded right to a place among the Englishmen past and present who make up the order, and he is represented here by a short biography and commentary on his works. Since the author is a composer writing about an older contemporary, his work is not sufficiently detached to give us a valuable picture of either man or music—certainly not the picture Ernest Newman gives of the latter. But he has set down, in accordance with his intention, a basic record of Elgar's career and a slight discussion of his major compositions.

The first chapter gives a readable background of English music in Elgar's early days. Life and work are treated separately, the former occupying some quarter of the book's space. Music examples, reduced to piano score, are generously quoted.

For the musician this book lacks completeness, and serves only as an introduction to Elgar's work. For the layman there is not enough of the man. Indeed, this volume is more a gesture to the "Order of Merit" series than a contribution to the field of biography or criticism. The author knew Elgar, it is true, but this gives no strength to his portrayal of the composer's personality and character. It is to be hoped, however, that this book will, as a record of a great man in a company of great prestige, help to make our audiences more Elgar-conscious. We could do with frequent performances of his two symphonies. When we know the music as well as that of Strauss, it can speak for itself, and we will require no more conventional verbal interpretations.

A. D. Chapman.

Roddick's Story

"Sir Thomas Roddick," *by H. E. MacDermot. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 153 pp. $1.50.*

I want to tell you about MacDermot's biography of Sir Thomas Roddick. It is a delightful little book, light and compact and of excellent print. It would be a fine book to read after getting to bed except that you would not go to sleep until you had turned the last page. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Roddick in his prime, for he was still in his prime when his hair became silver-white and added to his distinguished appearance. The subject matter is well divided into chapters which deal successively with "Early Days," "Roddick and Antisepsis," "Riel Rebellion," "The Roddick Bill," "General Activities and Interests."

"Early Days" is not only historical but anecdotal, drawing upon wide and varied sources of information and memory and delighting the reader with references to the "Three Toms," the faithful coachman "Donald," whose real name by the way was also "Tom" but who was induced by Miss Roddick to assume a cognomen to avoid confusion.

"Roddick and Antisepsis" refers of course to the personal investigation, adoption and teaching of Lister's methods of antisepsis. This is a story which never grows old in the telling and in this instance Dr. MacDermot has skilfully included the local colour of discussion and debate in the Montreal Medico-Chirurgical Society, in meetings of the Canadian Medical Association and correspondence from different parts of Canada, all of which are of particular interest to McGill students and graduates.

Roddick's entry into the study and field of medicine was at a time when the military surgeon was still an important figure. There were yet garrisons of "regular" troops in addition to an adolescent Militia. Quite naturally Roddick gravitated to an active part in the Militia. He had the physique, the carriage and the sense of public duty to make him soldierly. When the Riel Rebellion broke out in March, 1885, Roddick was thirty-nine years of age and had been graduated seventeen years. During that seventeen years he had built a wide reputation as a surgeon, being on the staff of The Montreal General Hospital for the whole of that period. Who better fitted in every way for the post of Deputy Surgeon-General in command of medical activities in the field! This chapter of the book is a thrilling tale of trials, tribulations and of achievement.

Then comes Roddick's crowning contribution to the welfare of Canada—and especially to that of the medical profession—the conception and completion of "The Canadian Medical Act."

From 1894 to 1911 he argued, debated and cajoled until finally his efforts were crowned with success and the Bill became law, and one that cannot be amended without the unanimous consent of all nine of the provinces. Another less courageous would have given up in despair. Another less sympathetic and suave would have made enemies and courted disaster. Roddick was not a politician, he was a statesman; and it was while he was on opposition benches that he finally put "The Roddick Bill" through.

Credit must also be given to the statesmanship of Laurier—then Prime Minister—in that he was finally convinced by Roddick and said "he saw in it (the Bill) capacities for increasing reciprocal relations between the provinces, which he strongly favoured." Would that our present day politicians—of all shades and colours—take this example to heart and work for "reciprocal relations between the provinces" rather than continuously wrangle over provincial "rights."

The final chapter might be considered a continuation of the first. In effect, the book is like a sandwich with the meat of outstanding achievements in the middle chapters enclosed by the no less essential slices front and back.

A. T. Bazin.

Down Memory Lane

"Unforgotten Years," *by Logan Pearsall Smith. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 266 pp. $3.25.*

The essay-like quality of its incidental comments makes reviewers hesitate to call "Unforgotten Years" plain autobiography. It seems prudent, therefore, to leave these lively and exquisite memoirs unclassified save as uncommonly fine reading.

Logan Pearsall Smith is the son of an American Quaker bottle manufacturer, sufficiently prosperous and indulgent to allow Logan a generous private income when the youth wanted to escape business he hated and live abroad as a writer. After studying at Balliol College where he became nearly a friend of its loveable and irascible Master, Benjamin Jowett, Logan Smith lived for a time in France. He later settled in England, and, lived thereafter his chosen life—one, primarily, of scholarly solitude, spent in studying congenial writers, seeking and finding precious manuscripts and writing half-a-dozen or more books that have won him respect as a biographer, anthologist and critic.

Several paragraphs in "Unforgotten Years" will delight innate solitaries; but the book entire leaves its reader knowing a man who deeply values friendship. His word portraits are all produced with affection as well as artistry. They include kindly, humorous references to ancestral Smiths, clear little glimpses of his loveable evangelical parents, one spirited interview with his feminist cousin, "the awful woman" whose indignant advice sent him finally from business at home to leisure abroad. We see, too, Walt Whitman in his evening years, and Benjamin Jowett whose "mellow naughtiness" in unexpected condonations tickled his observant student. We share the writer's laughably fatiguing hours in "Jimmy" Whistler's studio posing as a substitute model for a certain tall fur-coated nobleman, and we can imagine the happy luncheons that followed. In the closing chapter we become acquainted with Edith Wharton aboard whose yacht much of the book was written.

Almost in closing, Logan Pearsall Smith writes: "There is of course nothing I should like better than to write something which posterity will read." Perhaps he has done so now. "Unforgotten Years," at any rate, stands the very searching test of a prompt rereading. It has merits that are never outdated—sincerity, pleasant discursiveness, restraint, sensitiveness, humour and loveliness of diction. It is not improbable, surely, that these qualities will be still and better appreciated when most books of this decade are forgotten.

Mary McPhail.

Women In History

"Salon Sketches: Biographical Studies of Berlin Salons of the Emancipation," *by Bertha Meyer. Block Publishing Company, New York. 207 pp. $2.00.*

The rôle that women play in society today has roused considerable curiosity concerning their past influence and achievement. This interest is reflected in an increasing number of volumes year by year. Now Miss Meyer, of McGill's Department of Germanic Languages, contributes "Salon Sketches" to this growing literature. She presents three outstanding personalities little known to English readers. Born in the days of the "Enlightenment," all three lived to further the movement for the "Emancipation of Women," logical outcome of the equalitarian doctrines of the French Revolution. Miss Meyer makes no exaggerated claims for her subjects, merely introducing them as women who loomed large in the lives of their contemporaries. It does happen, however, that essays on these three are particularly timely in their appeal, since all were representatives of German-Jewry.

The first sketch deals briefly with Dorothea Mendelssohn. Little seems known of her girlhood, but readers of Dr. Walter's delightful biography of Moses Mendelssohn will be familiar with her background. At an early age she was married to banker Veit, a man of character, yet without her intellect. Great was her unhappiness till she met Friedrich Schlegel fifteen years later, though it is doubtful if this union yielded the joy she expected, for he was highly selfish. It did bring her literary contacts though, and soon she too was writing—translations, essays, a romantic novel—not for self-aggrandizement, but to earn rest and bread for her beloved. This work appeared under his name and he was not averse to accepting whatever favourable comment it brought forth.

Far different was Rahel Lewin. Though a devoted husband published innumerable revealing letters and diaries after her death, her fame comes not from her literary gifts, but from her salon, where the illustrious of the day gathered: Alexander von Humboldt, Hegel, Ranke, Schleiermacher, Bettina von Arnim. If some of the praise quoted be extravagant, it does nevertheless indicate how powerful was her personality. She had rare warmth of sympathy and understanding that won her loyal friends, but that also condemned her to deep suffering and disillusionment. It led to her work among the wounded who had fought against Napoleon; it brought despair for her country in that dark hour; it aroused an ardent patriotism. Finally she married the amazing Karl August Varnhagen, thirteen years her junior; then she knew peace.

Last of the trio is Henriette Herz, renowned for her beauty, charity, and social grace. She outlived the others, reaching her eighty-fourth year dependent upon a royal pension, physical attraction gone, personal triumphs forgotten by a new generation—a sorry fate for beauty. Despite it all, she seemed oddly untouched by her experience, for she remained a passionless being who never plumbed the depths like Rahel.

With ample quotation from the sources Miss Meyer presents the facts concerning the mystical Dorothea, the romantic Rahel, the sentimental Henriette. Straightforward as the narrative is, the author presupposes at least a bowing acquaintance with the German scene, and such knowledge will undoubtedly greatly add to the enjoyment of this little volume. Throughout she cites freely from opposing critical views, but she is very reluctant to express her own verdict.

Finally she leaves us with a tantalizing, controversial question: What do these three owe to their race? Is there an answer? All were strikingly individual, yet with all their differences they all left Judaism for Christianity, moved, it seems, by a passionate desire to *belong*. Regardless of that step, Jewry claims them rightly, and rightly is proud of their contribution to the greatness of the Berlin Salons.

Maysie S. MacSporran.

R.V.C's First Years

"My Adventures in Education," *by Hilda D. Oakeley, M.A., D.Litt. Thomas Nelson and Sons, Toronto. $2.50.*

When Miss Hilda D. Oakeley came to Canada at the turn of the century she was a stranger in a somewhat strange land. She was faced with a task which was as new to her as the circumstances which it involved were new to the Canadian metropolis. She was, in a word, the first Warden of the Royal Victoria College. To McGill people especially, the numerous pages which Dr. Oakeley devotes to this portion of her highly active career can hardly fail to prove of considerable interest.



Montreal Star

Hilda D. Oakeley

R.V.C. had been built, of course, at the instance and expense of Lord Strathcona. When Miss Oakeley arrived to become its Principal (which term she soon changed to that of Warden) the building had barely been completed and was, to say the least, ill-equipped. But the C.P.R. quickly offered its aid in this respect, supplying essentials for the time. ("What," asked the puzzled newcomer, "is this C.P.R. one hears so much about?" To which a prominent individual replied, "Well, first there is Royalty and then the C.P.R.!") So the first Warden had infinitely more to do than simply become acclimatized.

The chapters in "My Adventures in Education" which have to do with McGill days present in colourful detail the big job which had to be done—completing the building itself, establishing satisfactory principles as at least temporary standards, and dealing with recalcitrant male McGillians, who harboured a certain disdain of women as university tutors. Nor were her activities confined to her work as Warden, for she found time to become a helpful figure in the community at large, displaying keen interest in and enthusiasm for matters of municipal and federal moment.

Yet her labours at McGill were but a comparatively short period in her diversified career. Her book, with due accounting of her childhood days, embraces her academic work at Oxford, her later professional duties at Chicago, in Manchester and at King's College, London, not to mention her social settlement interests during the Great War..

Dr. Oakeley's "adventures" have truly partaken of the adventurous spirit, ranging from tobogganing on Mount Royal to pursuing a profound enquiry into the history of humanity. Because of this, what she has to say under the heading of her most stimulating chapter, "Philosophy and Education," will well repay close examination.

D. M. L.

A Great Mind

"LORD KELVIN," *by Andrew Russell, F.R.S. Blackie & Son (Canada), Limited, Toronto. 159 pp. $1.65.*

This well-printed book, with three fine photographs of William Thomson, Lord Kelvin, and interesting photographs of his library, lecture room and laboratory at Glasgow University, presents a record of achievement in support of the author's claim that Kelvin occupies a unique place in the annals of science as "a great physicist . . . a great mathematician and a great engineer."

That his contributions in physics and in engineering were profoundly important and of remarkable breadth of range is well set forth in the chapters entitled Submarine Telegraphy, Navigation, Electrical Oscillations, Heat Temperature and Work. His title to greatness as a mathematician, however, lies not in any contribution he made to mathematics as such but in his mastery of mathematics as a tool of research in physical problems both theoretical and applied. Matriculating into Glasgow University at the age of ten, he took prizes in Latin, Logic and Astronomy, and led the Mathematics class in Lagrange's "Theory of Functions," Newton's "Principia," and Laplace's "Mécanique Céleste" before he was sixteen, at which age he read Fourier's paper on Conduction of Heat, immediately recognizing its "transcendent interest and perennial importance" and for sixty-five years he applied this type of analysis to problem after problem.

At seventeen, William Thomson entered Peterhouse, Cambridge, and Chapter II tells of these years, 1841-45, when he had William Hopkins as tutor and G. G. Stokes as friend; captured the Colquhoun Silver Sculls; helped to found the Cambridge University Musical Society; became Second Wrangler and First Smith's prizeman; met Michael Faraday and visited his laboratory at the Royal Institution; went to Paris and discussed mathematics with Cauchy, Sturm and Liouville, and worked for the duration of his stay as assistant to Regnault in his physical laboratory.

Chapter III carries on the tale of his phenomenal progress from the time of his appointment to the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow at the age of twenty-two, where he equipped the first students' physical laboratory. Never a methodical teacher, he was rather a whirlwind of inspiration to those who could keep pace with his intensely active pioneer mind. As a person he was loveable, sincere, filled with a "splendid buoyancy and radiance."

One chapter is devoted to the collaboration of Thomson and P. G. Tait and two chapters to brief sketches of his fellow scientists and assistants. These sketches are full of interest.

By the nature of the layout of the book there is a certain amount of repetition and a lack of continuity sometimes rather annoying. Physicists may be critical of some of the sections describing physical theory. On p. 115, for example, an erroneous impression is conveyed regarding low temperature and electrical resistance. The reference to Joule on pp. 110, 111 is not in accordance with Kelvin's own account of the 1847 meeting. The implication is that Kelvin, unlike many contemporary physicists, at once recognized the truth and significance of Joule's experimental work; but this is not the case, for Kelvin did not accept this important new principle, indeed he opposed it both by word and in writing, for some time.

The author quotes Sir J. J. Thomson's verdict "Never was so great a physicist so great an engineer"; he might concur also in Sir Joseph Larmor's opinion that if a line be drawn "from the summit of Newton's genius across all the intervening generations, probably the only man who has reached it in these two centuries has been Kelvin."

A. Vibert Douglas.

Dewey's Logic

"LOGIC: THE THEORY OF INQUIRY," *by John Dewey. Oxford University Press, Toronto. 546 pp. $4.50.*

The basic hypothesis of John Dewey's recent treatise on logic seems to be that "all logical forms (with their characteristic properties) arise within the operation of inquiry, and are concerned with control of inquiry so that it may yield warranted assertions." The book states in masterly detail the writer's conclusions on his subject after a lifetime of specialized study, and these include some penetrating criticisms of certain traditional principles of logic.

Dewey pronounces his textbook merely "introductory," and so it undoubtedly is to qualified logicians. It makes strenuous demands, however, on the ordinary reader: several weeks of concentrated study provided with a good dictionary and a mind, persistent, avid and competent to digest the dicta and evaluate the challenge of one of the greatest philosophers in the world. Even a casual reader, however, can glean something from the book. He cannot fail to recognize the conscientious perfection of its minutest definitions, and the masterly assembling of the causal and allied reasoning to the writer's convictions. Such a reader, moreover, can respect the terse, infrequent footnotes whose allusions comprise a fine bibliography and whose several text-like statements seem to demand mental underlining. In two or three of these footnotes, incidentally, Dewey acknowledges indebtedness to C. S. Peirce, one of the earliest logicians "to make inquiry and its methods the primary and ultimate source of logical subject matter."

The publishers deserve grateful congratulation for having prepared an octavo textbook which is as attractive as it is substantial.

Mary McPhail.

A University's Purpose

"For College Women and Men," *by M. M. Kirkwood, M.A., Ph.D. With a Preface by Dr. R. C. Wallace. The Oxford University Press, Toronto. 81 pp. $1.00.*

Dr. Kirkwood is Principal of St. Hilda's College and Dean of Women at Trinity College, University of Toronto. In "For College Women and Men" she has written of "our common task," which has to do "with the business of life lived day after day," the day-to-day life as lived in college being her chief concern in this little handbook. Necessarily dealing in generalities, Dr. Kirkwood has nevertheless fashioned a work which deserves the attention of students and parents alike.

Looking at this "life" from all the cardinal viewpoints, the author examines the nature, the means and the ends in college administration, observing that the most significant end for the administrator, "as for professor and demonstrator is the intellectual development of the student." The character of a university experience, college government, "standards and loyalties," the student and religion, and "On Friendship and Marriage" are other major subjects which find a happy and wise interpreter in Dr. Kirkwood.

Briefly, "For College Women and Men" is designed for him or her (but mostly her, if you refer to the order of precedence in the title itself) who would essay a university career. What, for want of patience on the reviewer's part, may be termed "the long and the large" views predominate here. That very fact is surely recommendation enough.

D. M. L.

Books Received

Too Late for Review in This Number

"The Canadian Railway Problem," *by Leslie R. Thomson. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 1,080 pp. $12.50.*

"The French Franc and the Gold Standard," *by Philip F. Vineberg. (Revised Edition.) Guy Drummond Fellowship Trust, McGill University. 114 pp.*

"Lord Macaulay: Victorian Liberal," *by Richmond Croom Beatty. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. XVI + 387 pp. $3.00 (in U.S.A.).*

"Leonardo da Vinci," *by Antonina Vallentin. The Macmillan Co. of Canada, Toronto. 537 pp. $4.25.*

"This Realm of England," *by Sir John Marriott. Blackie & Son (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. 389 pp. $5.00.*

"Now Take Canada," *by Uncle Bart. Commonwealth Publishers Limited, Toronto. 170 pp. $1.00.*

"Canadian Mosaic," *by John Murray Gibbon. McClelland & Stewart, Ltd., Toronto. 455 pp. $3.50.*

"The Analects of Confucius," *translated and annotated by Arthur Waley. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto. 268 pp. $3.00.*

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G. R. W. Owen

"The Life of S. T. Coleridge," *by Lawrence Hanson. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto. 575 pp. $6.25.*

"Tay John," *by Howard O'Hagan. Laidlaw & Laidlaw, London, England. 254 pp. 7s. 6d.*

New Brain Laboratory Opened

The first complete laboratory of its kind in the world was opened recently at the Montreal Neurological Institute, McGill University. In it, research and diagnosis in certain brain disorders is being carried out by the new electroencephalographic process. The most important project in the new laboratory is the localization, by the study of electrical "brain waves," of the regions of the brain which give rise to certain cases of epileptic attacks. Made possible by a grant of $50,000, payable in four annual instalments, from the Rockefeller Foundation, plus special funds provided by McGill, the new laboratory is under the supervision of Dr. H. H. Jasper.

Dr. Annie Porter, former Honorary Research Associate at McGill University, has been appointed Honorary Parasitologist to the Zoological Society of London

Excerpts from the Annual Report of the University for 1937-38

FOLLOWING are excerpts from the Annual Report of McGill University for the session 1937-38, which was recently submitted to the Visitor by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor:

Scholarships

The total financial aid awarded by the University to undergraduates, exclusive of awards at Macdonald College, amounted to $54,125.64, including $29,053.34 from University and Royal Victoria College funds and $22,102.50 from endowed and contributed funds. In addition, 44 undergraduates received other awards in the form of grants and scholarships offered by bodies outside the University. These had a total value of $10,072. The total value of financial aid to undergraduates during the session was, therefore, over $64,000. Yet there are many other brilliant students who need pecuniary assistance and who should be aided. The situation calls for the generous interest of all friends of the University.

Library

One of the natural cornerstones of a university is the library. Although several of the departmental and special libraries are housed in other buildings the congestion in the Redpath building remains acute and the insufficiency of reading space is cause for serious concern. The condition must soon be remedied, either by a rearrangement of existing facilities or by the addition of an extension to the present building.

Cyclotron

As a result of the active interest maintained by the members of the Department of Physics in the development of experimental physics, the expenditure necessary to provide a cyclotron and radiation laboratory has now been authorized by the Board of Governors. Plans have been drawn for a cyclotron chamber, which will be buried in the bank in front of the present Physics Building, with a connecting passageway to a new three-storey laboratory building, where space will be provided for fifteen research workers. The addition of this instrument of the modern alchemist will, it is felt, be a most important step forward in the promotion of research in pure physics and the applications of physics in other sciences.

Graduate Studies

This session there were 231 students in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, 74 of whom entered from other Canadian universities, 66 from universities outside Canada, and 101 from McGill University.

Biochemistry

In the Department of Biochemistry there has been the continuation of various studies on the physiology and chemistry of the pituitary gland. In this Department also research on progressive deafness has been continued and expanded, with financial assistance from the American Otological Society and with the co-operation of the Departments of Otolaryngology and Electrical Engineering. A sound-proof room designed by a member of the staff of the Department of Electrical Engineering to meet very rigid, precise and rather unique requirements, was provided by the Montreal General Hospital to carry on this research.

Medicine

Some of the graduate work and research which properly falls in the field of Medicine has been mentioned in the section on biological sciences above. In addition to this, research of a more definitely professional character has been carried on in the other departments of the Faculty of Medicine.

Neurology

The Neurological Institute completed a most active year of undergraduate and graduate teaching and research. Patients are cared for in the Institute and also in the Royal Victoria Hospital. The total number of patients admitted was 1,031, 908 admitted directly to the Institute and 123 to the Royal Victoria Hospital. During the year 929 operations were performed. Outpatient clinics were held five days a week in the Royal Victoria Hospital; 4,550 outpatient visits were received. The Rockefeller Foundation continues its support of the work of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery. An additional $50,000 will be provided by the Foundation within the next four years for special studies of epilepsy and dementia utilizing the method of electroencephalography. Several private benefactors also continue their generous support of the investigations.

Enrolment

The total enrolment of degree students, diploma students and students taking partial university courses was 3,310, comprised of 2,223 men and 1,087 women. Of this number, 2,689 (2,024 men and 665 women) followed degree courses; 266 (70 men and 196 women) enrolled in diploma courses, and 355 students followed partial courses of study. In addition, 103 students (20 men and 83 women) attended the French Summer School in July, 1938, 58 followed short courses in the Faculty of Agriculture, 564 attended the evening courses for the diploma of the Accountancy Association of the Province of Quebec, and 688 attended the evening Extension Lectures.

The total enrolment of 2,689 in the degree courses shows an increase of 114 over last session, chiefly in the Science Division and in the Faculty of Graduate Studies. The registration of men students was three times greater than that of women in the degree courses, but the women students predominated in the diploma and partial courses.

Douglas Hall

Douglas Hall represents a permanent and significant contribution to the life of the University and during the first year of its operation was a demonstrable success. It is a first step towards meeting a very real residential deficiency in the University.

Gymnasium

The initiative in the discussion of plans for a gymnasium has of recent years been taken by the Graduates' Society. With the consent of the University, the Society sponsored a competition among graduates for the best plan designing a building which would serve also as an armoury and provide the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, with a drill hall and administrative offices.

Mr. A. J. C. Paine (App. Sci. '10) emerged as the successful architect. It was decided that the building should be a memorial to the late Principal and bear the name The Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium.

An appeal of the Graduates' Society resulted in approximately $150,000 being collected and pledged, and the University agreed that the Lady Strathcona Drill Hall Fund, originally set aside in 1913 for this purpose and now amounting to about $105,000, should also be available. Thus, approximately $255,000 was in sight, but this was not sufficient to construct the project in accordance with Mr. Paine's original plans. By excluding the swimming pool which the original plans included he now estimates that a suitable building, well equipped, can be erected for approximately $280,000. Working plans and specifications are now being drawn on this basis. Tenders will be sought and a contract let, provided that the Graduates' Society are able to raise the further $25,000 required. Thus the gymnasium may soon become a reality.

The statements show that for the year under review the University's general income was $1,341,954 and the expenditure on the operation of the University $1,379,806. These figures include the income from and the expenditure for the operation of the Douglas Hall residence. Exclusive of expenditure on and revenue from the operation of Douglas Hall, the income was $1,292,611 as against $1,271,520 for the previous year, an increase in income of $21,091, and the expenditure was $1,330,463 as against $1,346,423 for the previous year, a decrease in expenditure of $15,960. The income of $1,292,611 was made up of: Income from Investments, $464,246; Income from Students' General Fees, $715,818; Other Income, $112,547. Because of an increase in the number of students, the income from Students' Fees was $22,646 more than in the previous year.

Finances

The opening of the new Men's Residence, Douglas Hall, for the 1937-38 session effects an important change in the financial operating statement of the University. Fees from residents totalled $49,343; expenditure for the operation of the Hall, including depreciation, amounted to $47,613. Thus a net surplus of $1,730 was accumulated and credited to Douglas Hall Reserve Account; it arose largely from the fact that as the Hall was not opened until September 1st only nine months of operating charges fell within the fiscal year.

The University realized a return of 4.19% on the book value of the investment portfolio for the fiscal year. The total return was approximately the same as in the preceding year.

The operation of Macdonald College showed income of $447,538 and expenditure of $467,568, a deficit of $20,030, or $11,553 more than in the year 1936-37.

The combined deficit on the operation of the University and Macdonald College was, therefore, $57,882, as against $83,380 for the previous year. This is, I believe, the lowest annual deficit for some years, and I am sure that it reflects the untiring efforts of governors and administrative officers and the loyal co-operation of the members of the staff over a long period, for these achievements are cumulative in their effect, and as I did not take office until the middle of the session under review, I can claim no credit whatever for this accomplishment. The contributions to the Governors' Special Fund, acknowledgment of which has previously been made, enabled the books of the University and Macdonald College to show an equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Deficit Lower

It would be misleading to represent this apparently improved financial position of the University as heralding an era of better days, indeed it would be wishful and romantic thinking so to construe it. For it must be remembered that the compensation of the members of the staff has not been restored to the pre-1932 level; that the reductions then made effective still apply; that the staff of the University, lamentably small in several instances, has generously assumed the burden of maintaining a quantitative standard of teaching which ordinarily would require a larger number of assistants; that the University in some disciplines is undertaking only to do a minimum, and in a few instances only a very scanty minimum; and that a few years hence the liquidation of the five-year medical course will entail a substantial decline in revenue. These are the facts which make the financial statement for 1937-38 misleading and deceptive; these are the facts which must be squarely faced.

Statement Misleading

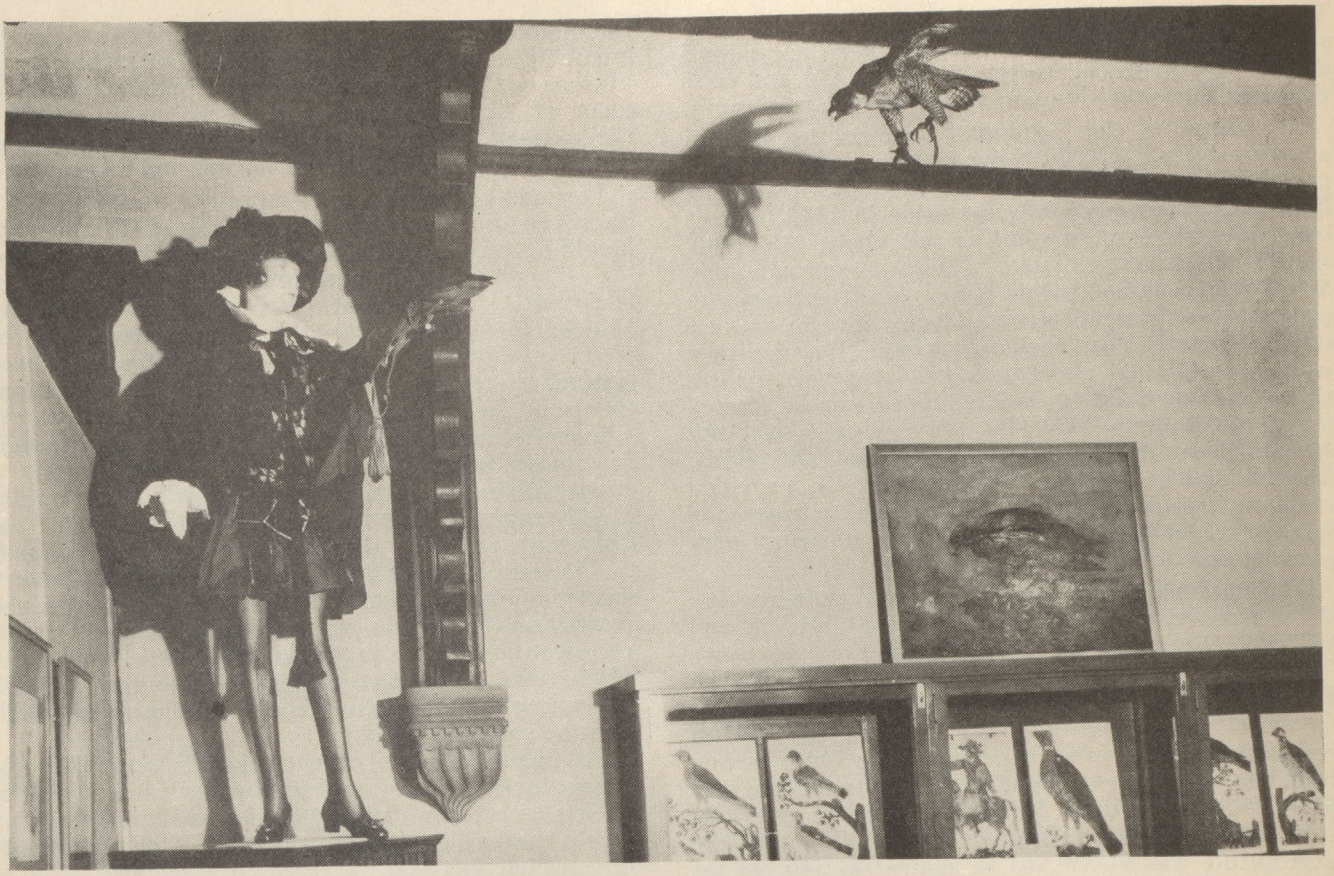
The financial statements show that the Royal Victoria College ended the year with a surplus of $10,775.

Gifts, grants and bequests received during the year have a total value of more than $407,000. A $50,000 unrestricted gift was received in December from a generous anonymous benefactor whose name still remains unknown to the administrative authorities of the University. The University has been notified of other unrestricted gifts which are included in the wills of persons recently deceased: Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Molson, for so many years one of the most interested and loyal governors, bequeathed $250,000 for the Endowment Fund; the late Mrs. F. M. Finch provided in her will for a gift of $20,000, and by the will of the late Lieutenant-Colonel G. Eric Reid, formerly President of the McGill Graduates' Society of Ontario, one-half of the residue of his estate, after certain provisions have been fulfilled, is bequeathed to his Alma Mater. In 1920 a sum of $5,000 was set aside by Mr. James Sutherland and Messrs. Verret, Stewart and Company to be applied towards a memorial to the McGill men who lost their lives in the Great War. Mr. Sutherland has since died and his daughter has generously agreed that the fund, which has now accumulated at interest to over $11,000, should be used for library purposes. A suitable memorial plaque will be placed in the Redpath Library.

Gifts, Grants and Bequests

The Carnegie Corporation made a grant of $5,000 for a programme in rural adult education in the Province, $4,500 for experimental research in Cellulose Chemistry and $12,000 for the further support of the Library School. In addition to $31,500 for the support of projects already underway, the Rockefeller Foundation have notified the University of a further $50,000 grant for the support of research under the direction of Professor Wilder Penfield in the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery. Again this year members of the Board of Governors made very generous

(Continued on Page 45)



Elizabethan falconer recalling a peregrine with a lure.

Falconry

By
MARGARET E. HIBBARD

MOST people think of falconry, if they think of it at all, as something that vanished with the Middle Ages. Proof that it is still practised in many countries is furnished by the display of modern falconry books, magazine articles, and falconers' equipment included in the exhibit which opened February 1 in the exhibition gallery of the Redpath Library.

Thanks to the generosity of Dr. Casey A. Wood, always a good friend of McGill, the Library now contains one of the most complete collections of falconry material in North America. The books, supplemented by pictures and original drawings of birds of prey, have been arranged to show the history of falconry (the art of hunting birds or game with trained hawks) from earliest times to its heyday in the Middle Ages, its decline in Europe in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, followed by its present astonishing revival.

As early as 2000 B.C. falconry was practised in China, and there is evidence that it flourished elsewhere in Asia and in Egypt at a very early date. Greek writers refer to it in the fourth century B.C. and it was known to Saxons in the ninth century. Its great popularity in Europe began with the returning Crusaders, who brought back with them trained falcons and falconers acquired from their Saracen adversaries.

Throughout the Middle Ages it remained the favourite sport of royalty and their followers and a lack of interest or skill in its practice was held to be a slur upon good breeding. A well-trained falcon was considered a worthy gift for a King, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson tells us that when the Duke of Burgundy's son was taken prisoner by the Saracens, the ransom demanded for his release was "twelve Greenland falcons." Sir Thomas Monson in the reign of James I was said to have given £1,000 for a "cast" of (two) hawks.

There were "social" grades in hawks corresponding to the grades in society: an eagle was reserved for the use of an emperor, a peregrine falcon for a king, a "merlyon for a ladye," etc., as we read in the quaint *Boke of Saint Albans* (1486), ascribed to Dame Juliana Berners, prioress of Sopwell Nunnery, facsimiles of which are on exhibit.

The popularity of hawking in Europe and England reached a peak in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and in that period were written the most famous treatises. These are well represented in the Wood collection by Simon Latham's *Treatise on Falconry;* or, *The Falcon's Lure and Cure* (1633), and Bert's *Treatise on Hawks and Hawking* (facsimile reprint of the 1619 edition), both still regarded as useful works, George Turberville's *Booke of Faulconrie or Hawking* (1611), and French works such as the

Livre du roi Dancus, from the earliest French manuscript on the subject, and Jean de Franchière's *La Fauconnerie* (1628). In Italian are Giorgio's *Libro del Modo di Conascere i Buoni Falconi* (1595) and *De gli Uccelli da Preda* (1586) by Francesco Carcano, who explains in his preface that he has had forty years' experience as a falconer.

In the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the sport of hunting with a hawk was eclipsed by that of hunting with firearms and there was little written in that period. By the nineteenth century, falconry was almost unknown in England and but for the formation of the Old Hawking Club in 1864 would not have survived at all. Outstanding works of this period are Harting's bibliography, *Bibliotheca Accipitraria*, and Schlegel's *Traité de Fauconnerie*, which contains a very full bibliography and fine illustrations by Wolf.

In the twentieth century, interest in this unusual sport is rapidly increasing in western countries, falconers' clubs are again flourishing and many individuals are capturing and training hawks. Various beautifully illustrated books and magazine articles have appeared, and one or two excellent manuals, notably Michell's *Art and Practice of Hawking* and Blaine's *Falconry*.

In eastern countries, falconry has always remained a popular sport and this is well-illustrated in the exhibit by photographs and Persian and Arabic manuscripts called *Baz-Nama* (Book of Hawks).

The falconry equipment is a striking feature of the exhibit. There are miniature hoods, ornamented with gay feathers, which blind the falcon when not flying, bells and "jesses" (short straps) which are attached to her legs, the leash by which she is tethered, the "lure" or artificial bait, and the falconer's stout gauntlets, bag and hunting knife. A mounted peregrine falcon, perched realistically on her block, or weathering post, illustrates the way in which the various articles are used. The mounted falcon was arranged by Mr. J. D. Cleghorn, and the figure in the background was painted by Mrs. T. Monson.

Additional material includes original manuscripts, several of the unique seventeenth century feather pictures representing hawks, a mummified hawk obtained by Dr. Lomer in Egypt, a volume of the famous "elephant" folio edition of Audubon's *Birds of America*, showing the Iceland falcon and additional framed plates, and original drawings by well-known artists.

An Elizabethan falconer holding a lure to attract a stooping Peregrine adds a realistic touch to this unusual display.

Excerpts from the Annual Report

(*Continued from Page 43*)

personal contributions to the Governors' Special Fund, and in addition two members of the Board contributed $12,500 each to the general funds. A liberal gift of $12,500 from the Bronfman family of Montreal is also gratefully acknowledged. There were many other gifts, for the provision of scholarships, for the support of the scientific work in progress in the various laboratories, for the maintenance of the libraries, and for other specified purposes. The University is deeply indebted to its many friends and supporters for this splendid assistance in maintaining its service.

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Port and Sherry



SANDEMAN

His Name Liveth



Montreal Star photo

Tribute was paid to the memory of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., wartime Commander of the Canadian Corps and Principal of McGill University, at an impressive and touching ceremony held at his graveside in Mount Royal Cemetery, Montreal, on December 4. During the service, which commemorated the fifth anniversary of Sir Arthur's death, the colours of the Sir Arthur Currie Branch of the Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League, were dedicated. The guard of honour was provided by the McGill University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps.

In the above photograph, the Very Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal (wearing hat) and Rev. T. V. L'Estrange, who conducted the service, may be seen standing before the monument over Sir Arthur's grave.

Medicine and Other Things

(*Continued from Page 19*)

The double function of a university is research and teaching. If a professor does research he is usually a more stimulating teacher, and inversely, teaching makes him a better researcher for it forces him to broader conceptions. If you have such men in your midst and not at a distance, they will exert constant guidance through the years whether it be in engineering, commerce, mining, medicine, or musical appreciation—provided we endow and control our universities more wisely and well.

If I were suddenly asked—"Just how is this money to be secured? From the national government? The provinces? The church? Or private individuals?" I might again be surprised into the answer, "I don't know, I never thought." But surely a thorough-going, Dominion-wide investigation of university problems might be made with a view to constructive recommendations.

Universities will not settle all our troubles. They will not build roads nor force governments to balance their budgets. They will not alter human nature. There is a poem translated from ancient Sanscrit which ends thus:

"Science has cures for every ill
Except the fool, he prospers still."

In medicine, as in politics and all other fields of endeavour fools may prosper for a time without it, but wise men seek the truth.

Correspondence

The letters in these columns express the opinions of our contributors, which are not necessarily endorsed by The McGill News. *All letters are subject to the Editor's acceptance and any contribution may be withheld from publication until accepted at a regular quarterly meeting of the Editorial Board. Contributors submitting letters for consideration are requested to write as briefly as is reasonably possible. Letters for publication in the Summer Number must be received before May 1.—Editor,* The McGill News.

To the Editor of The McGill News:

Sir,—As I dictate this letter to you I hold in my right hand the most recent edition of The McGill News, namely, Winter, 1938. Of all the magazines that come to my home and office there is none that is so welcome as this particular piece of high-grade literature. During the years since I have left McGill, with the ebb and flow of our Alma Mater's fortune, I have always had one constant impression, namely, that come what may The McGill News continues to hold its high standard as a University news organ.

Probably one of the reasons why I enjoy reading The McGill News so much is that I know quite a few of the Editorial Board and the things for which they stand. I am a cover to cover reader and it is very rarely that I am disappointed in any of the leading articles. This particular edition is outstanding in my opinion.

Our local Detroit Branch of The Graduates' Society is anxious to do what we can for the Parent Society and it has occurred to some of us that we will make an attempt to have every McGill man in this community a member of The Graduates' Society. We feel very definitely that no graduate of McGill can afford not to have The McGill News on his library table.

Yours very sincerely,

George A. Sherman,
President, Detroit Branch,
McGill Graduates' Society.

(*Continued from Page 35*)

as they do about Munich, I say to them this: 'I saw Munich and I put this to you: Munich has many things about it that you and I dislike. It has many things about it that we must approve. On balance, peace or war, which? That was the issue.'

"I knew that the Government of the day was preparing to make a statement that involved the intimation that war was coming. I saw the Prime Minister going to the House that afternoon. He had received a message from Mussolini saying he was doing what he could, but nothing from Hitler.

"He stood up and began to make his speech and a messenger went through to the Peers' gallery and handed to Lord Halifax an envelope which he opened and read. He sent it back and the messenger went behind the Speaker's chair and handed it to Sir John Simon, who passed it on to Mr. Chamberlain. He looked at it and put it under his papers. He finished his sentence and then said: ' I have just received a message from Mr. Hitler. I leave tomorrow morning for Munich.'

"Men, which one of you as Prime Minister would have tilted the balance for war? Germany had 1,200,000 men mobilized. They were within two hours' march of the borders of Czecho-Slovakia. They had been marching for days. Italy had called up half-a-million or 600,000 men. Which one of you would have tilted the balance for war, if you had been the Prime Minister? That is the question to answer.

British Empire Seeks Peace

* * * *

"This democracy means peace. The life of this Empire means peace. If we could only work out our destinies in peace. Every nerve and sinew of the British people today is being used for that one purpose, to secure the world's peace—peace which unfortunately has to come through being prepared for war. And if we can unite together on a common policy with all those other vast Dominions of the Motherland, from the standpoint of the Statute of Westminster we will achieve something which future generations will look upon with pride.

* * * *

"Remember, my last word to you is that, whether we like it or not, we are trustees, trustees of this vast land of ours, trustees of half a continent.

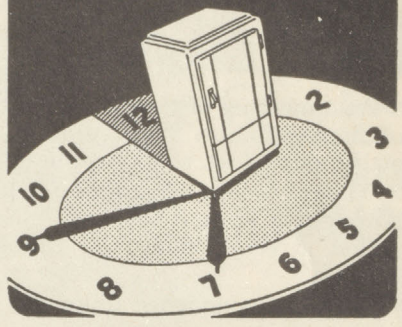
"We are trustees. And the thought I would like to leave with you finally is this: One day we must account for that trusteeship. I am not talking about the Eternal Reckoning. I am talking about our place at the bar of History.

Canadians Trustees of Great Heritage

"It rests with us as trustees to say whether or not our children's children who come after us will look back and remember us as trustees with execration and curses, or, as we do, look back on the works of the past and be filled with pride in the glory of the achievements of the men and women who sensed their high trusteeship."

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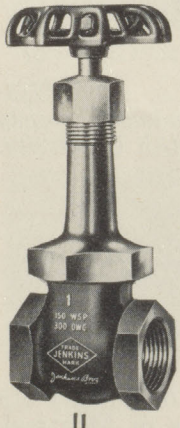
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News and Notes About the Branches Of The Graduates' Society

Montreal Branch

At a meeting of the officers of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society of McGill University held on January 4, it was unanimously resolved:

"That our appreciation be expressed to Lord Bessborough, a former Visitor of the University, for his action in establishing the Empire Youth Centre in London."

The correspondence follows:

The Right Honourable the Earl of Bessborough, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.,
93 Eaton Square,
London, S.W. 1, England.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the announcement which you made in London on the 3rd of January, in regard to the Empire Youth Centre to be erected in London and the exhibition of the architectural drawings of the building were reported in Montreal on the following day, and received widespread interest and approval of the many McGill graduates in this City.

On the same date at a meeting of the Officers of the Montreal Branch of the Graduates' Society, it was unanimously resolved, "That our appreciation be expressed to Lord Bessborough, a former Visitor of the University, for his action in establishing the Empire Youth Centre in London."

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's very obedient servant,

G. B. GLASSCO,
Secretary,
The Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Montreal, January 5, 1939.

G. B. Glassco, Esq.,
Graduates' Society of McGill University,
3466 University Street,
Montreal.

Dear Sir,

I have to thank you for your letter of January 5th written on behalf of McGill graduates in Montreal, which I have received with the greatest pleasure, coming as it does from those with whom I had the honour to be associated when I was Visitor of the University.

I appreciate very much the terms of the resolution as well on account of its cordiality as of its promptitude. I hope that your Society will help to establish Canada House in Youth City. The interest and influence of your members will be invaluable in furthering this project.



Rice, Montreal

DR. R. C. HASTINGS
President, Quebec Branch



Trans-Canada Press

REV. ERROL C. AMARON
President, St. Francis Branch

Please express my warmest thanks to your members for their sympathy and support for Youth City.

Yours very truly,

BESSBOROUGH.

17, Moorgate
London, E.C. 2,
17th January, 1939.

Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society

About 300 graduates and their friends attended the annual reception and dance of the Ottawa Valley Graduates' Society of McGill University held at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club on January 27. Among the guests—who were received by the President, G. Harold Burland, and Mrs. Burland, and Dr. R. Lorne Gardner, Chairman of the Dance Committee, and Mrs. Gardner—were a number of alumni of the University of British Columbia. Red and white bunting and flowers were used as decorations. Dr. Andrew Davies acted as cheer and song leader.

Quebec Branch

Dr. R. C. Hastings has been elected President of the Quebec Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University. Other officers and councillors elected at the annual meeting are: Lionel Roussin, Honorary Treasurer; E. D. Gray-Donald, Honorary Secretary; and G. H. Cartwright, Dr. Jules Hamel, J. M. Home, E.H. Knight, and D. Rhodes, Councillors.

McGill Power Plant Modernized

The leading article in a recent issue of *Modern Power and Engineering* described the modernization carried out in the power plant of McGill University. The University has installed two new boilers, the article reveals, resulting in a saving of $900 in the annual coal bill.

"The End of Ten Long Years"

(Continued from Page 27)

observations contributed by Sidney Pierce (in proposing a very clever toast to the champions), Frank Shaughnessy, Doug Kerr and Alex. McA. Murphy. A selected floor show rounded out the evening's programme.

From the outset it had been the expressed purpose of the committee to stage a celebration which would not only serve to do honour to the 1938 champions but which would, if possible, become a model for any future occasion of such a character. By design speeches were kept to a minimum and even then speakers were urged to avoid floridness as the plague. This they did. And credit for the out-and-out success of the evening is due Messrs. Roger McLagan, Hugh Crombie, J. H. Murphy, Fred Gross and Doctors J. C. Flanagan and R. B. Bell.

In fact it would have been a flawlessly conducted affair had not the author, in the capacity of master of ceremonies, absent-mindedly endeavoured to wind up the programme by instructing the orchestra to play "The King"—when half the scheduled speakers had not yet been heard. Which is precisely why he thought he had better report the dinner for THE NEWS. It's an age of self-preservation!

Two Graduates Named Governors



Blank & Stoller

DR. C. W. COLBY



Associated Screen News

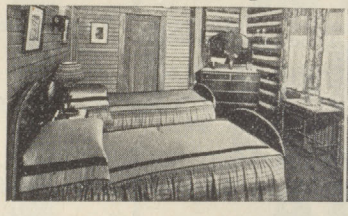
LT.-COL. A. A. MAGEE

To fill the vacancies on the Board created through the deaths of Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson and Lord Atholstan, McGill University recently announced the appointment of two new Governors—C. W. Colby, B.A. '87, M.A., Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D. '21, and Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, K.C., D.S.O., A.D.C., B.A. '15. Lieut.-Col. Magee is Honorary Colonel of the McGill University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps. Dr. C. W. Colby was at one time Head of the Department of History at McGill University.



There's beauty along every mile of the newly-opened motor road from Jasper to the Columbia Icefield, . . . the only route by motor all the way to this spectacular region . . . There's thrilling interest in exploring this huge relic of the Glacial Age, 150 square miles of glittering ice and snow.

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Jasper is on the main line of Canadian National Railways. Plan now for glorious vacation days. Ask any Canadian National Agent for descriptive booklet and full information, or write Hotels Department, Ottawa.

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Graduates' Society Nominations

THE new By-Laws provide in Article XV that nominations for offices falling vacant at the end of the Society's year must be made by the Nominating Committee prior to March 1 and must be published by March 15 in THE McGILL NEWS. Nominations for this year have been made as follows:

For Graduates' Society's Representative on the Board of Governors. Term three years (from September 1).

HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G. MACKINNON, B.A. '00, B.C.L. '03.
Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec. President of the Montreal Branch of The Graduates' Society, 1930-32. Class Secretary, Arts '00.

For Second Vice-President. Term two years.

E. G. McCRACKEN, B.Sc. '24.
Sales Manager, Sangamo Co. Ltd., and Wagner Electric Mfg. Co. of Canada Ltd., both of Toronto. Honorary Secretary of the McGill Society of Ontario since 1929.

For Honorary Secretary. Term two years.

WM. F. MACKLAIER, B.C.L. '23.
Advocate. Partner MacDougall, Macfarlane, Scott & Hugessen, Montreal. Nominating Committee 1934-37. Class Secretary, Law '23.

ARCHIBALD STALKER, K.C., B.A. '12, M.A. '13, B.C.L. '15.
Barrister and Solicitor. Merrill, Stalker & Howard, Montreal.

For Honorary Treasurer. Term two years.

ERIC A. LESLIE, B.A. '16.
Comptroller, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal.

C. J. G. MOLSON, Past Student, Arts 1919-20-21.
Chartered Accountant. Rutherford, Molson, Williamson & Cushing, Montreal.

For Members of the Executive Committee. Two to be elected. Term two years.

CHARLES L. BROOKS, B.Sc. '12.
General Traffic Engineer, The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Montreal.

J. KEITH GORDON, B.A. '16, M.D.C.M. '20, F.R.C.P. (C).
Physician. Former member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS.

A. B. McEWEN, B.Sc. '12, R.M.C. '10.
Civil Engineer. Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal. Member of Graduate Council, 1935-37.

G. L. VICKERSON, B.Sc. '25.
Contractor, Tiles and Fireplaces. The G. R. Locker Co., Montreal. Graduates' Society's Representative on the Athletics Board, 1936-39.

Additional nominations, if signed by at least fifteen members of the Society entitled to vote, will also be placed on the ballot if received by the Secretary before April 10.

Prior to April 30 the letter ballots will be sent out. All votes received on or before June 30 will be counted by the scrutineers. The results will subsequently be announced by the Executive Committee.

Annual Smoker Postponed

The Montreal Branch of the Society and the Graduates' Athletic Club joined in planning a combined event this year, so that the best features of the annual Graduates' Smoker and the presentation of the Athletic Awards to the members of the champion undergraduate teams of 1938-39 could take place at the same function. Heretofore these have been conducted as separate events.

It was planned to hold one large function at the Mount Royal Hotel where there would be ample space and where adequate facilities would be available for entertainment and refreshment. Arrangements had been made for the presentation of the floor show from the Normandie Roof with Lloyd Huntley's orchestra.

Due to the prevalence of influenza it has been decided best, after careful consideration, not to hold this function. It is the intention, however, that this combined event will take place next year at a suitable date during March when the athletic competitions for the year will have been completed.

Contributors To This Issue

H. T. Airey, B.Sc. '26, M.Sc. '27, is Field Engineer in charge of the Montreal office of The General Engineering Company (Canada) Limited, consulting and metallurgical engineers with head office in Toronto.

Wilfrid Bovey, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., Director of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, is the author of several books, including "The French-Canadians Today: A People on the March" which is reviewed in this issue.

Hugh Crombie, B.Sc. '18, President of The Graduates' Society of McGill University and former President of the Montreal Branch, is Assistant Manager of Dominion Engineering Company, Ltd., Montreal.

Miss Margaret E. Hibbard, a member of the Class of R.V.C. '15, is in charge of the Wood Library of Ornithology and Blacker Library of Zoology at McGill. Miss Hibbard has been a member of the staff of the University Library since 1919.

Miss V. C. Lafleur, daughter of the late Eugene Lafleur, B.A. '77, B.C.L. '80, LL.D. '20, a Governor of the University from 1921 until his death in 1930, is now attached to the staff of University College, London.

Arthur S. Lamb, B.P.E., M.D.C.M. '17, is Director of the Department of Physical Education at McGill University, and Honorary President of the Province of Quebec Physical Education Association.

Grant H. Lathe, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '36, M.D.C.M. '38, is National Secretary of The Canadian Student Assembly.

David M. Legate, B.A. '27, member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS, is Assistant Literary and Dramatic Editor of *The Montreal Daily Star*.

Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, D.S.O., Officer Commanding, McGill University Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, is a member of the University's Committee on Military Instruction.

H. Glyn Owen, Feature Editor of the *McGill Daily*, hopes to graduate with the degree of Bachelor of Arts this spring.

Wilder G. Penfield, Litt.B. (Princeton), M.D. (Johns Hopkins), B.A., B.Sc., M.A., and D.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.S.C. (C.), F.R.S.C., is Head of the Department of Neurology and Neurosurgery, McGill University, and Director of the Montreal Neurological Institute.

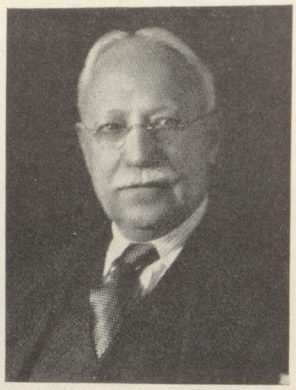
Evans Scholarship Awarded

The first winner of the Nevil Norton Evans scholarship in chemistry, established by the Graduates' Society through the donation of $2,500, is Louis Charles G. de Tonnancour, of Outremont, Que., a student in third year Engineering, the University announced recently.

Names of graduates who contributed to the scholarship fund follow:

Adams, Frank D.; Airey, H. T.; Alford, J. N.; Allen, Chas. F. H.; Allen, J. A.; Anderson, W. B.; Andrews, F. H.; Angel, F. W.; Angel, Jno. B.; Archibald, Dr. Ed.; Archibald, H. P.; Archibald, Wm.; Arkley, L. M.

Babson, G. L.; Baillie, A. F.; Bailey, Philip P.; Banfill, H. L.; Barnes, Wm. H.; Beath, L. R.; Beaubien, De Gaspe; Beckett, Fred M.; Bell, George E.; Biggar, P. E.; Bladon, Leigh W.; Blachford, H. L.; Blaylock, S. G.; Bowness, E. W.; Boyle, R. W.; Bradshaw, F. W.; Bronson, F.; Brown, E. E.; Brown, O. N.; Brown, W. Gordon; Burchill, Geo. B.; Bush, Harold F.; Byers, A. F.



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Cameron, Prof. A. E.; Campbell, H. N.; Carlyle, E. J.; Carlyle, W. A.; Chambers, A. R.; Chaplin, Charles J.; Cheesebrough, A. H.; Cochran, T. P.; Cohen, Harris H.; Cole, A. A.; Cole, D. A.; Cole, George C.; Cole, G. Percy; Cole, L. H.; Corless, C. V.; Cowie, F. W.; Crombie, Hugh: Cummer, R. L.; Cushing, E. A.

Davidson, J. H.; Davidson, Stanley; Dawes, A. S.; Dawson, Geo. H.; Dawson, W. Bell; DeBlois, W. H.; Denis, T. C.; Dentith, F. S.; Desbarats, G. H.; Dick, W. J.; Dodd, G. J.; Donald, J. R.; Douglas, G. V.; Dresser, Jno. A.; Duncan, G. R., Jr.; Duncan, G. R., Sr.; Durley, R. J.

Edwards, Geo. M.; Ells, S. C.; Emery, H. J.; Evans, Ed. N.; Evans, Phil. N.

Fetherstonhaugh, E. P.; Forbes, Major D. S.; Forbes, J. M.; Forbes, Karl; Foss, Lindsay; Francis, W. W.; Fraser, Chas. E.; Futterer, Edward.

Gage, E. V.; Gale, G. G.; Gall, D. M.; Gill, Prof. J. E.; Gill, P. C.; Gillean, R. H.; Glassco, G. B.; Godard, J. S.; Graham, Prof. R.; Greaves, C.; Guy, R. W.

Hall, Oliver; Harrington, C. D.; Harding, C. H.; Harris, A. Dale; Hamilton, P. D. P.; Hamilton, R. M. P.; Hanson, W. G.; Hatcher, Wm. H.; Henderson, Miss Jessie; Henwood, R. W.; Hersey, Milton L.; Hibbert, Harold; Higgerty, H. B.; Howard, R. F.

Ingham, J. H.; Jaquays, H. M.; Johnson, F. M. G.; Johnston, Harold S.

Keith, Fraser S.; Keys, David A.; Kerry, J. G. G.; Kirkpatrick, S. F.; Kingston, C. B.

Lambart, H. F.; Lang, A. K.; Lathe, F. E.; Lea, H. W.; Lee, H. C.; Legg, R. E.; Le Maitre, F. G.; Leslie, A. Ogilvy; Leslie, Eric A.; Loebel, Jno. M.; Lunsden, H. A.; Lusby, L. B.

Macey, Mr. and Mrs. L. A.; Manville, A. E.; Mather, W. A.; Matheson, A. M.; Matthews, F. H.; May, Wm. T.; Mennie, J. H.; Messenger, W. A.; Molson, Herbert; Montgomery, E. G.; Morrisset, F.; Mouguin, H.; Murray, Geo.

McBride, W. G.; McCammon, J. W.; McEvenue, S. C.; McGuffie, B. M. H.; McKenzie, B. Stuart; McLennan, F. W.; McMaster, A. W.; McNiff, Nelson; McNutt, C. H.

Nares, Basil; Nesbitt, A. D.; Nicholls, J. H. H.; Notman, J. G. O'Heir, H. B.; O'Neill, J. J.; Ogilvy, W. M.

Palmer, E. E.; Patch, Dr. F. S.; Patterson, Chas. S.; Patterson, Raymond; Peden, Frank, Phillips, J. B.; Price, T. E.; Proudfoot, D. G.; Purvis, Arthur B.

Rankin, Jas. L.; Ray, H. P.; Reid, W. M.; Richardson, C. E.; Ritchie, A. B.; Roast, H. J.; Robertson, John F.; Rochester, L. B.; Ross, J. G.; Ross, W. Bruce; Rutherford, F.; Ryan, E. A. Schofield, K. J. G.; Shapiro, C.; Shaw, A. Norman; Sise, C. F.; Sise, P. F.; Smith, E. H.; Smith, Julian C.; Sproule, Gordon; Stansfield, A.; Stavert, R. E.; Stevenson, James A.; Stovel, J. H.; Strong, H. F.; Sutherland, L. H. D.; Surveyer, E. F.

Taylor-Baillie, W.; Thompson, N. A.; Timmins, L. H.; Toole, F. J.; Trimingham, J. H.

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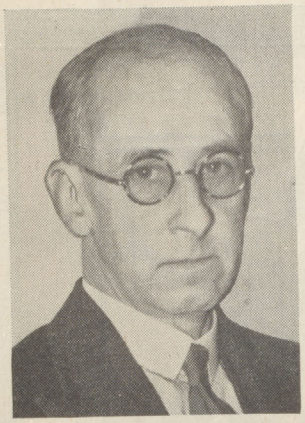
Yuile, N. M.; Yuile, W. S.

McGill Scholarships Worth $43,760

A report of the Scholarships Committee presented at a recent meeting of the McGill Senate, showed that sixteen new university scholarships and seventy-six other new scholarships within the gift of the University had been awarded for the present session. In addition, twenty-eight scholarships have been renewed and 102 bursaries either awarded or renewed. The total value of scholarships and bursaries held by students at McGill, and provided from University funds, was announced as being $43,760.

"The State in Society"

THREE outstanding scholars and economists discussed "The State in Society" in a series of nine lectures delivered in Moyse Hall in January and February. The first three lectures were given by Professor Robert Warren, M.A., of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton; the second three by Professor Leo Wolman, Ph.D., of the Department of Economics, Columbia University; and the last three by Henry Clay, M.A., M.Com., Hon. D.Sc., Economic Adviser to the Bank of England. The lectures were open to the public. The series was closed on February 10 by His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada and Visitor to the University.



DR. HENRY CLAY

In his first address, Prof. Warren outlined the constantly changing structure of society from the days of the Roman Empire to the early years of the present century. Throughout recorded history, he pointed out, society has been composed of four component elements: the family, the church, the economy and the state. Changes in the individual's attitude to these, and the relative importance with which they were regarded, were largely responsible for alterations in the social structure, he explained.

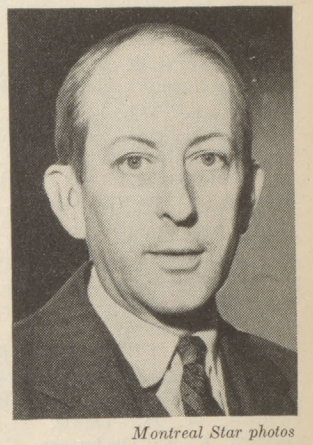
The profound changes in the social structures brought about by a protracted and exhausting war were dealt with by Prof. Warren in his second lecture, which was entitled "Structural Changes in Society." War and dictatorships are the two outstanding features of the present century, he said. "The fact seems to be that the world now, like the world of twenty-five years ago, is falling into two groups in which the rivalries of the social structures join conflicting national ambitions in provoking fatal hatreds. Conflicts of national ambition may often be resolved by mediation and compromise. Conflicts of social structure, like conflicts of religious faiths, engage the most profound emotions of mankind, and, while not beyond mediation and compromise, do not lend themselves readily to them."

Speaking on "The State and the Business Organization," Prof. Warren declared in his third and final lecture that structural defects in big business occasion distrust and that this distrust is a great factor in retarding the return of normalcy. "I distrust the concentration of power in the corporation . . . of wealth in the individual . . . of power in centralized labour unions . . . of power in the state," he said. "I distrust a business organization in which ownership is divorced from proprietary responsibility, in which responsible control is divorced from proprietary ownership, and in which labour works for an owner so scattered, so remote, so unresponsible that it becomes a mere stack of stock certificates—a pack of cards. . . . Our economy reflects the consequences of these distrusts. The human organization is not performing its economic or social function. . . . We appeal to the state to perform these functions. . . . But the state demands commensurate power, and in exercising these responsibilities and these powers further weakens the capacity of the business organization to perform its economic and social functions. So our economy moves in a lethargic circle, impeded with mutual distrust, embittered with mutual recriminations."

In his first lecture, Prof. Wolman analyzed the statistics on employment and unemployment in Germany, contending that the unemployment problem had not been solved by the Nazi régime but only temporarily removed from the public eye. "The largest part of the re-employment accomplished by the German government," he said, "has taken the form of military service, forced labour, and the return of women employees to their families."



PROF. ROBERT WARREN



Montreal Star photos

PROF. LEO WOLMAN

Speaking on "Labour Relations Since the War," Prof. Wolman discussed organized labour in Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, the United States and France in his second lecture. Out of the post-war experience he found that one thing seemed clear, stating: "It is that the familiar problems of wages and working conditions, and of material standards of living, are much alike under the most diverse forms of economic organization. The simple and automatic formula for their solution is hard to find and probably does not exist. If there were such a formula it would disclose the ways and means of raising the productivity of industry with a minimum of effort and of conflict."

In his final address, Prof. Wolman, speaking on "Industrial Democracy," warned that the maintenance of democratic relations hinged on the ability of labour, management and capital collectively to face the great problems of the day. If these did not find a solution for the more pressing needs, it was likely that the state would more and more take over control at the request of the long-suffering public, he thought. "Democratic relations in industry have proved most successful where the times were quiet, the demands made by unions moderate and capable of absorption by an expanding industry," Prof. Wolman pointed

out. Throughout the lecture, he made it clear that society held the final judgment on what conditions were to prevail between management and labour.

"The Liberal Experiment" was the subject of Dr. Henry Clay's first lecture. Dealing mainly with the alterations in the state which had developed in the 19th century, he said that this period was marked by "the elimination of the arbitrary element in the relation of government to peoples—externally, by substituting for the dynastic state a homogeneous territorial community, the nation; internally, by associating the personnel of the government with an electorate consisting of the governed."

In his second address, entitled "Nationalism," Dr. Clay declared that the development of the totalitarian state had retarded the solution of world problems and, at the same time, added tremendous new ones. This form of nationalism, he asserted, was wrong in principle and bad in practice. It involved danger of war; it complicated social relations; it accentuated racial problems; it retarded world trade. It created population problems by restricting migration; it hindered the spread of culture; it upset world finance, and created new political problems. Added to all this, he said, was the impossibility of achievement of the aims of the nationalistic state.

Concluding the series of nine lectures with an address on "The Limits of Parliamentary Government," Dr. Clay urged the retention of traditional checks on governmental initiative, rather than the adoption of wider state powers and increased state interference in economic matters. This provides the most satisfactory solution to the problems confronting the democracies of today, he thought. Dr. Clay strongly advised that the safeguards which have been devised by the western democracies to restrain arbitrary action by the executive be maintained.

New Constitution and By-Laws

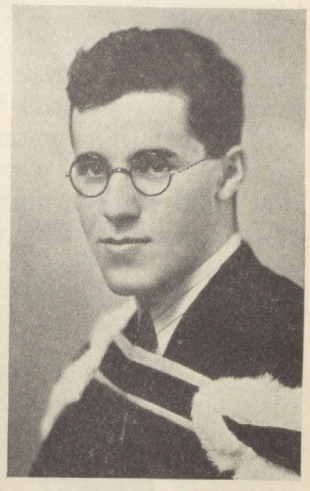
By an almost unanimous vote the members of the Society approved the new By-Laws of the Society which had already received the necessary approval, sanction, enactment and endorsement of the Executive Committee and of the Graduate Council of the Society in October and December, 1938; and by the same ballot the members approved the repeal of the former "Constitution" and "By-Laws" of the Society which had been repealed by the Executive Committee and the Graduate Council.

The ballots were mailed on December 29 to all members of the Society, and all ballots returned to the Secretary by January 31 were counted. With his ballot each member received a pamphlet which set forth the new By-Laws with an explanatory preamble drawing his attention to and explaining each article in which the new By-Laws differ from those they replace. Thus each member of the Society has been provided with a copy of the new By-Laws. Extra copies may be obtained from the Society's executive office. If space permits, the new By-Laws will be published in the next number of The McGill News.

Donald L. Lloyd Smith, of Montreal, undergraduate in second year Medicine at McGill, has been awarded one of the two Rhodes Scholarships for Quebec for 1939.

Canadian Students Chart Their Course

CHRISTMAS, 1937, saw the now-historic National Student Conference, where over 300 students from every university in Canada met at Winnipeg for six days to discuss the many vital problems which affect them, as Canadians and as students. Delegates from every section of the country, English and French, of different religious backgrounds and political opinions, exchanged freely their ideas and experiences. In order to continue the work of this Conference, the Canadian Student Assembly was established.



Dr. Grant H. Lathe

The C.S.A. has conducted two nation-wide projects The first was the sending of Grant Lathe to represent it on the World Student Delegation which went to China in the summer of 1938 to study conditions of student life in that war-torn country.

One of the main resolutions passed at the National Conference was one demanding that the Federal Government set up a system of National Scholarships for qualified students who are financially disqualified from continuing their education. It was decided last year to make a campaign for National Scholarships the main project of the C.S.A. for the current college year. We are now nearing the climax of this campaign. We have succeeded in rallying nation-wide student support and the backing of the public at large and of many persons and organizations in every field of activity and of every political belief.

It was gratifying to note that the Senate of McGill University and the Chancellor, Sir Edward Beatty, were pioneers in calling for government aid to needy students, and that the Graduates' Society of McGill University has added its powerful voice to that of the students in asking for National Scholarships.

By the time this article appears a student delegation will have discussed the scholarship question with Hon. Norman Rogers. Whatever the outcome, we are certain that the course which Canadian students have charted for themselves will prove of benefit to themselves, to their universities and to Canada.

Thomas Graydon Removed by Death

Thomas Graydon, Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings at McGill University for many years, and Coach and Trainer of McGill's rugby, hockey and track teams during the pre-war era, died in Montreal on February 16.

An unofficial Canadian soaring record was established on October 23 by James Simpson, of the McGill University Flying Club.

The Preservation of Egyptian Antiquities in University College, London

By
V. C. LAFLEUR

THE systematic preservation and restoration of the antiquities in the Museum of the Department of Egyptology in University College, University of London, was commenced in October, 1935, in the corner of a room which had to serve as a general workshop as well. The only fixed apparatus was a sink with running cold water (hot water was installed about six months later) and a bunsen burner. A few test tubes and reagent bottles "scrounged" from the Department of Chemistry, brass wire brushes and oddments from the local oil shop, and a dozen acid-proof dishes from Woolworth, completed the outfit.

During the year ended December 31, 1937, over 1,900 objects were treated in the laboratory by one worker. These objects ranged in date from the pre-historic period to the Roman occupation of Egypt, before 4000 B.C. to 395 A.D., and included such diverse materials as copper, bronze, gold, silver, faience (the glazed siliceous ware of the ancient Egyptians), pottery, alabaster, limestone, wood, ivory and papyrus. Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the treatment of these materials[1] and only a few examples, which may be of general interest, will be cited.

The principal agents responsible for the corrosion of copper and bronze are chlorides (chiefly common salt). The oxides of copper, when formed naturally, are infrequently disfiguring and constitute the basis of the finest patina found on Chinese and other Oriental bronzes. Owing to the nature of the soil, objects recovered from the Nile Valley seldom present a pleasing appearance. As a rule they are covered with an unsightly green (malachite) or blue (azurite) deposit. These products of corrosion must be removed both for the sake of appearance and for the preservation of the metal underneath. The methods employed should on no account be drastic and should aim to liberate the chlorides without injury to the object.

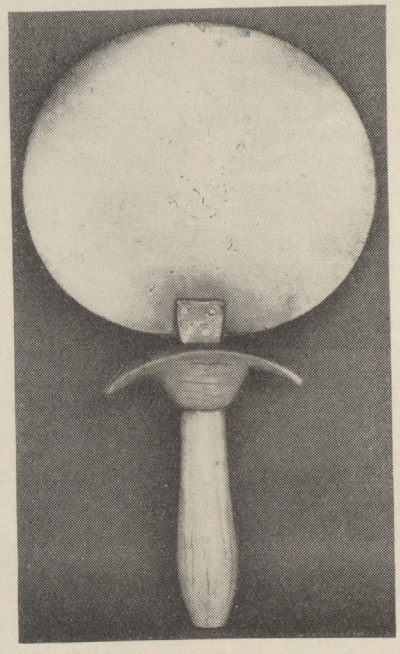


Figure 1: XIIth Dynasty copper mirror with ivory handle (about 2000 B.C.)

The statuette of Osiris (height: two and seven-eighths inches) and the triad composed of Horus, Osiris and Isis (height: three and one-eighth inches), seen in figure 2, are of inferior workmanship, probably made wholesale, and cast in bronze of a readily absorbent nature. The result of treatment, prolonged immersion in two per cent. citric acid followed by repeated soaking in distilled water over a period of several months, is apparent in figure 3. The pitting noticeable in the latter illustration is not caused, as might be supposed, by the acid but due to the action of the chlorides upon the metal.

The bronze finger ring, figures 2 and 3, was found in Tomb 466 of the cemetery in Gurob, Middle Egypt. It was presumably buried in dry ground, comparatively free from salt, as when it was recovered in 1920[2] the design was clear-cut. However, years of exposure to the damp London atmosphere allowed the work of corrosion to proceed unchecked, and when the ring was finally taken in hand by the laboratory, the inscription was almost indecipherable. The grouping of the gods suggests a Ramesside date, 1200-1090 B.C.

An unshapely metal rod, two and five-eighths inches in length, found in a grave at Nagada and ascribed to the Badarian civilization, about 4000 B.C., after immersion in ten per cent. sulphuric acid, proved to be a copper needle with a sharp point and a perfect eye; it would serve admirably as a darning or a wool needle today.

Figure 1 is a XIIth Dynasty mirror (about 2000 B.C., from El Lahun) eight and three-eighths inches broad, slightly concave, with a rivetted tang; the ivory lotus-type handle does not belong but is of the same date. This mirror, covered with green mineralized copper compounds, was presumed to be of bronze and was so labelled for many years.





Figure 2, left: Bronze statuettes and ring before cleaning. *Figure 3, right:* The same after cleaning.

It presented no unusual features and was not photographed before treatment. After cleaning and burnishing, the mirror had the appearance of silver and gave an excellent reflection. However, a spectrographic examination and chemical analysis[3] disproved this theory and gave the following results: Copper, 92.2 per cent., arsenic, 6.2, and antimony, 1.5.

Antimony is a silver-white metal and the interest of this analysis lies in the fact that although antimony is not a very uncommon impurity in ancient Egyptian copper, it usually occurs as a trace, the highest amount hitherto recorded being 0.7 per cent.[4] Antimony ores are not found in Egypt, and the comparatively large quantity, 1.5 per cent., in this XIIth Dynasty mirror might lead one to conjecture that antimony was imported from abroad, probably from Asia Minor where it is plentiful, and deliberately used to simulate silver. Silver was more rare and more highly prized than gold in Egypt at this date, and we know the Egyptians imitated their precious stones; further, at this time commercial relations and trade routes with the surrounding countries were well developed. On the other hand, there is still insufficient evidence to prove that as early as 2000 B.C. the Egyptians intentionally used antimony as an alloy of copper. It might well be the subject of further research.

During the Roman occupation of Egypt, cartonnage mummy masks and mummy cases replaced the earlier ones made of wood. Fragments of inscribed papyrus were used as backing just as in much later times bookbinders have utilized pages of old manuscripts. University College has over a hundred of these cartonnage mummy wrappings. They are not worth preserving as such, and are in the process of being destroyed to recover the papyrus which may be of documentary and literary importance.

The procedure is a delicate one as the plaster, which consists of a mixture of whiting and glue, must be disintegrated without causing the ink on the papyrus to run.[5] The technique is still in the experimental stage, and at University College dilute acetic acid (10 per cent.), followed by careful washing under a jet of hot water, has been employed successfully. The papyrus is then pressed in blotting-paper impregnated with thymol to destroy fungi, slowly dried and bound between sheets of glass. Up to date a Demotic (late Egyptian) papyrus and several Greek papyri have been recovered. They are still unpublished.

The laboratory has recently acquired its own plant for distilling water; this will permit metals to be treated on a large scale. A newly-equipped photographic studio and dark-room will make it possible to check the process of preservation and restoration at different stages of treatment.

I have to thank Professor S. R. K. Glanville, M.A., F.S.A., Edwards Professor of Egyptology and Curator of the Museum, University College, for permission to publish the information contained in this article.

1. For a full account of restoration and preservation methods see A. Lucas, *Antiques: Their Restoration and Preservation*, Second Edition, revised, London: Edward Arnold and Co., 1932, and H. J. Plenderleith, *The Preservation of Antiquities, The Museums Association*, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London W.C.1., 1934.

2. Published by Guy Brunton and R. Engelbach, *Gurob*, Pl. XXVII, 466.

3. Kindly undertaken by Dr. H. J. Plenderleith, of the British Museum Research Laboratory.

4. G. B. Phillips: *The Composition of Some Ancient Bronzes in Ancient Egypt*, 1924, p. 89.

5. The ink used by the ancient Egyptians was a carbon ink, soot mixed with gum arabic and water, and when moistened can be rubbed off.

Col. Molson Bequeaths $250,000 to McGill

McGill University's endowment fund has received the sum of $250,000 from the estate of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Molson, a Governor of the University who died in March, 1938.

Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Summer issue should be forwarded prior to May 1.*

*__Abbott, Maude E.__, B.A. '90, M.D. '10, LL.D. '36, addressed the annual banquet of the University Women's Club, Peterborough, Ont., in February.

*__Adams, Frank Dawson,__ B.Sc. '78, M.A. '84, D.Sc. '02, LL.D. '21, Emeritus Vice-Principal of McGill University, former Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science and Graduate Studies and Logan Professor of Geology, has been awarded the Wollaston Gold Medal by the Geological Society of Great Britain. This is the highest distinction which the Society can award for geological work and is in recognition of the labours of Dr. Adams over a long series of years, which has just culminated in the writing of an exhaustive history of geology, entitled "The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences."

__Alexander, Wendell,__ Ph.D. '38, who is the holder of a travelling scholarship in chemistry has entered upon research studies in Frankfort University.

__Alguire, J. C.,__ B.C.L. '80, has resigned after six years as President of the Cornwall, Ont., General Hospital Trust.

*__Archibald, W. M.,__ B.Sc. '97, has retired, at his own request as Vice-President in charge of Mines of The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited.

__Auld, Gordon,__ B.Eng. '35, is now radio technician for Trans-Canada Airlines at Winnipeg.

__Baby, George R.,__ M.D. '15, of Hamilton, Ont., has been awarded the Colonial Auxiliary Forces officers' decoration. He is now in command of No. 1 Reserve Motor Ambulance Convoy in that city.

__Ballantyne, Charles T.,__ B.A. '23, B.C.L. '26, Secretary of the Company, has been elected a director of Canadian Investment Fund, Limited.

__Bateson, Miss Nora,__ M.A. '33, has been appointed Director of Libraries for Nova Scotia.

__Bercovitch, Abram,__ M.D. '06, has been elected President of Temple Emanu-El, Montreal. He is Chief Surgeon of the Women's General Hospital, Montreal.

*__Bercovitch, Peter,__ K.C., B.C.L. '00, has been elected by acclamation to the House of Commons for Cartier Division, Montreal, in succession to the late S. W. Jacobs, K.C., B.C.L. '93.

__Berridge, Winston W.,__ B.Sc. '25, of Montreal, has been elected a member of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

__Berry, Rev. W. G.,__ M.A. '35, of Martintown, Ont., has been elected Clerk and Treasurer of the Presbytery of Glengarry.

*__Bickerdike, Lt.-Col. Robert,__ B.Sc. '91, has been elected President of the Mount Royal Liberal Association, Montreal.

*__Biggar, Winchester H.,__ B.A. '20, B.C.L. '21, was tendered a testimonial banquet on the occasion of his retirement from the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Commission in Montreal.

*__Blaylock, S. G.,__ B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, who has been Vice-President and General Manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, has now been appointed Managing Director in charge of all its activities.

*__Bond, F. L. C.,__ B.Sc. '98, formerly General Manager, Central Region, Canadian National Railways, has been appointed Vice-President of the C.N.R. for that region.

*__Borden, Henry,__ B.A. '21, of Toronto, has been created a King's Counsel.

Correction:

*__Anderson, Major General Thomas V.,__ D.S.O., B.Sc. '01, has been appointed Chief of the General Staff of the Canadian Militia at Ottawa. He has just returned from several months' special duty in England where he has been studying latest military equipment and operations.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to a typographical error, the above item appeared under the name "Alexander" in the Winter Number.)

*__Bostock, Captain H. S.,__ B.Sc. '24, M.Sc. '25, of the Geological Survey of Canada, has been appointed Officer Commanding the 1st Field Survey Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, Ottawa.

__Bourne, Rev. N. A. F.,__ B.A. '87, of Toronto, recently carried out the baptism of his great-grandson, Allan Hutchison, at London, Ont.

__Britt, Rev. John T.,__ Past Student, formerly Curate of St. Michael's Church, Montreal, has become the first Pastor of St. Malachi parish in the west end of Montreal.

__Brown, Lawrence W.,__ M.D. '25, of Ottawa, has been appointed Medical Officer of the 3rd District Engineers, Canadian Militia.

__Burland, Miss Miriam S.,__ B.A. '26, has been elected President of the Ottawa centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada.

__Burnett, W. B.,__ M.D. '99, of Vancouver, has been re-elected President of the British Columbia Chamber of Mines.

__Campbell, Arthur G.,__ B.A. '38, has been appointed Secretary of the Junior Canadian Chamber of Commerce in succession to D. L. Morrell, who will continue to act as Honorary Secretary.

__Carmichael, Rev. Ralph M.,__ B.Eng. '35, has graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, New York, as a Bachelor of Divinity and has been inducted as Minister of Lebanon Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N.Y.

*__Chipman, Warwick F.,__ K.C., B.A. '01, B.C.L. '04, of Montreal, has been elected Chairman of the national executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

__Clark, R. J.,__ B.C.L. '21, Editor of the St. Maurice Valley *Chronicle*, has been elected President of the Three Rivers, Que., Board of Trade.

*__Cockfield, H. R.,__ B.A. '10, M.A. '11, Managing Director of Cockfield, Brown & Company, Ltd., was tendered a dinner in the Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, recently, to mark the completion of twenty-five years in the advertising business.

__Cohen, B. L.,__ B.A. '24, B.C.L. '27, Montreal barrister, delivered a lecture before the Ezra Lodge, Zionist Order of Habonim, Saint John, N.B., recently.

*__Common, Frank B.,__ K.C., B.A. '13, M.A. '14, B.C.L. '17, and __Wilbert H. Howard,__ K.C., B.C.L. '15, have become partners in the Montreal law firm of Montgomery, McMichael, Common and Howard.

*__Cooperberg, H.,__ B.Arch. '37, has been elected an associate member of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

__Coppick, Sydney,__ B.Eng. '36, is now engaged in research work at the New York State College of Forestry, at Syracuse University after having studied at the University of Idaho.

__Cousens, Rev. Henry,__ B.A. '22, formerly Minister of the Rodger Memorial Church, Lachute, Que., has been inducted as Minister of the First Prebsyterian Church, Brockville, Ont.

*__Crankshaw, John E.,__ B.C.L. '20, one of the Crown Prosecuters in Montreal, has been created a King's Counsel.

*__Cruikshank, Wm. Douglas,__ M.D.C.M. '13, resigned as Professor of Surgery at the American University of Beirut, Lebanon, last summer and has been appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Royal College of Medicine, Baghdad, Iraq.

*__Currie, George S.,__ B.A. '11, has retired from the Westmount Que., City Council.

*__Davidson, W. J.,__ B.Sc. '13, General Sales Manager of the Diesel Engine Division of General Motors Sales Corporation, Detroit, Mich., has been elected President of the Society of Automotive Engineers.

*__Denny, Denison,__ B.Sc. '30, M.Eng. '34, is now President of Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines Ltd., Heva River, Quebec; President and Managing Director, Mentor Exploration & Development Co.; President, Wiltsey Coghlan Mines, Ltd.; President, Sudbury Contact Mines, Ltd.; President, Mooshla Gold Mines Co., Ltd. and Managing Director, Norgold Mines, Ltd.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

DesBarres, Miss Marie L., R.N., Grad.Nurse '30, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Montreal Unit, Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children, has been appointed Superintendent of a new hospital for crippled children at Wilmington, Delaware.

***Dobridge, R. W.,** B.Sc. (Arts) '28, M.Sc. '29, recently resigned as Transformer Engineer of the Canadian Marconi Company, Town of Mount Royal, Que., to become District Engineer for Alberta and British Columbia, with headquarters at Calgary, of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs.

***Dunbar, John R.,** B.Sc. '20, of the Canadian Westinghouse Co., has been elected Chairman of the Hamilton Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Eadie, Robert S., B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '20, has been elected to the executive of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

***Eberts, E. M.,** M.D.C.M. '97, attended the recent meeting of the International Assembly of the Interstate Post-Graduate Medical Association of North America at Philadelphia.

***Edgar, Major J. H.,** B.Sc. '03, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the 10th District Engineers, Canadian Militia.

Edmison, John A., Past Student, has been elected a member of the Montreal City Council for St. George Ward.

Einarson, Miss L., Grad.Nurse '31, has been appointed to the staff of the School of Nursing, Royal Alexandra Hospital, Edmonton.

Elliot, Howard L., B.A. '22, M.D. '29, while returning to Canada aboard the liner *Caledonia* in December after service in South India with the Canadian Baptist Mission hospital at Pithaouram, was called upon, although suffering from seasickness, to perform an appendix operation in rough weather in mid-ocean, and is thus credited with having saved the life of an eight-year-old girl.

***Evans, Charles H.,** M.D. '37, is now with the University of Chicago clinic of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Fairweather, S. W., B.Sc. '16, Director of the Bureau of Economics, Canadian National Railways, has been appointed Chief of Research and Development. Mr. Fairweather will continue his present duties, however.

Faribault, Joseph Edouard, K.C., B.C.L. '78, of L'Assomption, Que., who recently celebrated his 83rd birthday, has been practising as a country lawyer for over sixty years. He is the owner of the seigneuries of L'Assomption and de Repentigny.

***Ferrier, Squadron-Leader Alan,** B.Sc. '20, Chief Aeronautical Engineer of the Civil Aviation Division, Department of Transport, Ottawa, went to New York in January at the request of Imperial Airways to assist in the investigation into loss of the flying boat "Cavalier."

***Fetherstonhaugh, H. L.,** B.Arch. '09, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

***Finnie, J. H.,** M.D. '98, of Montreal, has been elected President of the Kanawaki Golf Club.

***Forbes, Major D. Stuart,** B.Sc. '11, B.Arch. '15, Athletics Manager, McGill University, has been elected President of the International Intercollegiate Hockey League for the 1939-40 season.

***Forbes, J. H.,** B.Sc. '08, has been appointed Right of Way and Lease Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.

Fraser, Donald, M.D. '21, formerly of Stratford, Ont., has been appointed Medical Officer of the Burwash Industrial Farm, Burwash, Ont.

***Gallagher, Lieut.-Col. Joseph F.,** M.D.C.M. '14, is now stationed at the Gorgas Hospital, Ancon, C.Z.

Garces-Cordova, Bernardo, Past Student, has been appointed Honorary Vice-Consul of Colombia in Montreal.

Geddes, Sir Auckland C., LL.D. '21, who now presides over two copper-producing concerns and three investment trusts in London, is assisting Sir John Anderson with the voluntary recruiting scheme in Great Britain.

Gillis, J. J., M.D. '09, member of the British Columbia Legislature for Yale, has resigned the chairmanship of the Liberal caucus at Victoria.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D., Head Master

Gokey, Harold L., M.D. '17, of Alexandria Bay, N.Y., has been elected Vice-President of the Jefferson County Medical Society.

Goodall, James R., B.A. '99, M.D. '01, D.Sc. '12, was a guest speaker at the Annual Clinic of the Highland Park (Mich.) Physicians' Club on November 30.

***Gordon, Alva H.,** M.D. '99, recently delivered an address before the Hippocratic Society, governing body of the Medical School, University of Western Ontario, London.

Greenwood, F. S., M.D. '78: A portrait in oils of Dr. Greenwood, who practised in St. Catharines, Ont., for fifty years, was recently unveiled in the main lobby of the General Hospital, St. Catharines, by Very Rev. C. E. Riley, B.A. '08, Dean of Toronto.

Hanington, Major F. C., Past Student, has assumed duty as General Staff Officer of Military District No. 4, Montreal, after having served since 1931 in a similar capacity at Quebec.

***Hanson, W. G.,** B.Sc. '10, has been elected President of the Westmount, Que., Municipal Association.

***Harrington, Conrad Dawson,** B.Sc. '07, Vice-President of Anglin-Norcross, Limited, Montreal, presided at the annual meeting of the Canadian Construction Association in Winnipeg in January, and was re-elected to the presidency of the Association for another year.

Hatheway, Miss Elizabeth, Phy.Ed. '37, has been appointed Director of Health Education, Young Women's Christian Association, Kingston, Ont.

***Haughton, H. M. S.,** B.Sc. '07, was recently appointed Civilian Garrison Engineer at Gibraltar.

Hayes, Colonel Joseph, M.D. '91, and Mrs. Hayes celebrated their golden wedding on December 11 at their home in Halifax, N.S.

Holling, Stanley A., B.A. '17, M.D. '21, is now engaged in practice at New Liskeard, Ont.

Hope, Edward J., B.Com. '35, has been chosen Conservative candidate in the West Islington division of London at the next British general election.

Hunt, H. B., M.D. '29, has opened a practice in Lethbridge, Alta.

Irwin, W. Eric C., B.Sc. '11, has been appointed as special representative in Montreal of Mack Trucks of Canada, Limited.

***Ivey, Charles H.,** B.Sc. '11, of London, Ont., has been re-elected President of the Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating.

James, L. Harold, M.A. '38, is continuing his studies at the University of London.

***Jenckes, Lt.-Col. K. B.,** B.Sc. '21, has been re-elected President of the Sherbrooke, Que., Branch of the Canadian Legion.

Kaine, Gerald, M.D. '35, formerly Assistant Surgical Resident, Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, is now practising in Shawinigan Falls, Que.

Kelsall, Arthur, B.S.A. '18, formerly in charge of the Entomological Laboratory, Annapolis Royal, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S.

Kennedy, W. Roland, B.Sc. (Arts) '22, M.D. '25, has returned to Montreal after having spent some months in post-graduate study in London.

***Ker, F. I.,** B.Sc. '09, Vice-President and Editor of the Hamilton *Spectator*, recently delivered an address to the staff of the *McGill Daily* entitled "From Pick to Pica."

***Kerry, John,** K.C., B.A. '11, B.C.L. '15, has been elected an Alderman of the City of Montreal for St. Andrew Ward, and appointed to its Executive Committee.

***Kingston, Dr. C. B.,** B.A. '87, B.Sc. '92, has been elected President of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London, England.

***Kingston, J. L.,** B.Arch. '10, is now with the Architectural Department of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway, in London.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Lamb, A. S.,** M.D.C.M. '17, Director of the Department of Physical Education, declared recently that Canada needed a national fitness campaign and stated that with existing health knowledge fully half of Canada's sickness bill of $300,000,000 could be prevented.

Letourneau, Charles, M.D. '37, Coach of the McGill Junior Hockey Team, made a return voyage to England in December as ship's doctor aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Montclare*.

Lincoln, W. A., M.D. '04, has been elected President of the Calgary Board of Trade for 1939. Dr. Lincoln delivered an address on cancer at a recent meeting of the Calgary Rotary Club.

***Livinson, Abraham Jacob,** B.A. '11, M.A. '16, who has been reappointed Chairman of the Citizenship Committee of The City Improvement League and the Municipal Service Bureau (Montreal), recently delivered a radio address entitled "The Need for a School of Government."

***Lomer, G. R.,** B.A. '03, M.A. '04, Librarian of McGill University and Director of the Library School, has been appointed an official delegate of the American Library Association to the annual conference of the Library Association of Great Britain which will be held in Liverpool from June 12 to 16.

MacDonald, Miss Hazel, Grad.Nurse '35, Public Health Nurse, Department of Health, Province of Nova Scotia, has been granted a bursary by the Rockefeller Foundation and is continuing her studies in Toronto and New York.

Macdonald, Miss Helen R., Phy.Ed. '35, formerly Physical Education Instructor at the Young Women's Christian Association, Kingston, Ont., has been appointed Director of Physical Education at Wellington by the New Zealand Government.

Macdonald, R. St. John, M.D. '03, has been appointed Chairman of the Public Health department of The City Improvement League of Montreal.

MacDougall, Coll L., Past Student, is now practising as a solicitor in Watford, Hertfordshire, England.

***Macdougall, Dugald S.,** M.D. '88, of Russell, Ont., has retired from active medical practice there after fifty years of service.

***MacHaffie, L. P.,** M.D.C.M. '12, of Ottawa, has been selected as a member of a special scientific committee on child hygiene of the Dominion Council of Health.

***Mackenzie, David W.,** B.A. '30, M.D. '36, is continuing surgical research at the Hull Laboratories, University of Chicago.

***MacMillan, W. J. P.,** M.D. '08, of Charlottetown, Conservative leader in Prince Edward Island, has been nominated as a candidate in the fifth electoral district of Queen's County.

***McCusker, E. A.,** M.D. '16, of Regina, Sask., has retired from the presidency of the Canadian Flying Clubs Association and has been elected Chairman of its advisory board.

***McEvenue, St. Clair,** B.Sc. '13, who is General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Co., Toronto, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau.

McGibbon, Robert, B.A. '38, of Outremont, Que., the only Canadian to win a commission in the Imperial Infantry, has joined the Leicestershire Regiment.

McIntosh, Duncan H., M.D. '89, has retired from the position of Medical Officer of Health of Carleton Place, Ont.

McKenzie, J. Wendell, B.A. '14, M.D. '18, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been elected a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

***McLeod, C. K.,** B.Sc. '13, has been elected for a second term as an Alderman of Westmount, Que. He has also been elected Chairman of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

McMillan, Miss Letitia M., Grad.Nurse '34, who has been serving as health supervisor at Glace Bay, N.S., has been appointed public health nurse of the Hants-King's district of Nova Scotia, with headquarters at Windsor.

McMillan, Miss M. Helena, B.A. '91, retired recently as Director of Nursing and of the School of Nursing, Presbyterian Hospital, Chicago, after more than thirty-five years as Director of the school which she established in April, 1903.

*Mancuso, Salvatore, M.D. '38, is now practising medicine in Montreal.

*Mathewson, Edward P., B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, Adviser to the President, University of Arizona, Tucson, visited the offices of The Graduates' Society on February 9.

*Merrill, Walter, K.C., B.C.L. '11, has been elected Mayor of Westmount, Que.

*Montgomery, George H. A., K.C., B.C.L. '97, has been elected to the directorates of the following companies: Canada Steamship Lines, Dominion Bridge Company Limited, Dominion Engineering Limited, Montreal Trust Company and The Royal Bank of Canada.

Mudge, Reginald, B.Sc. '06, has been appointed Assistant Engineer of Track, Canadian Pacific Railway.

Munroe, J. Howard, M.D. '03, has been re-elected Reeve of of Maxville, Ont., by acclamation.

Naismith, Dr. James, B.A. '87, of Lawrence, Kan., the inventor of basketball, was guest of honour at a luncheon in New York on January 30 attended by basketball writers, coaches and officials.

Nickson, John E., Past Student, has been elected a Member of the Montreal Curb Market.

O'Meara, R. S., B.Com. '21, formerly of the Canadian Commercial Intelligence Service, has joined the staff of the British Columbia Department of Trade and Industry.

Ord, Sidney A., B.Sc. '20, is now in charge of the rural power district of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario at Brantford, Ont.

Parry, Miss Dora, Grad.Nurse '31, has been appointed Superintendent of Nurses, Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal.

Perrault, J. J., B.Arch. '15, Montreal, has been elected Vice-President of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects.

*Pitts, Gordon McLeod, B.Sc. '08, M.Sc. '09, B.Arch. '16, has been elected to the executive of the Montreal Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

*Purdy, Rev. Charles Edwin, M.D. '08, was recently appointed to take charge of Calvary Church, Parish of Tamaqua, Pa., in the anthracite coal region of that state. He is also minister in charge of the two other Episcopal churches of the Panther Valley—Trinity Church, Lausford and St. Phillips, Summit Hill.

Raymond, Paul, Past Student, has been practising law in Buckingham, Que., for the past two years.

Robinson, Jonathan, B.C.L.'23, who is a Member of the Quebec Legislature for Brome, has been created a King's Counsel.

Ross, Henry T., B.A. '21, formerly Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada, Welland, Ont., has been appointed Manager at Sarnia.

Roy, L. C., B.S.A. '17, of Montreal, has been elected the first President of the Quebec Beef Breeders' Association.

*Rutherford, Hon. A. C., B.A. '81, B.C.L. '81, former Premier of Alberta and now Chancellor of the University of Alberta, and Mrs. Rutherford, celebrated their golden wedding in December at their home in Edmonton.

Ryder, Fred J., B.A.Sc. '29, has been appointed Toronto representative of the Canadian Bridge Company Limited.

*Sabourin, Ivan, B.C.L. '21, who is serving as a Crown Prosecutor in Montreal, has been appointed a King's Counsel.

Scott, George O., M.D. '10, is practising in Ottawa, Ontario.

*Scott, W. B., K.C., B.C.L. '12, has been elected for a second term as an Alderman of Westmount, Que.

Scrogg, Detective-Sergeant T. G., B.C.L. '38, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Montreal, has received a diploma from the Regina Crime School.

*Sise, Paul F., B.Sc. '01, has been elected a Director of the Dominion Bridge Company, Ltd.

Slattery, Miss Anne, B.A. '09, Grad.Nurse '21, who has been serving as Public Health Nurse for Hants and King's counties in Nova Scotia, has been appointed Supervisor of the Red Cross Outpost Hospital near Dingwall, N.S.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.



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Smith, Emerson, M.D. '15, has been appointed Urologist on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. From 1921 to 1936 he was Clinical Professor of Urology at the University of Alberta and until recently in the Urology Department of the Ottawa Civic Hospital.

Smith, J. W. H., M.D. '21, who has been serving with the Ontario Department of Health at Fort William, has been appointed Radiologist at the St. Thomas, Ont., Memorial Hospital.

***Stone, F. V.,** B.A. '31, M.A. '33, has been appointed Special Representative of the Senior Vice-President's Office, Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal. Mr. Stone's duties will include the promotion of employee educational activities.

***Tallon, John A.,** M.D. '19, has been re-elected President of the Cornwall Club, Cornwall, Ont.

***Taylor, Rev. E. M.,** B.A. '75, M.A. '82, celebrated his 90th birthday on January 29, by preaching in the United Church at Knowlton, Que.

***Taylor, E. P.,** B.Sc. '22, of Toronto, who is President of Canadian Breweries has been elected a Vice-President of Canada Bud Breweries.

***Taylor-Bailey, W.,** B.Sc. '16, who is Vice-President of the Dominion Bridge Co., Limited, Montreal, has been elected a Director of Fairchild Aircraft, Limited, as well as of the Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd.

Telford, J. Lyle, M.L.A., M.D.C.M. '13, was elected Mayor of Vancouver, B.C., on December 14. He is the second McGill graduate to hold this post, Dr. W. I. McGuigan, who died on December 26, 1908, being the other.

Thomson, Corey, Past Student, is with Ronalds Advertising Agency, Montreal.

Trapp, Ethelyn, B.A. '13, M.D. '27, of Vancouver, spoke on the work of the Canadian Society for the Control of Cancer at a recent meeting of the Local Council of Women, Victoria, B.C.

Trimingham, H. L., B.Sc. '32, M.D. '37, has been awarded a three-year fellowship at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Vernon, Rev. Harold C., B.A. '36, formerly of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, has become associate minister of Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Walker, J. A. Leo, M.D. '31, has begun the practice of his profession in Windsor, Ont.

Whitcomb, Harold A., M.D. '21, has been re-elected a member of the Smiths Falls, Ont., Board of Education.

White, Rev. Edwin J., B.A. '32, has been inducted into pastoral charge of Ormstown and Rockburn in the Montreal Presbytery.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

***Wilgress, L. Dana,** B.A. '14, now Director of the Commercial Intelligence Service at Ottawa, was one of those responsible for the negotiation of the revised Canada-United States Trade Agreement.

Williams, Charles E., B.A. '08, of Calgary, recently delivered a radio address entitled "The Main Highway of Government."

***Wilson, Clifford P.,** B.Com. '23, member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS for several years, is studying modern museum technique and administration at the Newark Museum, Newark, N.J.

***Winslow, Terence H.,** B.Com. '23, has been appointed Co-Manager of the Montreal office of Green, Ellis and Anderson, Members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Wood, J. A., B.Sc. '14, who has been Superintendent of Prince Albert National Park, in Saskatchewan, has assumed duty as Superintendent of Jasper National Park, Jasper, Alberta.

Woodwark, Rev. Kenneth H., B.A. '30, who has been in charge of the United Church at Lunenberg, Ont., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the congregation at Aylmer, Que.

Wootton, Miss Mary H., B.Sc. '35, has been appointed Director of a clinic for the correction of defect in speech which has been inaugurated at the Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, under the auspices of the Junior League.

Wornell, Rev. W. P., B.A. '15, of Spencerville, Ont., has been elected Chairman of the Dundas-Grenville Presbytery of the United Church of Canada.

Yeo, Ira J., M.D. '08, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., has been elected President of the Queen's County Liberal Association.

Young, H. E., M.D. '88, LL.D. '11, Provincial Health Officer for British Columbia, delivered an address entitled "Forty Years in Health Work" at the 21st annual conference of the British Columbia Hospitals' Association recently.

***Younger, Harry R.,** B.Sc. '10, who has been Division Engineer for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Nelson, B.C., since 1928, has been appointed Superintendent for that Company at Penticton, B.C.

Two McGill graduates, ***Allan Duffus,** B.Arch. '38, of Halifax, and ***Bennett Pope,** B.Arch. '38, of Montreal, were detained by the police of Stuttgart, Germany, in November as they were preparing to take photographs of Nazis destroying Jewish shops.

At the annual dinner of the Canadian Physiotherapy Association held in Montreal recently, **Dr. H. F. Moseley,** B.A. '26, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), was the speaker. Among those appointed to the Association's advisory board were: ***C. F. Martin,** B.A. '88, M.D. '92, LL.D. '36, ***G. A. Nutter,** B.A. '00, M.D. '04, and ***F. W. Harvey,** B.A. '94, M.D. '98.

Among the Canadians recently admitted to fellowship in the American College of Surgeons are: **Caleb E. Brooks,** M.D. '28, **John McCombe,** M.D. '99, **George S. Morgan,** M.D. '24, ***Romuald E. Valin,** M.D. '05, and **Clifford V. Ward,** M.D. '28.

Research on Deafness Progresses

Research work by three members of the staff of McGill University has established that injections of sex hormones improve the hearing and effectively control ozonena, a nasal disease considered incurable for more than 2,000 years, it was announced recently. It was emphasized that no claim is being made that a new "cure of deafness" has been discovered, but the future possibilities of the discovery are considered of such importance a soundproof room has been constructed at The Montreal General Hospital for more exacting experiments. McGill University has co-operated in building the room and in installing specially-designed apparatus for more accurate examinations. The discovery is stated to be comparable in importance with any medical research work in Canada in the past ten years. It was made by Dr. Hector Mortimer, Dr. J. B. Collip and Dr. Percy Wright, of the Department of Biochemistry, McGill University.

Ex-McGill Man Solves Lignin Riddle

Dr. F. E. Brauns, who was on the staff of McGill University from 1930 to 1935 and is now with the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wis., has succeeded in isolating pure, or native, lignin without the use of acid or alkaline reagents, according to an article in the *Paper Trade Journal* for January 5. The solution of the "lignin riddle" has been hailed as an important contribution to science, not only to pure chemistry but also to applied chemistry.

Frank Carter, Former McGill Professor, Dead

Frank Carter, Professor of Greek at McGill University for several years at the beginning of the present century, died in Duchess Nursing Home, London, England, on January 11. He was in his 78th year. After leaving McGill in 1903, Prof. Carter was appointed to the staff of Winchester College where he remained until 1922.

Deaths

Berwick, David James, D.D.S. '11, in Westmount, Que., on December 11, 1938.

Black, Hiram Johnson, B.Sc. '07, in Ottawa, on February 20, 1939.

Burson, Herbert Arthur, B.Sc. '01, M.Sc. '02, in St. Catharines, Ont., on January 31, 1939.

Camp, Mrs. W. J., mother of E. W. Camp, B.Sc. '18, of Toronto, in Montreal, on November 4, 1938.

Carlaw, Chester M., M.D. '91, in Minneapolis, Minn., in January, 1939.

Carter, Frank, one-time Professor of Greek at McGill University, in London, England, on January 11, 1939.

Climie, William, Past Student, in California, on November 12, 1938.

Coats, Mrs., wife of Dr. R. H. Coats, LL.D. '34, in Ottawa, in December, 1938.

Christie, Finlay John, M.D. '02, in Esterhazy, Sask., in January, 1939.

Church, Mrs. Mary Bell, widow of John R. Church, M.D. '84, and mother of Cyril K. Church, B.A. '13, M.D. '16, and of Harcourt B. Church, M.D. '17, in Ottawa, on December 4, 1938.

Dempster, Arthur L., B.Sc. '15, in Noranda, Que., on November 4, 1938.

Dowling, Allan Perry, Past Student, in Vancouver, B.C., on January 11, 1939.

Elder, Mrs. John A., mother of J. Campbell Elder, B.Sc. '21, in Montreal West, on January 17, 1939.

Foster, J. Graeme, M.D. '23, in Eastview, Ont., on February 22, 1939.

Gittleson, Abraham L., father of Mrs. Louis Gross (Gertrude Gittleson, B.A. '17), in Westmount, Que., on October 31, 1938.

Haentschel, Charles William, M.D. '88, in Haileybury, Ont., on December 15, 1938.

Harris, Clifford Norton, B.Sc. '22, in Windsor, Ont., on February 15, 1939..

Holman, Mrs. R. T., mother of R. C. Holman, B.Sc. '93, Miss Carrie E. Holman, B.A. '00, and W. L. Holman, B.A. '03, M.D.C.M. '07, in Summerside, P.E.I., on January 20, 1939.

Hughes-Jones, Mrs. L., (E. Arma Smillie, B.A. '08, M.A. '10), in England, in 1938.

Kirkland, Rev. J. H., Past Student, in London, Ont., on November 19, 1938.

Lauder, Lester Evan, B.Sc. '15, in Montreal, on December 21, 1938.

Livinson, Israel, father of Abraham Jacob Livinson, B.A. '11, M.A. '16, in Montreal, on December 18, 1938.

Lyon, Mrs. P. B., mother of Harold P. Lyon, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '36, of Nassau, Bahamas, in Montreal, on January 30, 1939.

MacKenzie, Rev. James Alexander, D.D., B.A. '09, husband of Margaret Elizabeth Hay, B.A. '14, formerly of Saskatoon, in Toronto, on December 30, 1938.

McEachran, Mrs. Esther, widow of Duncan McEachran, D.V.S. '90, LL.D. '09, in Victoria, B.C., on November 10, 1938.

McKenzie, Mrs. D. D., mother of C. Russell McKenzie, K.C., B.A. '16, of Montreal, in North Sydney, N.S., on November 2, 1938.

Masson, Mrs. Robert, mother of W. Grey Masson, B.Sc. '14, in Ottawa, on December 21, 1938.

Mulligan, William Hugh, B.Sc. '08, in Toronto, on February 7, 1939.

Nagle, Mrs. Mildred Franklin, wife of S. M. Nagle, M.D. '04, in Ottawa, on February 9, 1939.

Pattee, Mrs. Sarah A., widow of Richard P. Pattee, M.D. '74, in Hawkesbury, Ont., on November 25, 1938.

Robertson, Russell W., D.D.S. '29, in Preeceville, Sask., on November 18, 1938.

Roy, Rev. John James, father of Rev. P. R. Roy, B.A. '05, in Quebec, on January 15, 1939.

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Small, James Donald, Past Student, in Vancouver, B.C., on December 26, 1938.

Tanney, Mrs. J. S., mother of A. M. J. Tanney, M.D. '15, of Montreal, in Iroquois, Ont., on January 31, 1939.

Telford, Robert, M.D. '98, in Vancouver, on November 10, 1938.

Tory, Mrs., wife of H. M. Tory, B.A. '90, M.A. '96, D.Sc. '03, LL.D. '08, in Ottawa, on October 29, 1938.

Unsworth, Rev. Joseph Kenney, B.A. '84, D.D., in Victoria, B.C., on December 16, 1938.

Vickerson, Herbert James, Past Student, father of George L. Vickerson, B.Sc. '25, in Montreal, on December 6, 1938.

Vipond, Herbert Salkeld, K.C., B.C.L. '03, in Montreal, on February 22, 1939.

Walsh, Robert Nelson, D.V.S. '90, of Huntingdon, Que., in Montreal, on December 31, 1938.

Marriages

Argue—In Montreal, on October 31, Miss Rose Thibault, of Edmundston, N.B., to G. H. Argue, Ph.D. '35, of Madawaska, Me.

Becket-MacKenzie—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., on November 30, Miss Mary Evelyn MacKenzie, M.A. '37, to Ralph Wilson Becket, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '34, both of Charlottetown.

Berke—In Montreal, on November 6, Miss Sarah Miller, of Ottawa, to Meyer Ralph Berke, B.Sc. (Arts) '29, of Montreal.

Chandler—In Montreal, on February 2, Miss Margaret Godfrey Blackwell, to Edward Bremner Chandler, M.D. '21, both of Montreal.

Cohen—In Montreal, on December 27, Miss Ethel Rose Katz, to Abraham Isaac Fair Cohen, B.Com. '31, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal.

Comber—In Westmount, Que., on November 26, Miss Marjorie Lillian Mott, to Clarence Sydney Comber, Past Student.

Cooke—In Kinburn, Ont., on October 8, Miss Gertrude Cooke, Past Student, to Glendon F. Partridge.

Copeland—In New York, on January 6, Miss Louise Amelia Foss, of Sherbrooke, Que., to John Gardner Copeland, B.A. '18, M.D. '22, of Albany, N.Y.

Coppick—In Montreal, on December 19, Miss Gladys Giles, of Montreal, to Sydney Coppick, B.Eng. '36, of Syracuse, N.Y.

Corbett—In Tulsa, Okla., on December 26, Miss Mary Catherine Sloan, to Vaughan Bowerman Corbett, B.C.L. '36, of Montreal.

Duskes—In Montreal, on February 12, Miss Ethel Nelson, to Oscar Duskes, B.Eng. '37, of Noranda, Que.

Freedman—In Montreal, on January 29, Miss Jeannette Nobleman, to Bertram J. Freedman, B.Com. '32, both of Montreal.

Gales-Dawson—In Montreal, on January 5, Miss Isobel Graham Dawson, B.A. '33, B.C.L. '36, to David Lorne Gales, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal.

Gurd—In Denver, Col., on December 19, Miss Mary Louise Moore, to Fraser Newman Gurd, B.A. '34, of Westmount, Que., son of Fraser B. Gurd, B.A. '04, M.D. '06, and Mrs. Gurd, of Montreal.

Hambly—In Buckingham, Que., on December 9, Miss Annie Louise Hambly, B.H.S. '31, to John Goldie Breckenridge.

Hamilton—In Montreal, on December 7, Miss Marguerite Lacoste, to Andrew Hamilton, M.A. '30, both of Westmount, Que.

Harkness—In Montreal, on January 19, Miss Margaret Louise Harkness, B.A. '37, to Dixon M. B. Spear, of Portland, Ore.

Hicks-Alguire—In Montreal, on December 17, Miss Helen Adele Alguire, B.A. '32, to H. Brodie Hicks, B.Eng. '34, M.Eng. '35, of Central Patricia, Ont.

Honeyman—In Ottawa, on January 12, Miss Madeleine Marshall, to Charles Kenneth Honeyman, B.Sc. '35, of Val d'Or, Que.

Johnson—In Manchester, England, on January 28, the Countess Tatiane Vorontzoff Dachkoff, to Gordon Hewlett Johnson, B.A. '32.

Joseph—In New York, on February 18, Miss Isabel Fanshawe Lindsley, to Henry Joseph, B.A. '34, of Montreal.

Laing—In Montreal, on December 28, Miss Esther Frances (Betty) Hale, to John Alexander Laing, B.Com. '33, both of Montreal.

Lecky—In Calgary, Alta., on December 24, Miss Elizabeth Lecky, B.H.S. '32, of Montreal, to Dr. John MacLean, of Calgary.

Levine—In Montreal, on February 7, Miss Anita Ruth Greenwood, to Theodore I. Levine, B.A. '30, both of Montreal.

Lieff-Jacobs—In Montreal, on December 25, Miss Pearl Jacobs, B.A. '37, daughter of Lyon W. Jacobs, K.C., B.C.L. '11, and Mrs. Jacobs, to Morris Lieff, Ph.D. '38, of Chicago, Ill.

MacGibbon—In Lachute, Que., on December 17, Miss Doris Vivian Langville to Kenneth W. MacGibbon, B.Sc. '31, of Brownsburg, Que.

MacIntosh—In London, England, on December 14, Miss Mary MacLachlan MacKay, of Montreal, to Frank Campbell MacIntosh, Ph.D. '37, of London.

MacMillan—In Vancouver, on January 14, Miss Edna Marion MacMillan, B.H.S. '32, to John Lecky, both of Vancouver.

McCarthy—In New York, on January 28, Miss Ruth Wilkes, to John Leighton McCarthy, Past Student, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Macey—In London, England, on October 30, Miss Elizabeth Mahony, to Henry P. Macey, M.D. '32, of Montreal.

Parker—In Summerside, P.E.I., on December 3, Miss Janet Pauline Horne, to Ralph Parker, D.D.S. '37, of Sydney, C.B.

Parmelee—In Montreal, on December 15, Miss Lea Tanner, to George William Parmelee, LL.D. '21.

Phelan—In New York, on January 28, Miss Charlotte Edna Beyer, Ph.D., to Lewis Joseph Phelan, Ph.D., M.A. '29, of Cambridge, Mass.

Reid—In Montreal, on January 7, Miss Mary Thompson Ferguson, to Dr. William Lister Reid, M.Sc. '38.

Riddell—In Montreal, on February 8, Helen Joan, daughter of Edward W. Archibald, B.A. '92, M.D. '96, and Mrs. Archibald, to John Evans Riddell, B.Eng. '35, M.Sc. '36.

Ross—In Westmount, Que., on January 25, Miss Alison Elisabeth Ross, B.A. '38, to Rev. Edward Cecil Royle, of Westmount.

Scoggan-Harrison—In Montreal, on December 23, Miss Sybil Harrison, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '38, to Homer J. Scoggan, B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '35.

Stanfield—In Brockville, Ont., on October 28, Miss Kathryn Stanfield, B.A. '31, B.L.S. '37, to Frederic R. M. Davies, of Kingston.

Wheatley-MacDonald—In Chelsea, London, England, on November 26, Miss Reta Eleanor MacDonald, B.A. '30, of Montreal, to Rupert Adams Wheatley, D.D.S. '26, of London.

Williams—In Los Angeles, Cal., on December 17, Miss Frances Williams, B.L.S. '35, to Frederick G. Larkin, Jr.

Births

Ackman—In Montreal, on December 31, to F. Douglas Ackman, M.D. '23, and Mrs. Ackman, a son.

Asbury—In Montreal, on December 29, to W. Nowers Asbury, B.Sc. '37, and Mrs. Asbury, a daughter.

Brow—In Montreal, on October 31, to George R. Brow, M.D. '20, and Mrs. Brow, a daughter.

Cheasley—In Montreal, on November 6, to C. H. Cheasley, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, and Mrs. Cheasley, a son.

Derrick—In Binghampton, N.Y., to E. D. Derrick, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Derrick, a daughter.

Detlor—In Summerside, P.E.I., on January 29, to Rev. W. Lyall Detlor, B.A. '30, M.A. '31, and Mrs. Detlor, a daughter.

Duckworth—In Montreal, on November 15, to J. M. C. Duckworth, B.A. '27, M.A. '28, and Mrs. Duckworth (Muriel Ball, B.A. '29), a son.

Edmison—In Montreal, on November 24, to J. Alex. Edmison, Past Student, and Mrs. Edmison, a daughter.

Evans—In Montreal, on December 3, to Edward Norton Evans, B.Sc. '31, and Mrs. Evans (Marion Brisbane, B.A. '31), a daughter.

Gilmour—In Montreal, on November 13, to T. W. Gilmour, Past Student, and Mrs. Gilmour, a son.

Grant—In Montreal, on November 25, to Grainger S. Grant, B.Sc. '23, and Mrs. Grant, a son.

Israel—In Montreal, on December 5, to Hyman Israel, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Israel, a son.

Kingston—In Toronto, on October 31, to Paul T. Kingston, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Kingston, of Malartic, Que., a daughter.

Le Moine—In Montreal, on November 27, to John G. M. Le Moine, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '35, and Mrs. Le Moine, a son.

Little—In Ottawa, on November 26, to L. P. Little, M.D. '25, and Mrs. Little, a son.

MacMillan—In North Sydney, N.S., on November 11, to Rev. Donald MacMillan, B.A. '29, M.A. '30, and Mrs. MacMillan, of Grand River, N.S., a son.

McCusker—In Montreal, on December 16, to Wilfred D. McCusker, M.D. '38, and Mrs. McCusker, a son.

Malone—In Three Rivers, Que., on December 9, to J. M. Malone, M.D. '15, and Mrs. Malone, a son.

Manion—In Montreal, on November 24, to R. J. Manion, B.A. '35, and Mrs. Manion, a son.

Marchand—In Montreal, on December 20, to Paul R. Marchand, D.D.S. '30, and Mrs. Marchand, a son (still-born).

Markey—In Montreal, on November 23, to H. T. Markey, Past Student, and Mrs. Markey, a son.

Marshall—In Montreal, on December 29, to Rev. A. J. Marshall, B.A. '33, and Mrs. Marshall, a daughter.

Morrison—In Montreal, on January 7, to J. Wesley Morrison, C.A. '28, and Mrs. Morrison, a son.

Morton—In Montreal, on November 4, to J. W. Morton, D.D.S. '28, and Mrs. Morton, a daughter.

Munro—In Ottawa, on December 14, to Dr. S. S. Munro, B.S.A. '30, and Mrs. Munro, a son.

Norman—In New York, on November 3, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. H. Norman (Gwen R. P. Roberts, B.A. '29, M.A. '32), of Kanazawa, Japan, a son.

O'Shaughnessy—In Montreal, on January 21, to P. E. O'Shaughnessy, M.D. '22, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy, a daughter.

Reed—In Montreal, on December 6, to John Gordon Reed, B.A. '28, M.A. '29, and Mrs. Reed, a son.

Rowat—On November 8, to Rev. Ronald Rowat, B.A. '30, of Saskatoon, Sask., and Mrs. Rowat, a son.

Schwartzman—In Montreal, on January 9, to J. C. Schwartzman, B.Sc. (Arts) '23, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Schwartzman, a daughter.

Slatkoff—In Montreal, on December 12, to W. R. Slatkoff, B.A. '29, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Slatkoff, a son.

White—In Montreal, on October 26, to A. R. V. White, M.D. '32, and Mrs. White, of Stanstead, Que., a daughter.

"Glenaladale" Redecorated

Mrs. William H. Brittain, wife of Dean W. H. Brittain, of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, entertained recently at an "At Home," at Glenaladale, the newly re-decorated residence for women staff members. When completely equipped the building will serve as a residence for women members of the Macdonald College staff, and as an auxiliary laboratory for the students of Household Science. The furnishings have been provided through the generosity of Mrs. Walter M. Stewart, of Montreal.

Colleagues Honour Dr. John Levy

A meeting to honour the memory of the late John Levy, B.A. '19, M.D. '26, was held in Westmount, Que., on November 26, 1938. A memorial address, discussing Dr. Levy's contributions to the field of psychiatry, his publications, and his recent book, "The Happy Family," was delivered by M. R. Kaufman, M.D. '26, President of the Boston Psychiatric Society.

Identification of Cancer Made Easier

Positive identification of cancer in eighty per cent. of cases through blood-culture is claimed by Dr. O. C. Gruner, McGill University research worker, who outlined his findings in a recent issue of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal.*

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SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

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Lefkowitz, Abraham W.

Commerce '22

Ellin, Mitchell T.
Frederick, Wilfred D.
Shea, William M.
Smith, Percy G.
Wallace, N. H.
Windatt, R. D.

Commerce '23

Brenchley, Charles R.
Friedman, William
Gauthier, Maurice
Laidlaw, Gordon L.
Rabinovitch, Reuben R.
Scott, Robert Kenneth
Wightman, Lyall M.

Commerce '24

Azeff, Henry
Enzer, Emmanuel
Hamilton, Desmond R.
Kearns, Gerald V.
Silverman, Levi
Spence, Thomas William
Usher, Abraham
Wilson, Blake M.

Commerce '25

Heilig, Harold Isaac
McKay, Douglas A.
Millington, Frank
Silverman, David

Commerce '27

Carley, William A.
Harkness, Andrew R.
Hausner, Isidore D.
Ross, John A.

Commerce '28

Boyd, Herbert William
Kivenko, Nathan M.
Rothwell, Aubrey L.
Thompson, John Evans

Commerce '29

Miller, Saul

Commerce '30

Doberer, Donald
Langlois, Antoine V.
Rill, Cyril B.

Commerce '31

Altner, Joseph B.
Grant, Alexander
Padber, Max Nathan
Gilman, Albert E. G.

Commerce '32

Carrier, P. George
Charbonneau, Joseph P.
Crown, Ernest H.

Commerce '33

Hartley, John Alfred
McCormick, Douglas G.
Saunders, Roy Arthur

FACULTY OF LAW

Law '78

Beauchamp, Joseph

Law '82

Brooke, George H. A.
Duhig, John T.
Guerten, Alfred L.

Law '84

Baril, Joseph

Law '91

Hatchette, Francis Joseph

Law '94

Jones, Arthur Gordon

Law '99

Thornloe, W. E. G.

Law '05

Duffy, Fabian Joseph

Law '14

De Sola, Bram Charles

Law '15

Babcock, Henry H.

Law '16

Griffith, J. C.

Law '19

Cameron, Norman S.

Law '20

Sequin, Andre

Law '21

Amirkhamian, Armen
Duckett, Edward H.
Perron, Jacques
Travers, Edcastle C.

Law '22

Dillon, W. L.

Law '23

Senecal, Oscar H.

Dieu et Mon Droit

(Continued from Page 9)

on such a journey a Canadian should be with him.

Finally there is French Canada, and to the French-Canadians the King has a curious and as yet unstated relationship. They are largely the descendants of Normans; in any case they are as Norman as the English are English. The one fragment of Normandy left, the Channel Islands, is just as French as French Canada and in those islands the King is still, by law, the Duke; the English Parliament has no jurisdiction over them. An old agreement with France prevents the King of England from calling himself Duke of Normandy but that does not alter the legal situation. By his visit to Canada the King will bring back the days of long ago when a Norman leader and Norman soldiers set out across the Channel to conquer England, when Richard I spoke the words which are still the Royal motto:

"Dieu et Mon Droit"

McGill Acquires Musical Library

A musical library of 953 recordings, 150 bound scores and 100 books was presented to McGill University by the Carnegie Corporation in November, together with a new full-tone electrical phonograph. The collection forms a complete anthology of music — ancient and modern, Oriental and Occidental. It has been housed in a special room in the Conservatorium of Music.

CHALLENGER

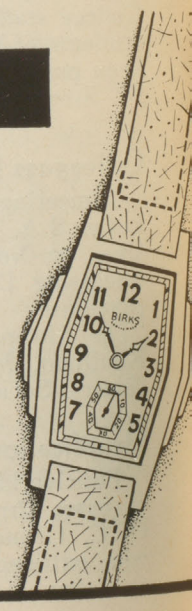


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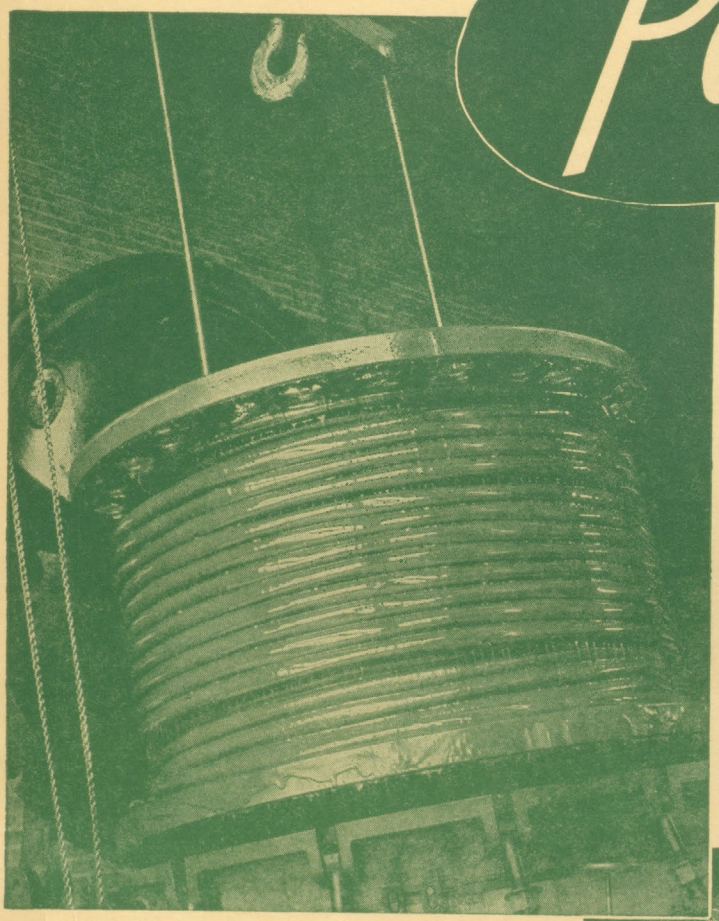
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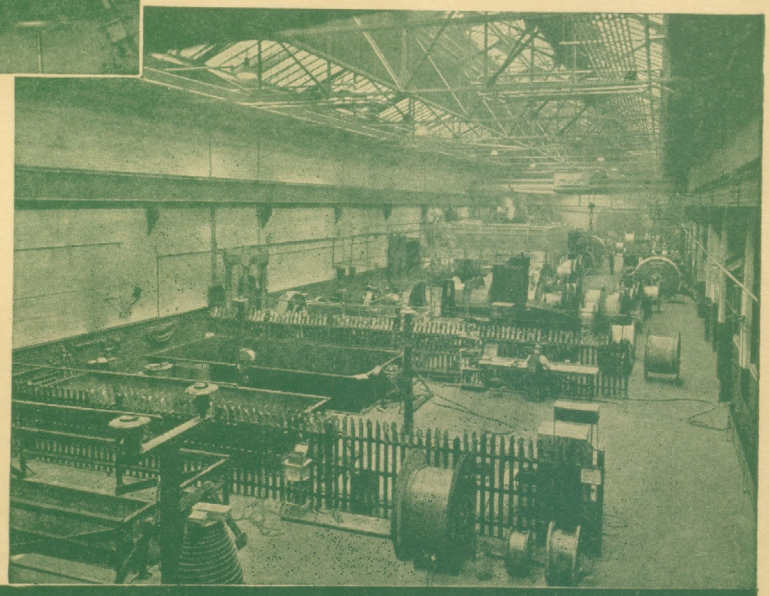
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THE McGILL NEWS

SUMMER
1939



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In This Issue:

"THE McGILL UNIVERSITY DECORATIONS FOR THE ROYAL VISIT"

by PROF. P. E. NOBBS

Volume 20
Number 3

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PERIODICALS



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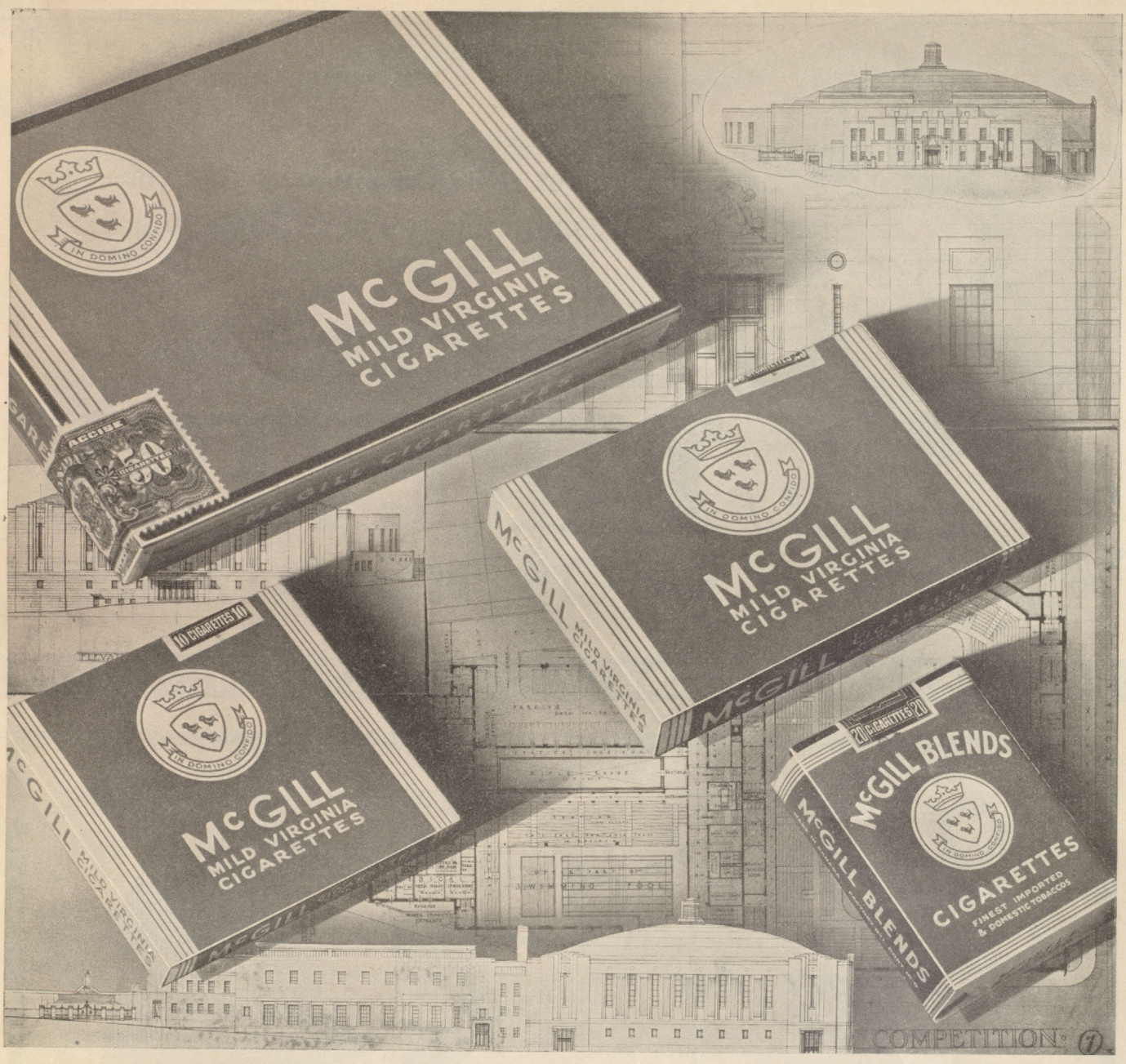
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TENDERS for the construction of the "Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury" are being called as this issue of the "McGill News" goes to press. Before another year has passed it is expected that the first units of the new building will be completed ready for use. ¶ Because of lack of funds it has been necessary to omit the swimming pool, hockey rink and other units that form a part of the complete scheme. ¶ The contribution made by McGill Cigarettes has added an appreciable sum to the building fund and your continued purchases of these cigarettes will do much to make possible the building of McGill's gymnasium in its entirety.

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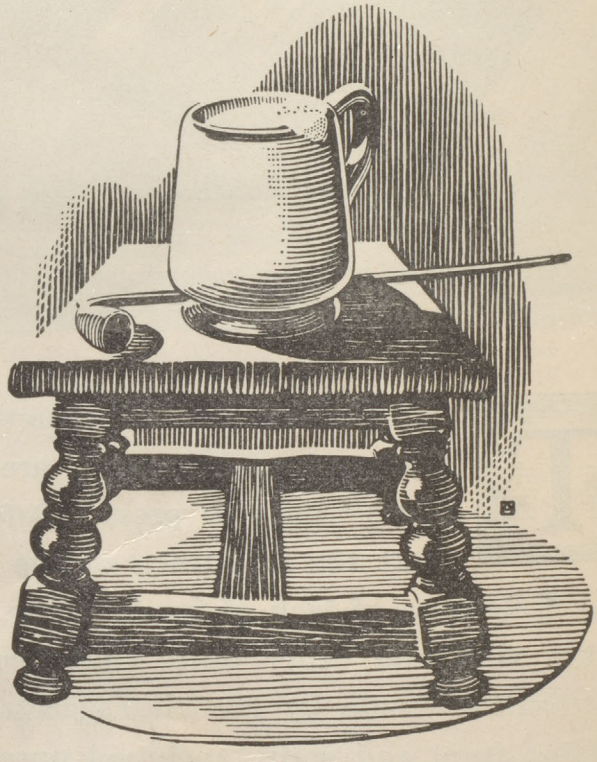
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THE McGILL NEWS

Summer, 1939
Vol. XX, No. 3

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King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Visit McGill University



Montreal Gazette photograph by John Marsters

Their Majesties Enter the Campus Through the Roddick Memorial Gates

May 18, 1939



Hayward Studios, Montreal

GRADUATES, staff and students of McGill University joined the rest of the citizens of Greater Montreal in an enthusiastic welcome to Canada's King and Queen on May 18. The route of the royal procession included a brief tour of the University grounds and the illustrations on these pages, together with the picture on the cover, provide a striking, albeit an incomplete, record of the first visit of a reigning Monarch and his Consort to McGill.

The remarkable photograph on the cover shows Their Majesties smilingly acknowledging the cheers of the student body as their car proceeds up the main avenue of the campus. Lionel Strachan, the amateur cameraman who snapped this photograph, is a graduate of McGill, a past president of the Bell Camera Club and Editor of *The Exposure*, the Club's official organ.

At left, the Royal Party is seen entering the grounds through the Roddick Memorial Gates. Above, the Governors and Senate of McGill, headed by Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor, and Principal L. W. Douglas, await the arrival of Their Majesties on the steps of the Arts Building. At right, Sir Edward bids au revoir to the King and Queen in the Canadian Pacific Windsor Street Station just before Their Majesties' departure for Ottawa aboard the Royal Train.



Montreal Star



Hayward Studios, Montreal

ABOVE, THE ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE; *BELOW,* THE RODDICK MEMORIAL GATES.



Hayward Studios, Montreal

A silk Royal Standard flew from the flagstaff atop the Arts Building as the Royal Party passed through the University Grounds.

The McGill University Decorations For the Royal Visit

By
P. E. NOBBS

HAVING been invited by the Committee in charge of the arrangements for the Royal Visit to design the decorations for that part of the route which passed through the McGill grounds and for the University buildings on adjoining streets, the writer very gladly consented—subject to being given a free hand, once the general scheme of distribution had been approved. Unfortunately, the time available was very short, but this was largely offset by the energy and ability of the Buildings and Grounds staff under Mr. P. W. MacFarlane and by the help of Mrs. D. Stuart Forbes. Thus, it was necessary to employ only four or five outside artisans for about two weeks. Some help was also obtained by the employment of students but, due to the fact that examinations were in progress, it was impossible to use much student labour. In addition, several young ladies studying at the Art Association of Montreal were very helpful in the flag work. The detail in the larger heraldic panels was painted by the writer.

The main problem was to arrange a distribution that would be more or less continuous in character, over 1,000 yards of Their Majesties' route, without attempting more than could be accomplished in the time available or incurring undue expense. An even distribution would have lacked force, while over-concentration here and there would have destroyed continuity. Therefore, ten of the buildings were





Photographs by Hayward Studios, Montreal

Left, central portion of the Arts Building showing the Founder's Tomb and the James McGill hatchment; *right,* the Milton Street exit from the Grounds.

treated conservatively: the concentrations were upon the Royal Victoria College and the Arts Building, and the route through the grounds with emphasis at the Roddick Gates (the entrance) and at the Milton Street connection (the exit).

The prevailing colour scheme was, of course, red and white. The arms of the University and the arms of donors and benefactors served well for the less prominent buildings on the route. The Royal heraldry was reserved for the Arts Building and the Biological Building where the Arms of the Dominion, the Arms of England, the Arms of Scotland, and Royal cyphers found prominent places.

The route through the grounds was decorated as follows: Between the columns of the Roddick Gates, ten banners of the University Arms; just within these gates, eight masts carrying four strings of collegiate banners that gave a rich display of broken colour; along the avenue, a double row of red posts with garlands and cockades terminated by a pair of red and white obelisks; next, the Founder's Tomb with McGill's Arms on a hatchment on the tree in front of the monument; then, after passing the Arts and Biological buildings, the obelisks recurred, followed by garlanded and cockaded masts, and, at the University Street pavement edge, two red gate pillars, each surmounted by the crest of the Dominion—a gold lion holding a red maple leaf.

At the head of University Street, the archway between the Royal Victoria Hospital and the Neurological Institute was surmounted by a large crown on a blue cushion and on the arch, the component elements of the Dominion Arms were emblazoned on crowned shields.

The Royal Victoria College, at the head of Union Avenue, had, as a central ornament, the Arms of the late Queen Victoria (the Royal Arms of England surmounted by the Arms of the Prince Consort) held by angels, and over the central arch, the Arms of Strathcona.

Douglas Hall was simply treated with a string of large Union Jacks and Dominion Ensigns, with the Stars and Stripes in the middle (the one foreign flag used). The Dominion Arms on a panel (executed by Mr. Davis) were over the central doorway.

Near the Milton Street exit the ancient and interesting Arms of the Queen's family—Bowes-Lyon—were placed upon a decorative framework.

The Arms of the late Sir William Macdonald on a large hatchment were displayed on the flank of the Engineering Building, the Molson Arms on the Molson Hall, and the Redpath Arms on the Library and on the Museum.

Construction of Gymnasium Begins

ON June 14, a day after the contract was awarded, the Walter G. Hunt Company, Limited, commenced work on the construction of the Sir Arthur Currie Memorial Gymnasium-Armoury. The contract stipulates that the structure be completed not later than the middle of next February. The cost of the building and equipment will be $294,407.

The awarding of the contract and the beginning of actual construction work marks the culmination, after eight years of effort, of the major project of The Graduates' Society.

In order to ascertain what the Society could best do to advance the interests and promote the welfare of McGill, the University authorities and the officers of The Graduates' Society held a joint meeting in September, 1931. It was at this meeting that Sir Arthur Currie declared: "Of all the physical requirements of McGill, none is more urgent than a Gymnasium." Then, with the concurrence of those present, including Governors of the University, Sir Arthur asked the Society to undertake as its chief objective the provision of a Gymnasium.

During the next four years the Society gathered the necessary data and, in 1936, a campaign for funds was launched. In addition to the $161,000 raised by this means, $105,000 is available for the building of the Gymnasium-Armoury as a result of a bequest made a number of years ago by Lady Strathcona. The Society has promised to attempt to raise the balance of the amount required.

Walter G. Hunt, head of the firm awarded the contract for the Gymnasium, graduated from McGill with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1917. E. A. Ryan, the consulting engineer, obtained his B.Sc. degree in 1912 while A. J. C. Paine, the architect, graduated in Architecture in 1910.

Principal Douglas Resigns

DR. LEWIS WILLIAMS DOUGLAS will retire as Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University on January 1 next, according to an announcement made on June 8 by Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., Chancellor of the University. The text of Sir Edward's statement follows:

"The Board of Governors of McGill University announce with regret that Dr. Lewis W. Douglas is resigning as Principal and Vice-Chancellor, as of date January 1, 1940, when he will return to the United States to take office as President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

"Intent on continuing without any break the educational and administrative policies which Dr. Douglas has been putting into effect the Governors have asked him if he will continue as a Governor. They are pleased to be able to announce that he has consented and that his wisdom and experience will be at the service of the University in the coming years.

"The present policies of the University have been in process of formation ever since the death of Sir Arthur Currie in 1933. At that time the Board of Governors felt the necessity of making a close study of the position and activities of the University. A special committee was appointed to make a survey of the situation and subsequently a committee of deans was appointed to collaborate with the Governors' Committee. New statutes were enacted in January, 1935, creating Senate as the supreme academic authority designed to bring the programmes of all Faculties and Schools under one policy. Substantial progress had been made toward the definition of such policy before the arrival of Sir Arthur Currie's successor in 1935. Meetings and consultations over a period of several years prepared the way for a definitive policy regarding the objectives of the University, as a whole and in all of its constituent parts. It was a question, then, of ways and means and of giving effect to the policy in practical administration.

"When Dr. Douglas was appointed two years ago, he had distinguished himself in executive posts of great responsibility. He was an active member, too, of various boards and foundations which render the finest kind of public service, especially in regard to education. His experience in these associations has been of inestimable value to the University. He has had vision as to policy, strength of purpose in its execution, and a personal warmth and friendliness in his dealings with his associates which has inspired loyalty and affection and spread a spirit of goodwill throughout the University. The circle of friends of the University has been greatly expanded. The interest of the community in the present position and the immense future possibilities of McGill as an institution of learning in Canada has been quickened and aroused to the point of whole-hearted, enthusiastic support. Under Dr. Douglas a sound, progressive policy has been established and made known to the world.

"The Governors of the University expect to announce in a very short time the appointment of Dr. Douglas's successor, who will assume office on January 1st, next."

Measuring Canadian Public Opinion

By
E. C. WEBSTER

"IN general, do the big companies or the small companies treat their workers better?" "In general, do the big companies or the small companies do more to make things cheaper, that is reduce the price of goods?" "Should there be more or less government control of business?" These and other questions have been asked of Americans in public opinion polls. Before many months have passed, quite possibly by the time this is read, similar questions will be asked of McGill graduates by McGill graduates. Public opinion polls have now proved their validity when properly conducted and are being introduced into Canada through The Psychological Institute.

The number of clippings received by THE McGILL NEWS following a short interview given the newspapers attests the news value of these polls. Later we will describe the methods used in making opinion surveys; the significance of the results obtained can then be evaluated. But it is appropriate that we look for a moment at the organization which is pioneering in this field.

The Psychological Institute was founded in Montreal three years ago. Recently, it became widely known when we explained to a reporter how 5,000 people, judiciously selected, could give an accurate picture of Canadian public opinion. The Institute is an outgrowth of the Department of Psychology at McGill where Professor W. D. Tait first introduced applied psychology to Canada. Intelligence tests, now well known, were first introduced into this country before the Great War by Professor Tait. A few years later, he introduced—again for the first time in Canada—courses on psychology applied to business. These were the forerunners of the Institute.

The two psychologists most closely associated with The Psychological Institute are McGill graduates who planned the organization while completing their studies at the University. Professor Tait, head of McGill's Department of Psychology, and Professor C. E. Kellogg, are Technical Advisers, while Professor N. W. Morton, the third full-time member of the Department's staff, is a Director. The close association between academic and applied psychology is thus indicated. This is extremely valuable as the Institute was incorporated in 1936 as a non-profit making body "to promote and encourage the science of psychology, its application to commerce, industry, vocational guidance and selection; and to provide a consultation service in psychology."

Any organization entering an entirely new field must undergo certain hardships but it also enjoys compensating advantages. Furthermore, public confidence must be established both in the type of work conducted and in the new body itself. This handicap is partially offset by the flexibility arising from the absence of clearly defined boundaries of activity. Both factors have affected the development of The Psychological Institute which is the first, and only, professional body of Canadian psychologists promoting the application of psychology to practical problems.

Because they were called upon to conduct research, write books and articles, give talks and lectures, and carry forward a consulting practice, the Institute's practising psychologists soon found their research activities largely confined to the fields in which they were particularly interested. As the writer is English and his associate French, it was natural that French-English differences in habit and outlook should appeal as a research field. The first of several studies on this group of problems was undertaken early in 1937. These investigations have been continued whenever time was available. They are the immediate forerunners of the proposed public opinion polls.

Individual counselling in the broad field inadequately labelled "vocational guidance" held undisputed sway as the primary interest of the Institute and its friends during the formative years of 1936, 1937 and 1938. Professors Tait and Morton have shown, in an article published last summer in *Occupational Psychology*, that vocational guidance has absorbed more attention than any other branch of industrial psychology in Canada. Certainly this has been true of The Psychological Institute. Now, however, the field is widening.

The support given by many members of the McGill Faculty contributed as much as any single influence to tide the Institute through a difficult period. Special mention should also be made of the co-operation extended by many physicians. In fact, two physicians and two psychologists signed the Institute's incorporation papers, although no medical practitioner has participated in the operation of the Institute. From the beginning it was realized that some aspects of applied psychology might appear to overlap certain medical fields, but throughout the past three years co-operation with the medical profession has been maintained. This is an achievement which should be credited both to the Montreal medical men and to the Institute's psychologists for, unfortunately, such relations are not found everywhere.

As 1938 drew to a close enquiries revealed that the Institute was not the only enterprise interested in French-English differences in public opinion, habits,

etc. Several organizations wanted polls introduced to determine facts bearing upon the racial problem which confronts Canada, and particularly the Province of Quebec. Then still broader interests in public opinion were brought to the Institute's attention and it became evident that The Psychological Institute should build an organization capable of conducting national polls.

Are such studies necessary? What information can they bring to light? Reference has been made to studies conducted since 1937. Some of these proved very interesting although all have been limited in scope.

One very simple experiment consisted in asking two groups in Montreal, one French, the other English, to write their opinion of members of the other race. The results were clear. Each group was suspicious and distrustful of the other. And it was noted that this distrust was stronger and more frequent among the English than among the French. Time did not permit a further analysis of the problem. But the evidence collected indicated that each group had vague, distorted information concerning the other.

Polls designed to analyze the differences between our French and English groups would provide factual evidence with respect to both the nature and the extent of these differences. They would indicate the most favourable methods of approach to this problem which perplexes and bewilders well-intentioned French and English groups seeking closer co-operation between the races.

We are all vaguely aware of certain broad differences in the social, religious, and educational viewpoints of the French and English. We don't know the extent of these differences, nor have we sufficient factual information to guide us when we attempt to bridge the racial gap. Are we aware of smaller differences which may be highly significant? Twenty-six out of every hundred French-Canadians interviewed in one investigation carried out in Montreal smoked a certain cigarette which only one English-Canadian in a hundred smoked. In another Montreal study, one particular brand of soap was used for dish-washing by thirty per cent. of the French housewives but by none of the English housewives who were interviewed. Other examples could be cited to illustrate marked differences in foods eaten, in preferences for certain companies, in habits of treating colds, and even with regard to differences in opinions concerning the quality of service in different stores and in the attractiveness of store displays. Such differences, taken separately, are of little account. Taken collectively, however, they are symptomatic of conflicting viewpoints.

What can be expected from large polls of public opinion conducted on a nation-wide basis? We cannot say for Canada, but illustrations may be taken from studies conducted by The Psychological Corporation[1] in the United States.

Public Opinion Polls in the United States

A current government move has been aptly labelled a "witch hunt" for large corporations. Apparently any firm may come under investigation. Some suffer much more than others. Our attitude as individuals will determine whether a "witch hunt" shall be undertaken, against whom it will be directed, and the consequences to the firm. If we—and most other individuals—think highly of the firm, little damage will be done. If we—and most other individuals—think it is time something was done about Company X, the damage may be considerable.

Answers to certain questions asked at the beginning of this article reveal a few facts on the current "witch hunting" of industry.

The majority in each urban group interviewed during October, 1938, in a 10,000-call survey agreed that big companies treat their workers better than small ones. But there is a catch. This question was asked three times during a twenty-month period. Comparing data, we note a significant trend of growing uncertainty and antagonism toward the large firm. Not all big firms are poorly thought of for, as we shall see later, specific factors determine the public's attitude toward a particular company. In these surveys, big firms were not classified as "all round bad"—more than three out of every four persons were convinced that big companies do more to make things cheap than do small companies. The growing distrust of methods of treating workers operates independently of beliefs concerning low prices.

There are, as has been noted, marked variations in the support which particular firms secure from the public. Two very pertinent questions were asked about six companies: Ford Motors, U.S. Steel, General Electric, General Motors, Du Pont Company, and Aluminum Company. The first question asked was: "Which of these companies do you think well of generally, and which not so well?" The question was repeated three times over a twenty-month period. No generalizations can be drawn concerning big companies; the reaction to an organization is very specific. One company was thought well of by eighty-six per cent. of the persons interviewed in each of the three studies. Another was "not so well" thought of by forty per cent. of those interviewed at the beginning of 1937. Twenty months later the company had reduced unfavourable opinion to twenty-five per cent. One other company gained public support, while two lost it, in the same period. A second question was

(1) A nation-wide organization of psychologists of recognized scientific standing which conducts periodic surveys throughout the United States. The illustrations used are taken with permission from "*Monopoly, Good or Bad? The Public Answers.*" November, 1938.

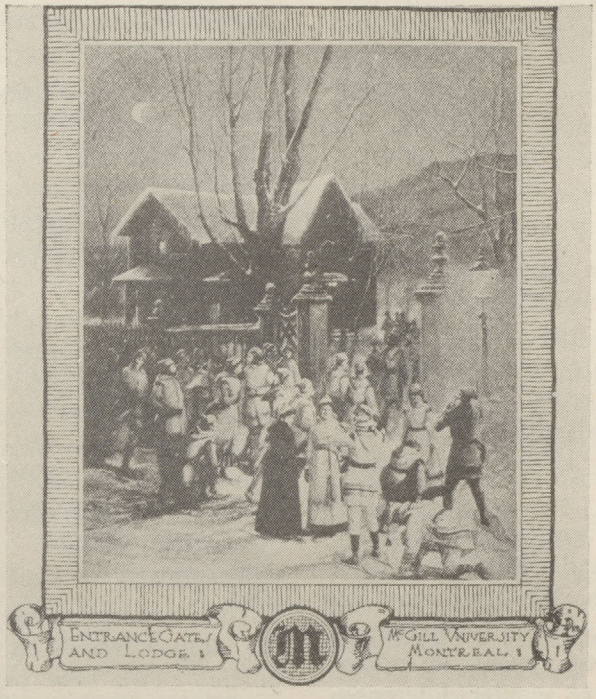
(*Continued on Page 58*)

Twenty Years of "The News"

By
H. E. MacDERMOT

SOMEONE else should have written this. There are many who know more of the history of THE NEWS than I do. But perhaps they know too much! One can understand that difficulty. However, my offer to do it aroused no competition, and I am sure that the editor will welcome any additions or criticisms that it may bring forth.

With this issue THE NEWS completes twenty years of publication:* twenty such years! Why should our Society have a journal at all? The obvious answer is that it is a necessity. No organization similar to ours can function effectively unless it has some medium through which it can keep its members in touch with one another, and with the parent body. Just what form such a publication should take is another question altogether; I do not propose to discuss it now. My intention is only to recall some aspects of the development of the present NEWS, but if I should also turn aside to point a moral it will be because the temptation is irresistible.



THE GROUNDSMAN'S LODGE

The venture threw out its first root, as so many other things of the kind have done before, in the form of a resolution by the executive of the Graduates' Society in June, 1919, appointing Dr. J. L. Todd as convener of a sub-committee to deal with graduate publications. It needs little penetration to assure ourselves that Dr. Todd must have shown enthusiasm of a high order. He received the inevitable recognition of at once being put to work.

In no sense would I minimize anyone else's efforts in the matter. There was a goodly number of names on the first editorial board, with Professor Leacock as chairman, and Eric Leslie as editor. But there usually is a prime mover in these things, and Dr. Todd seems to me to have fully qualified in that respect. At any rate, he served on the editorial committee for six long years, and often since then have we had evidence of his sincere interest in THE NEWS.

*Not quite. We lack one number to complete this year's volume. But it is close enough.

This is probably the best point at which to say something about those who have made THE NEWS possible. I can only speak in the most general terms. As we all know, some have given much more to its support than others, but anything like trying to assess the share of each would, I think, be undesirable, even if it were possible. Our NEWS is so entirely dependent on the goodwill of our graduates, and draws its sustenance from so many sources that no one is to be disregarded. Some can do more than others.

The original aims of THE NEWS were quite humble. As the opening editorial said:

> "This magazine, if one may call it by so pretentious a name, will make no attempt to enter the field of general literature. It does not desire to oust from the bookstores of Canada the picture periodicals of New York. It will leave undisturbed and unchallenged the well-merited success of the *McGill Daily*. It has nothing but sympathy and admiration for the fine service that has been rendered to this and to other Canadian colleges by the *University Magazine*. THE MCGILL NEWS, in short, is a competitor to nothing and to nobody. It proposes to occupy a field that will be all its own, a small acreage at present covered by a mingled growth of flowers and weeds, but in the soil of which THE NEWS thinks to detect a rare fertility."

There were some contributed papers, but although they gradually became more numerous, they were not at first an outstanding feature. In 1926, however, under the chairmanship of Dr. A. T. Bazin, a new policy was declared. In addition to being a record of doings of the graduates and of the University affairs, it was felt that the journal should serve as a medium for the expression of views in a wider range; "where Canadian affairs might receive free discussion and reliable and accurate treatment." It was hoped that eventually there might emerge a journal which would worthily carry on the high tradition of the *University Magazine*, whose demise was so greatly regretted.

So, then, for the next four years THE NEWS brought out a "Supplement" devoted entirely to contributions

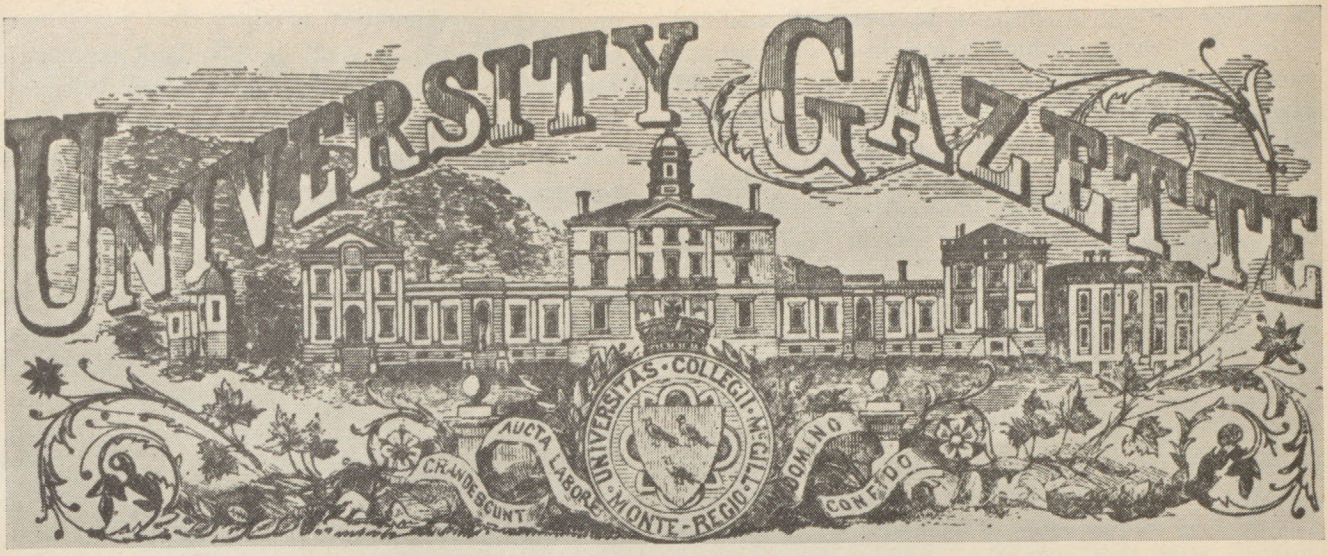
on a wide variety of subjects, by men well qualified to deal with them. I think it is right to say that the moving spirit in this development was T. W. L. MacDermot, editor from 1926 to 1930. I remember very well the two of us inviting ourselves to tea with Sir Andrew Macphail, and the long talk with him about my brother's ideas of creating another university quarterly. Sir Andrew told us exactly what to expect in such an enterprise, mentioning particularly the difficulty of obtaining material; we would be in competition (for it was competition in a sense) with well established quarterlies such as the *Queen's Quarterly* and the *Dalhousie Review*. But, of course, there was much to be said on the other side, and my brother said it. Not that Sir Andrew was opposed to the idea. He had far too wide a mind, and was too keenly alive to the value of such a design. But his full experience had made him cautious, and, too, he liked to stimulate by argument.

He was right, unfortunately, for the "Supplement" did not attain the position we had hoped it might. No one will question the valour of the attempt, however, and the worth of its accomplishment. With my brother's resignation as editor the "Supplement" was discontinued as such, but he had imparted to THE NEWS an impetus which was not dissipated. R. C. Fetherstonhaugh, succeeding to the editorial chair, revealed a high capacity for collecting material, and the quality of the papers has been steadily maintained.

The past numbers in retrospect help to decide a point which has been discussed more than once, that is, whether it is useful to review the accomplishments of McGill in athletics each season. This has always been done, but some have felt that since it repeats already well-known results it has little news value, and might be greatly reduced or even eliminated. In looking through these back numbers, however, one finds the notes on athletics decidedly interesting, possibly even more so now than they were at the time they were written; which is a well-known phenomenon in historical records. It must be remembered, too, that many of our graduates outside of Canada do not know what has happened at McGill except through THE NEWS.



A DESIGN FOR THE DORMITORIES



THE TITLE PAGE OF THE *UNIVERSITY GAZETTE*

Incidentally, there was in 1923 some correspondence, initiated by a letter from a football enthusiast regarding sport in the University. His views on the importance of football in a student's life were severely criticized, and the fear was voiced that there was a danger of its becoming a dominating interest. One correspondent injected a welcome note of satire into the discussion by suggesting that those responsible for training the teams should be formed into a faculty, with a hood of black and blue!

In regard to correspondence, however, our NEWS makes a very disappointing showing. Admittedly, a quarterly is not a good medium for correspondence. Still, those few letters that have appeared have been of great interest, and more might well have been contributed. It is further proof that we as a nation are not given to that form of expression.

The material contributed can only be commented on in a general way. A subject which received particular attention in the early issues was the necessity for dormitories! An editorial dealing with the matter is unsigned, but the following sentences have a very familiar ring about them:

> "It would not be difficult to establish residential dormitories at McGill. The writer of this editorial is certain that he could at any time take an afternoon off and arrange the whole thing."

He was a long time taking that afternoon off!

But there has been no one dominating interest. The articles are not only refreshing in variety, but are often valuable contributions to topics of the day: Howard Barnes on "Ice Formation and the Development of the St. Lawrence Waterways"; Sir Andrew Macphail on "Canadian Speech"; Colonel Wilfrid Bovey with several contributions on books and our university life; the Hon. Mackenzie King on "The University and Cultural Life"; Colonel C. B. Price on "Highlights in the Canadian Militia"; Lord Rutherford on "Artificial Transmutation of Elements"; Dr. G. R. Lomer on "Libraries"; Professor Derick on "The Trees of McGill University"; Dr. W. B. Howell on historical and imaginative subjects; papers on medical and legal matters, on Canadian history, sport, biology, travel. They all form a very fine collection. An article entitled "Man and His Diet" by Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch attracted considerable attention throughout Canada, and was abstracted in *The Reader's Digest*.

Any extensive extracts would be impossible here. I shall give but two selections, taken at random. The first is from an article on "Winter Sketching," by A. Y. Jackson, one of the best known Canadian landscape artists:

> "In time one gets to appreciate qualities in snow; the soft snow that makes big mushrooms over the roofs and loads down the spruce trees, and the fine driving snow which makes swinging lines of drift and leaves big scoops behind the barns and in the lee of rocks and trees; the fluffy snow that absorbs all the light and reflects nothing, and which, fortunately, the first wind sweeps away. There is the erosion too of wind and sun exposing all the winter's history. March and April are the happy sketching months, when the snow is old and rich in form and texture, and the cold does not stiffen the colours or nip the fingers, and when the thaw starts, every day brings changes of colour and new elements in design. There the snow is lying deep along the snake fences, but with ploughed land and dry grass coming through where the wind has blown the snow thin, and the ice or slush and pools of water and mere remnants of snow where the sun cannot find it. The snow, too, is sensitive to every phase of light, and changes in sympathy with the sky; the relationship of the two is often the chief problem."

(*Continued on Page 59*)

Candid Cameraman of 19th Century Enriches McGill Museum

By
DAVID B. MACFARLANE

NOTHING less than the perseverance and resourcefulness of a candid camera fiend made it possible for W. Hansone Boorne, a Calgary photographer, to obtain in 1887 a picture of the last sun-dance ceremony in Canada. The achievement of this intrepid devotee of the lens and shutter is the more remarkable when it is realized that he did not possess one of the modern marvels of the machine age—a "minnie" camera. He had a clumsy, slow, wet-plate machine which necessitated the carrying of developing apparatus wherever he went.

Boorne's historic photograph of the greatest ceremonial event in the lives of Prairie tribe Indians—a brave-making scene—now rests temporarily in the Ethnological Museum of McGill University. Copies of it are being made for several museums on this continent.

Photographer Boorne's act—getting a camera inside the sacred Medicine Lodge—can never be duplicated for the very good reason that the annual sun-dance ceremony, lasting a month during the July moon, was forbidden by the Canadian Government in that year on the grounds that it was too exciting and demoralizing to the young Indians. Several years before the United States had taken similar action.

The story of Boorne's exploit, and the eye-witness account of the torture scene, is best told in his own words. "On June 18, 1887, I left Calgary," he wrote, "in my democrat wagon with a pair of horses, tent outfit, provisions for several weeks, and camera, with a companion for a drive into the Southern Country, making first for Fort McLeod, a Northwest Mounted Police Post, with a view, if possible, of obtaining some photographs of the Indian sun-dance to be held in July on the Blood Indian Reserve—a thing not hitherto accomplished.

"After leaving Fort McLeod, I drove southward across the Kootenay River to the Blood Indian Reserve, intending to spend a few days in the neighbourhood before the sun-dance commenced. I was extremely anxious to photograph the actual 'brave-making,' which I had before tried to photograph with other tribes without success. The Indians, a most superstitious people, feared that a 'spirit picture,' as they called it, would blast the lives of the boys for ever.

"On arriving at old Fort Standoff on the Belly River, Fred Pace, the factor, very kindly insisted on putting me up for the night and there I was fortunate enough to obtain the services of a half-breed Indian named Wolf Shoe as an interpreter. Taking him with me next morning we crossed the Belly River to the place where the Indians were encamped on a fine flat in a bend of the river, and where they were busy making preparations for the great annual event of their lives—the sun dance."

Mr. Boorne then describes the incident in which he nearly lost his life when he re-forded the river to visit a friend before the ceremony commenced. He had learned that he had arrived too soon. His story starts again with his return to the Indian reserve.

"We reached the Indian camp without further mishap, and found that there was plenty of time before the ceremonies commenced. Next morning I went down with Wolf Shoe to the camp and had a solemn conference or 'pow-wow' with the assembled chiefs, Red Crow, One Spot, White Calf, Bull Shield, Heavy Shield, and one or two other minor chiefs, in the tepee of Red Crow, the head chief.

"I agreed, through my interpreter who explained what I wanted and understood on my behalf, that no mental or physical harm should come to the boys; to pay each chief two dollars, with three dollars to Red Crow, together with a quantity of plug tobacco, and some tea for the squaws. I was allowed to go into the Medicine Lodge and take my camera, a thing that had never been allowed before, and to take photographs of one boy.

"Some of the younger Indians and nearly all the squaws made a great fuss and noise. The squaws especially were very angry and inclined to be nasty, but Red Crow intervened, and I must do them the justice to say that they kept their word to me very well in spite of the noise.

"The next day the building of the Medicine Lodge was commenced. A tall forked centre pole was set up in a suitable spot near the river, the top of which was decked with old blankets, head gear, etc., and then the ceremony of lopping off a finger of two or three aspirants to that honour, on the top of the sacred pole, took place, after which it was raised in place with great shouts, firing of rifles, and set in a hole dug for the purpose.

"A circular enclosure was then built up around it, and poles fastened to stakes at the sides, lodging in the fork of the centre pole at the top. This done, the preliminary ceremony began. About 300 or so young Indians, mounted on ponies, galloped off to the nearest bush and, cutting large branches, fastened their

rawhide lariats to them and dragged them at full gallop to the lodge, racing to see who would get there first, shouting and laughing. The only time, I think, that I ever saw an Indian attempt to laugh. They fired off their rifles at full gallop into their opponent's branches.

"A stirring sight, but when the lodge was about half built an accident happened that for a short time damped even their ardour. A bullet from one of their rifles struck a young fellow in the back, passing through his lung, knocking him off his horse. The poor boy was not dead, but a crowd at once gathered around, shutting off all air from the gasping boy. The Medicine Men came with their tom-toms and made medicine over him, and it was scarcely to be wondered at that he lived only a few minutes.

"That, however, made them more careful in firing their rifles for a time, but bullets flew unpleasantly near and I heard the whiz of several. The lodge was, however, finished without further incident.

"The next day the dance began in real earnest, and about 10 a.m. a party in full war-paint and feathers rushed out of the lodge, meeting another party similarly adorned, and began a sham fight, firing their rifles over each other's heads. All then crowded into the lodge and, each Indian dressed in his best paint and feathers and with his brightest blanket, beautifully-beaded mocassins and leggings, began a general dance, shouting and keeping up a monotonous but not altogether unmusical chant, to the constant rhythm of the tom-toms. This went on all day, with variations, until about five o'clock, when the brave making ceremony began in earnest.

"With great ceremony, and after keeping everybody waiting for some time, the first young Indian buck, who was to go through the ordeal, made his appearance in a fancy breech-clout and white paint from head to foot, with yellow ochre dots all over him and yellow streaks on his whitened cheeks and forehead, with willow wreaths with leaves on, twisted round his forehead, wrists and ankles. The head Medicine Man then put a small whistle made from river reed between his lips.

"An old Indian, presumably the boy's father, then got up and, addressing the assembled crowd, recounted the boy's coups. In these peaceful days, these do not usually include actual scalps as they formerly did, but he managed to make a great harangue, part of which Wolf Shoe translated for me. He said that this young brave had a lion heart; he had stolen many horses, arrows and other things (probably mostly imaginary), and intended to get a great many more before he had done.

"After this had gone on for some time, and the Indians being greatly interested I managed to get a photograph, not an easy thing as the light in the lodge was not at all good, without attracting much attention. When the boy lay down on his back at the foot of the Medicine Pole in the centre, and the Chief Medicine Man took a knife, and pinching up a portion of the muscle on each breast, cut a small gash on each side of his fingers on both breasts, and ran a wooden sliver through each side leaving them sticking in the flesh like a butcher's skewer through a piece of meat. He then turned the boy over and performed the same operation in the muscles of his back, under each shoulder blade.



THE MAKING OF A BRAVE

W. Hansone Boorne's historic photograph of Canada's last Indian sun-dance ceremony.

"This done, the boy jumped to his feet (I got another photograph) and with the reed whistle in his mouth, a heavy medicine drum was hung by pieces of raw-hide to the slivers in his back, and the pieces of wood in his breasts were fastened to the ends of a raw-hide lariat which was passed up and over the fork of the Medicine Pole. (I secured another photograph of this.) He then went up to the Medicine Pole, threw his arms around it, and put his lips to a notch cut in the side for the purpose, removing the little whistle for a moment to do so. He was supposed to derive comfort and strength from the notch in the Medicine Pole, to enable him to carry on the ordeal.

"He then made a few spectacular tugs at the lariat, by leaning back and throwing his whole weight on the flesh of his chest to show that he was game (I got another photograph), and then commenced to dance around the pole, leaning heavily on the rope so as to extend the muscles of his chest and tear them right out, which in a few minutes he did. After this he made a quick and strong jerk on the drum fastened to his back and tore it out, throwing it from him.

"He had throughout his whole ordeal made no sound whatever, except through the little reed whistle, and this he blew violently all the time. I was informed that this served a double purpose: The violent blowing of the whistle relieved his feelings under the great pain of the ordeal, and also that it kept all evil spirits away from him during the great ceremony of his life.

"He then fell back on the ground and, blessed by the medicine man in charge, jumped up a full-fledged brave.

"He looked around in a triumphant manner, carefully deposited his wreaths of willow leaves from his head and ankles at the foot of the Medicine Pole, and staggered away to make room for the next aspirant.

"Three more young bucks went through the ordeal that evening, and several more the next day. All these boys were in a weakened condition before undertaking the ordeal from the months of preparation which they have to undergo beforehand by retiring alone to the bush to commune with their guardian spirits, living only on berries and water, and anything that they can catch with their hands.

"The next day, and the following ones, dancing and ceremonies continued. On the evening of the third day they celebrated a great feast in honour of the braves. Saskatoon-berry soup, with stewed puppy-dogs, raised for the purpose, which is very savoury to the Indian palate. Much noise and tom-tom playing filled the air. I came away."

Further information about the sun-dance and allied Prairie Indian customs, all of which verifies in detail the story told by Mr. Boorne, is found in the following extracts from the authoritative volume, "Indians of Canada," by Diamond Jenness:

"The plains' Indians . . . scoured the country in small groups or in larger bands. . . . All the bands of a tribe amalgamated for several weeks or months during the summer. . . . At this season they adopted a military arrangement in their camps, pitching their conical tents in a circle, band by band, with the council tent or tent of the head-chief in the centre. (Note): Except during the celebration of the sun-dance festival, when the head-chiefs of the Blackfoot and Sarcee tribes drew their tents back in favour of the women whose vow initiated the festival." (Page 127).

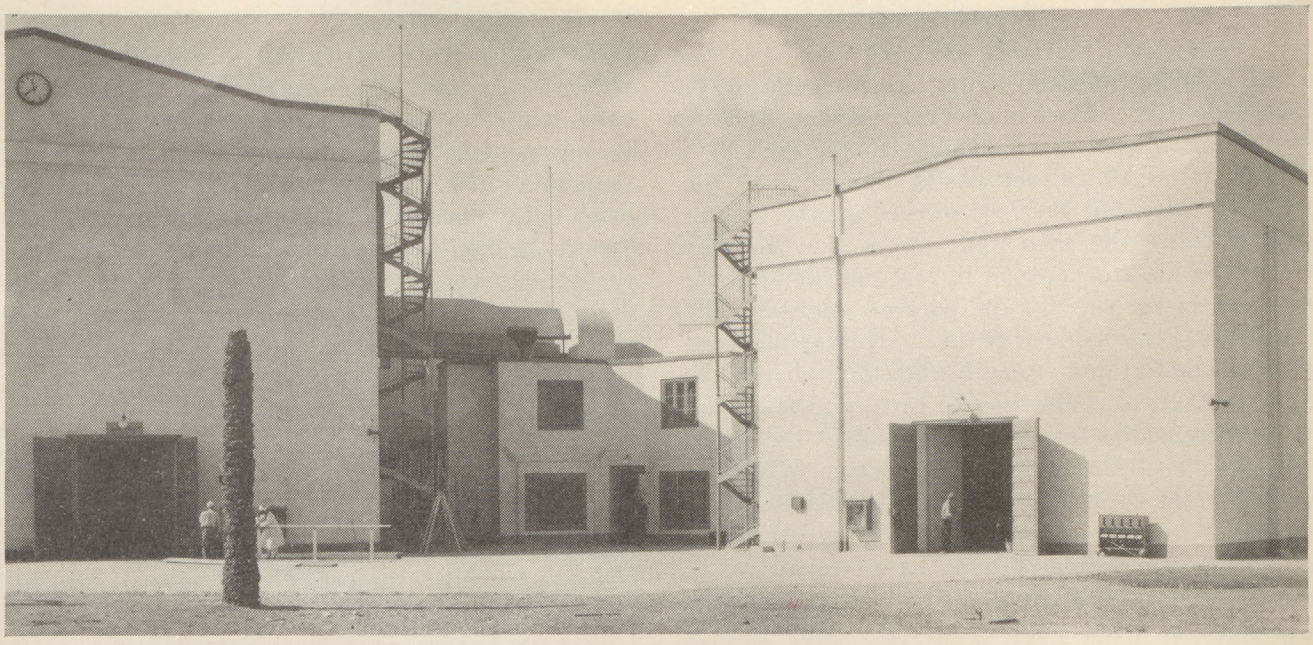
"The outstanding festival on the plains was the 'sun-dance,' celebrated about midsummer at irregular intervals of two or three years. The actual celebration, which was attended by every member of the tribe, lasted three or four days only, but its preparation and the ceremonies and games for which it gave occasion extended the period to almost a fortnight." (Page 161).

"On the plains, men accumulated property for years in order to purchase a medicine-bundle, just as they hoarded skins and food on the Pacific coast to outdo their rivals in a potlatch. Women as well as men had their avenues of advancement. . . . The great sun-dance festival of the plains' Indians brought together all the members of a tribe, from far and near; yet the Blackfoot and the Sarcee could not hold a sun-dance except in fulfilment of a woman's vow, and the woman whose purity and self-sacrifice permitted its celebration enjoyed fame and honour throughout her days." (Page 162).

"The great sun-dance festival of the Blackfoot, at which the whole tribe extolled the purity of the sun-dance woman and her predecessor, the warriors recited their earlier deeds and the elder men related the tribal traditions, had something of a character of a prolonged spiritual revival. (Note): The sun-dance, of course, had other aspects besides the religious and moral. It provided an opportunity for social reunions and for much gaiety and festivity.

"When the Blackfoot and some other plains' tribes celebrated the sun-dance the most sensational incident, though actually an unessential one, was the voluntary torture endured by a few young warriors to excite the compassion and favour of the Great Spirit. These misguided devotees allowed their breasts or shoulders to be pierced with sharp skewers and attached by stout thongs to the sacred pole or to a heavy buffalo skull; and they strained at the pole, or dragged the skull, until they either broke loose or friends and relatives took pity on their sufferings and in some way or other secured their release. The Assiniboine, however, seemed not to have associated self-torture with the sun-dance, but only with preparations for war." (Page 192).

(Continued on Page 60)



THE MISN MOTION PICTURE STUDIOS AT GIZEH (CAIRO) ARE AMONG THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

Egypt's Arabic Theatre

By
FLORENCE R. KAPLAN

UNLIKE Arab literature, which has a glorious tradition, Arab drama was practically non-existent until about a decade ago. Before that time there was little worthy to be called drama—a few desultory revues, dance acts and operettas. One or two authors had written plays of some merit such as "The Offerings" by Yazbek and Cambyses and "Leila's Fool" by Amhed Chawky, both of which appeared at the end of the nineteenth century. There was, indeed, little encouragement for playwrights either in the way of production or in remuneration. Superstition, religious prejudice, poverty, constant political unrest, a general apathy toward all cultural progress and a lack of strong leadership—these were the chief hindrances to the development of a national drama.

It has taken many years to conquer these obstacles. Even today, although there are several troupes of actors and the Egyptian Government has endowed a National Theatre, freedom of theme and sophisticated production are lacking. Religious sentiment is still strong and social prejudice slow to be uprooted. Only a few years ago Moslem women who dared appear on the stage were despised by their compatriots.

Arab drama is still restricted in subject matter, consisting for the most part of thesis plays contrasting the customs of modern Egypt with those of the Egypt of a century or two ago, or dealing with the grievances of the *fellaheen* (peasants), the husband's authority over the wife, the child's duty to the parent. These plays, which barely touch the problems of modern Egypt, are about on a par with our own melodrama of the eighteen-nineties. The sentimental treatment of material, the exaggerated character delineations and the unsophisticated décor are strongly reminiscent of "After Dark or Neither Maid," "Wife or Widow," or "East Lynne." The audience, naïve and boisterously expressing approval or disapproval, also evokes shades of the same period.

An example of this type of popular play in Egypt today is "The Girls of the Village," written, produced and directed by Yussef Wahbeh (who also takes the leading rôle), an enterprising young actor-manager who has his own theatre. This play is the story of a simple *fellaha* (peasant girl) who is seduced by a wealthy young lawyer while he is intoxicated. Afterwards, forgetting the incident, he accuses her of stealing the ring he had given her. She is thrown out of the village in disgrace. Her child is born in the big city, where she struggles against poverty. Years later the child, who has become a thief, is brought before a judge who is the advocate himself. Recognition follows, and repentance—but too late. The girl, a victim of class exploitation, commits suicide.

Another typical play is "The Son of the Rich," which has been performed successfully over 386 times. This too is an exposé of the wretched lives of the *fellaheen* class, a sort of Arab "Les Misérables."

This dawning realization of the wealth of dramatic material latent in modern Egypt is a hopeful sign. The Egypt of today, struggling to emancipate itself from the shackles of an ancient civilization, yet resisting with oriental reluctance the inevitable impact with the Occident, is a veritable gold mine for the dramatist.

Yussef Wahbeh, a pioneer in the history of the Egyptian theatre, is profoundly aware of the possibilities of Arab drama for social propaganda. "The Egyptian public does not yet realize what a great force for social improvement the theatre can be," he says. "It is not enough for the rich and cultured class of Egypt to sit at home and read Galsworthy and Tolstoi. They must *do something* to alleviate these deplorable conditions and they must realize that violence will never help. Nothing but education will avail. My frank criticism of the upper classes has made many enemies for me, but I am beloved by my people. They know that I am fighting for their liberation."

Mr. Wahbeh's theatre, the Ramses, which was founded in 1923, was the first genuine attempt to organize a legitimate drama in Egypt. Today this theatre, which will bear comparison with the most up-to-date, is the unofficial training school of the National Theatre. Wahbeh keenly feels his responsibility to his country. In 1927 he refused a contract offered by the Keith Vaudeville Company. "My people need me," was his answer. "Some day we shall have a very great Arab theatre and I shall have helped to create it."

Besides Yussef Wahbeh's company, which is outstanding, there are many others. Their personnel comprises a motley assortment of race, religion and colour—Turkish, Syrian, Greek, Christians, Jews, Mussulmen, Copts—all thoroughly Egyptianized. Together they form a typical cross section of the melting pot which is modern Egypt. These troupes travel continually from Bagdad to Tunis, from Beirut to Luxor, from Cairo to Jerusalem. They even go as far as South America, thus embracing almost the whole Arab-speaking world. The amenities of travel are absent more often than not on these extensive tours, while the stage properties and scenery are of necessity meagre and makeshift.

The National Theatre has more unity and formalism. Adequately subsidized by the Government, it is controlled by a committee of eminent men among whom are Ahmed bey Maher, President of the Chamber of Deputies under the Nahas Pasha régime; Ashmaoui bey, Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Public Instruction; Taha Hussein, Dean of the Faculty of Letters; Mustapha Abd el Razek, Professor of Philosophy; Khalil bey Sabet, Director of the newspaper *Mokattam*. The Director is Khalil bey Moutran, the well-known poet and translator of Corneille and Musset. These men worked long and zealously to establish a National Egyptian Theatre.

A word about the acting. Measured by European or American standards it is somewhat clumsy and untutored. It is, however, strikingly sincere, natural and simple. The language, somewhat monotonous to unaccustomed ears, is in reality rich in vocal inflection and variety, musical and picturesque. Arab male actors are for the most part "typed," as are many of our own so-called "character" actors. The women seem to retain some of the restraint and awkwardness which are the marks of a bondage lasting over thirteen centuries. But considering the handicaps so recently overcome, the lack of dramatic tradition and the elementary nature of their material, their accomplishments are nothing short of astonishing. They are the conscientious exponents of a new art which promises to be the eloquent expression of the Egypt of today.

The Wollaston Medal

While in England last winter, as mentioned in the Spring issue of THE NEWS, Dr. Frank D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University, received the Geological Society's Wollaston Medal for his distinguished work. The medal, struck in palladium, a rare element discovered by William Hyde Wollaston and at present produced as a by-product of nickel and copper refining in Northern Ontario, had only once previously been awarded to a Canadian. Returning to this country, Dr. Adams commented to a Montreal *Gazette* reporter on the conditions he had noted abroad. The absence of intellectual freedom in Germany, he said, was resulting in the loss by German universities of their pre-eminent position in pure scientific research. They were no longer drawing post-graduate students in large numbers from abroad, though research in Great Britain, stimulated by refugees from the totalitarian countries, was flourishing most encouragingly.

Engineering Graduates In Demand

Early in the present year, the Engineering Faculty noted an increased demand by Canadian industries for the services of the students due to graduate in the spring. By mid-April nearly half of the seventy-five prospective graduates had secured positions and few of the Faculty's graduates of past years were unemployed. There was a pressing demand, the Faculty noted, for Engineering graduates speaking both English and French.

Revue Records

We are indebted to the magazine, *The Montrealer*, for the news that the musical hits of this year's Red and White Revue, written and rendered by McGill undergraduates, have recently been produced on Decca records. The song, "You're My Social Problem," particularly pleased *The Montrealer's* correspondent, but three other songs, he declares, were almost as good.

Confucius and the Analects

By
G. R. LOMER

THOUGH Kung Fu-Tze, whom we call by the Latinized name of Confucius, was born almost 2,500 years ago and is too often to the average reader but a vague and unsuggestive name, it is nevertheless one that is in the news today. In the year 1938, by an interesting coincidence, one of the descendants of Confucius had the opportunity of becoming the ruler of China and the latest translation of the *Analects* of Confucius* appeared from the pen of Arthur David Waley, the noted English Sinologist.

Kung Fu-Tze, or Master Kung as Confucius is generally known to the Chinese, was born and died in Kufow, a town in the Province of Shantung. This famous spot the Japanese occupied in January, 1938, and in August they offered to Prince Kung, the seventy-fifth lineal descendant of Confucius, the opportunity of becoming Emperor of the country of which his illustrious ancestor was the most famous philosopher. It is significant that the offer was declined on the ground that its acceptance would interfere with the classical education of the Prince and that his family had never sought wordly power.

The Temple of Confucius at Kufow contains not only the tomb of the great philosopher, a hallowed spot of ancient peace undisturbed by the ravages of wars innumerable, but also shrines dedicated to his ancestors, his parents, his wife, and his pupils.

Arthur Waley, who is responsible for the translation and annotation of this latest edition of the *Analects*, is widely known as a Sinologist of note, with a long list of translations and studies to his credit. Trained at Cambridge, he was for years on the staff of the British Museum, where he had ample opportunity of access to original material and of meeting other Oriental scholars. As a result of his graceful combination of erudition with a sympathetic style, Waley produced translations that have an unusual charm and appeal. Among the texts thus made available from the Chinese and Japanese are *The Book of Songs*, *The Way and its Power*, *The Temple and other Poems*, *More Translations from the Chinese*, *The Tale of Genji*, and *The Pillow-book of Sei-Shonagon*. It is a pleasure to learn that the present volume is to be followed by *Three Ways of Thought in Ancient China*.

Curiously enough, to Western minds, which set an inordinately high value on the chronology rather than on the interprepation of biographical and historical events, the dates of Confucius, usually accepted as 551-479 B.C., are merely a convention. Confucius was not, during his lifetime, a great state figure and it is hardly probable that his dates should have been officially recorded any more than those of such other great teachers as Mo Tzu, Chuang Tzu, or Mencius, and it was only when he had become a significant legendary figure that it seemed necessary officially to supply him with dates.

Few would dispute the statement of Giles in his translation of the *Analects* (Shanghai, 1933) that "Confucius is one of the few supremely great figures in the world's history," in spite of the fact that he has suffered more than most from the misrepresentations and the ignorance of his critics. Sagacious beyond others in a land of philosophers, wise in statecraft, lofty as a moralist, penetrating of mind and sincere of spirit, Confucius is justly esteemed in his own land and recognized in the Western countries as an outstanding representative of the lofty ideals of one of the greatest nations of the world.

It is not difficult to find reasons for the far-reaching influence of Confucius. In the first place, he supplied the Chinese with a code of morals so suited to their peculiar needs that he eventually came to be regarded as their great national teacher, not through any mystical quality or spiritual renown, but by his humanistic spirit which kept his ethics close to the ground and filled with the common sense that is the chief characteristic of a practical people. But there is another reason than this popular one for the eminence which he attained. He furnished the ruling classes with a practical political guide, an official moral code, in a land where the whole scheme of government was based upon and conditioned by the elaborate educational system which had been developed. Accordingly, a brief consideration of the Confucian *Analects* will help us to understand the significance of this latest translation and its effort to get back to the original contemporary sense of the text.

The compilation known as *Lun Yü*, which gives us, as it has given countless other persons, some idea of what Confucius thought and what manner of man he was, literally means *Selected or Discussed Sayings* or *Digested Conversations*, which is perhaps the more ancient significance of the title. The familiar English equivalent, *Analects*, was contributed by James Legge in his well-known translation. Like other great works which have come down to us from antiquity, the *Analects* have problems of internal evidence which have led scholars to the conclusion that "the different Books are of very different date and proceed from very different sources" (Waley, p. 21). The oldest core of Confucianism is to be found in Books III to IX; regarding the date, authenticity, and actual source of the other books there are diversities of opinion;

* "The Analects of Confucius," translated and annotated by Arthur Waley. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto. 1938. 268 pp. 8 vo. $3.00.

some are unrelated to the rest; others are the contribution of disciples; others are late; and parts of some are not Confucian at all (*e.g.*: Book XVIII and parts of XIV and XVII). Furthermore, accurate textual study is complicated by the fact that, before the end of the second century A.D., there were three current versions (Lu, Ch'i, and Ku) which differed considerably in important details, so that only the experienced Sinologist is able to separate the authentic sayings of Confucius from the later accretion of legend, the contributions of devoted followers, and the inevitable transpositions of context which are to be expected in a *corpus* such as this.

For those who are not familiar with the matter of the *Analects*, brief typical quotations must suffice as samples of the teaching of a philosopher whose chief interests were culture, the conduct of affairs, loyalty to superiors, and the keeping of promises (VII, 24).

"In ritual at large it is a safe rule always to be too sparing rather than too lavish." (III, 4)

"What is over and done with, one does not discuss. What has already taken its course, one does not criticize. What already belongs to the past, one does not censure." (III, 21).

"Has anyone ever managed to do Good with his whole might even as long as the space of a single day? I think not." (IV, 6).

"Those whose measures are dictated by mere expediency will arouse continual discontent." (IV, 12).

"He does not mind failing to get recognition; he is too busy doing the things that entitle him to recognition." (IV, 14).

"A gentleman takes as much trouble to discover what is right as lesser men take to discover what will pay." (IV, 16).

"When natural substance prevails over ornamentation, you get the boorishness of the rustic. When ornamentation prevails over natural substance, you get the pedantry of the scribe. Only when ornament and substance are duly blended do you get the true gentleman." (VI, 16).

However, the implications and overtones of such a work as the *Analects* can only be fully realized by a thorough knowledge of the country and the age in which Confucius lived. The difficulty of attaining this sympathetic and intelligent point of view is due to our fragmentary knowledge of the period, to the embryonic state of Chinese archaelogy, and to the scarcity of literary and historical material which might throw light on an age so significant in the cultural development of mankind. Some of these deficiencies the translator endeavors to supply, as best he can, under the various headings of his Introduction (pp. 13-69) and in the notes (pp. 71-79, 235-262), literary, historical, and textual, which he appends to the translation which occupies the main portion of the volume (pp. 83-233).

The chief interpretations of the Confucian *Analects* fall into two classes, familiar to scholars as the Old and the New. The old interpretation, which is known as *Collected Explanations* of the *Lun Yü* and whose chief function was to make the work intelligible by an explanation of textual allusions to events and persons, was prepared for imperial use by a group of scholars about A.D. 240 and its influence extended until the second half of the XII century. Towards the end of this century a Neo-Confucian school arose under Chu Hsi whose influence in popularizing the work was so powerful that, in the Sung Dynasty, the *Analects* became the basis of education by a process which shows a striking parallelism with the development of scholasticism in Europe in the Middle Ages. In the course of Chu Hsi's interpretation, which preserves a mean between Buddhist and Taoist extremes, several ideas foreign to the philosophy of Confucius have crept in. It is significant, however, that it is this interpretation which still provides the basis of moral education in China, except in restricted academic circles and where the influence of Confucius has not been overshadowed by that of Sun Yat-sen.

The difficulties facing the student of Confucius are threefold: first, to select the real or typical Confucius out of the various and often inconsistent portraits that appear in the different books; second, to interpret or annotate points whose full implications depend upon a more scientific archaelogy of China than is at present available; and, third, to translate into intelligible English the language of an earlier century current in an oriental country of entirely different culture.

The variety of verbal interpretation which may be placed upon the Confucian text is obvious from a comparison of a quotation (IV, 11) from Waley with the versions of others:

"The Master said, 'Where gentlemen set their hearts upon moral force, the commoners set theirs upon the evil. Where gentlemen think only of punishments, the commoners think only of exceptions.' " (Waley)

"The Master said, 'The man of honour thinks of his character, the inferior man of his position. The man of honour desires justice, the inferior man favour.' " (Soothill)

"The higher type of man clings to virtue, the lower type of man clings to material comfort. The higher type of man cherishes justice, the lower type of man cherishes the hope of favours to be received." (Giles)

The text of the *Analects* has long been familiar to the Western world in various European translations. Those of Legge, Soothill, Couvreur, and Wilhelm are well known and still have value, but, according to Waley, there is need for a version such as his which represents an effort to detach the *Analects* from the

(Continued on Page 47)

In the Realm of Literature

Edited by
DAVID M. LEGATE

A BRIGHT contemporary wrote not very long ago an article which, for all its humour, hit out hard against our overwhelming tendency towards mass-production in literature. He pointed out that after the Great War a huge number of people began to write. Books and magazines flooded the market. Soon it became apparent that there were so many books and so many magazines that, in order to keep track of everything, it would be necessary to publish digests. That's how digests were born.

At first there were digests of magazines. But, then, so many digests came into being that it was decided digests of digests were essential if we were to be kept au courant of the literary output. Ultimately there had to be digests of the digests of digests, until it reached a point where a Hemingway novel was reduced to the one word, "Bang!"

The principle of the digest I dislike intensely. I have always regarded it as a patent reminder that most of us are intellectually pitiably lazy; that, if we cannot have our culture in capsules, we very willingly forego culture. Since it is as plain that you cannot acquire culture in capsules, I continue to feel that the digest scheme must be a banal influence.

But there is a demand for digests. You may argue that this justifies the principle. If people want something, they ought to have it. Whenever one attempts to analyze any such problem, he is usually given such an answer, invalid as it obviously is. On the other hand, it may well be that digests are with us today because people are honestly groping for knowledge and that, apart from being an easy if faulty way, the digest presents a cross-section of any given subject conveniently and quite comprehensively.

It must be remembered, however, that we have these pocket-size encyclopaedias of current literature with us for the very reason that our contemporary has cited. We are inundated by books and magazines and periodicals and pamphlets and tracts and the like. Even if they were all good, there are too many. Of course, the majority of them have very little reason for existing in the first place. Then, why?

It would probably be very difficult to learn the exact number of manuscripts submitted to publishing houses on this continent for any given year. The figures would be quite amazing, no doubt. They could hardly be more astounding than the number of works turned off the presses. Having once been a member of a publishing concern, I am not exaggerating when I say that publishing methods today resemble more closely than you imagine the methods pursued by sausage factories. If such a factory can sell so many sausages, it will make so many sausages, with a few to boot in case of a suddenly enlarged market. The essential difference between the book publisher and the sausage-maker is that the sausage-maker's product today is likely to be a meatier accomplishment.

Years ago editors (of course, economic conditions have undergone a radical metamorphosis) possibly thought more in terms of literary quality, for perhaps the very good reason that readers were more interested in literary quality. Today the mass "sales value" of a book takes precedence, whether editors care to admit this or not. On the other hand, years ago the reading public was a mere handful of people as compared to today's vast reading public. But the real fact of the case is that then editors directed taste: today editors cater to tastes. And the more you come into contact with the variety of tastes, the more it must be understood that those tastes ought not to govern literary output. Literature ought to direct and cultivate and elevate tastes.

Thousands upon thousands of novels, thrillers, mysteries, biographies, autobiographies, technical works and poetry collections pour forth each year on this continent alone. The odd feature of the whole business is that an editor knows full well that seventy per cent. of his annual list will, at best, "break even" in the account ledgers. For the most part, he'll lose money. Somehow or other, the average editor is hounded by the belief that a list must be extensive, and to the devil with selectiveness. All, let it be noted, in the search of that very elusive thing called a "best-seller."

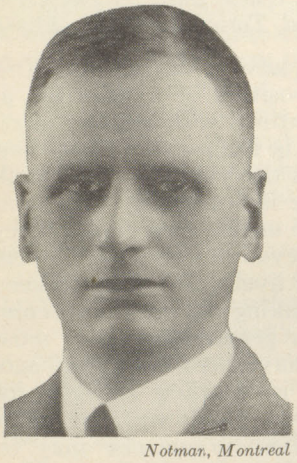
Of course, we of the critical gentry will be told that we refuse to take into consideration the economics of the problem; that publishers have to make money; that there is a wide reading public and that, therefore, you cannot pass up any opportunity to "cash in." But it remains to be stated that by being sure of your quality, you are going to be relatively sure of your income. And by cutting down on publication lists you are not only going to give yourself the chance to jack up the quality but also to make it less and less necessary for the digest fashion. It is, I sincerely hope, simply a fashion!

Papyrus.

Engine Trouble

"THE CANADIAN RAILWAY PROBLEM," *by Lesslie R. Thomson. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, 1938. 1,080 pp. $12.50.*

In the Spring number of THE NEWS, the introductory paragraphs of this department described the book-reviewer who cheats, that is to say, the reviewer who reads the blurb on the jacket of a book, glances inside, and proceeds without further ado to write what readers are asked to believe is his carefully considered opinion. I am not quite in the position of the cheat in writing this review, for I have done more than read the blurb on the jacket of Mr. Thomson's book and glance inside, but I should follow the bad example of the cheat if I were to claim that this notice would be anything more than descriptive.



Notman, Montreal

LESSLIE R. THOMSON

To describe the book's appearance is simple. It is a handsome volume, bound in blue cloth and stamped in gold, well printed, thoroughly proof-read, with coloured end-papers, scores of statistical tables, and appendices and index adequate to meet the most exacting need. That is all about the volume's format that need be said. As to the contents, they comprise a study of the Canadian railway problem, with a rich dowering of the historical background, a comprehensive survey of all transportation in Canada, for the railway problem cannot be considered alone, and the author's plan for the problem's solution. How valid this last may be, it is impossible for an ordinary reviewer to judge but even a lay reviewer may say that the arguments supporting the plan are ably presented and that the plan itself is advanced with a courageous degree of detail.

It is always unfair to a massive piece of work for a reviewer to carry the process of summarization too far, but in this instance Mr. Thomson has taken the responsibility upon himself by summing up his plan in his opening pages. In essentials, his suggestions are: That there should be established a Dominion Transportation Authority, having regulatory powers over all transportation in Canada; that there should be acceptance of a long-range policy of decennial reviews of the general state of all Canadian transportation, by and with the authority of a Royal Commission; that common management—but not common ownership—should be provided for the country's two great railway systems; and that a Royal Commission should be appointed to report upon the advisability of instituting bankruptcy proceedings for the Canadian National Railways.

One interesting feature in Mr. Thomson's book is the fact that all his thesis is developed within the framework of the social and economic structures with which we are at present familiar. There is mention on almost every page of our governments, federal and provincial, of Royal Commissions and of the aid they could render, even, as has been noted, of bankruptcy proceedings, and of the benefits that might accrue through the use of such measures within the existing law. But there is no call to the altars of strange political or financial gods, nor to the isms of any unimaginable cloud-cuckoo-land.

Even though Mr. Thomson thus qualifies as conservative in his point of view, his book in the nature of things is highly controversial. Solomon himself could not solve the Canadian railway problem to the satisfaction of all concerned, and this book has already been raked fore and aft by critics of many persuasions. But, right or wrong in its arguments and conclusions, it is a masterly piece of work, which no present day or future student of the Canadian railway situation may profitably ignore.

Mr. Thomson has realized that students will be of many classifications and has prepared his work accordingly. Thus, for those who wish merely the author's answer to such questions as: What is unification? What are the arguments in favour of unification? What are the arguments in favour of maintaining two great separate railway systems? Are trucks a real factor in the present railway problem? precise instructions for finding the answers are printed on the jacket. Then, for the average reader, a condensation of the whole thesis and the author's conclusions is provided in Chapters I and II. Students of particular phases of the problem, such as the historical background, or statistics comparing the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway, will easily find the material they want in the main section of the book, and those desiring to conduct further research will be helped by the extensive appendices and bibliographies.

Only the high price of this book prevents it obtaining the circulation it deserves. A lower-priced edition, even if some of the present material were necessarily omitted, would be a boon at this time when widespread understanding of the railway problem is so urgently required.

R. C. F.

Another 'Ism

"ESSENTIALISM." *Pollen House, London. 479 pp. 5s.*

You will have to take the author's word for it that his "Essentialism" is "a new, dynamic philosophy of life presented in common-sense acceptable form to meet the requirements of the dawning age." Personally, I couldn't make head nor tail of the thing. The book, to begin with, is a typographical nightmare. Bold face caps. mingle with appalling intimacy with light face lower case; asterisks run rampant. It may be that "Essentialism" is just another form of Cubism.

That there is sincerity here cannot be gainsaid. The anonymous writer, together with a good many of the rest of us, is seized with the conviction that something must be done about our present mundane muddle. Yet his text is weighed down by such generalizations and bromides as "To do today is to be tomorrow," "inaction is stagnation" and "transgression is retrogression."

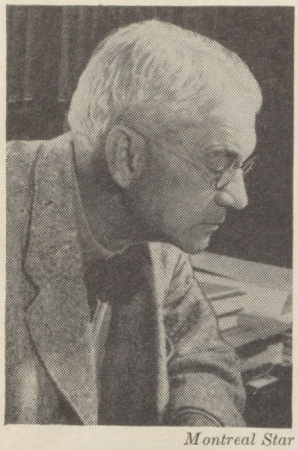
It is all very worthy, no doubt. However there is promised a second book. Let's wait for the next in the hope that, among other things, sanity comes to the typographer.

D. M. L.

Phelps of Yale

"Autobiography With Letters," *by William Lyon Phelps. The Oxford University Press, Toronto. 986 pp. $3.75.*

Biography, thank goodness, has escaped the lot of most of our modern literature in that it is not compelled to conform to a stereotyped design. So set is the form of the novel today, it demands the gifts of the great stylist to arrest the attention of the reader from the very outset. Fictional biography, of which this particular reviewer has been growing increasingly impatient lately, is bowing to the publishers' love of following "the trend." But still a man may write his own life as he chooses, even though it is becoming more and more difficult for him to fashion his own life as he might wish to do.



Montreal Star

William Lyon Phelps

Professor William Lyon Phelps, perhaps one of the most widely-known and loved teachers on this continent, has written his life's story. He has been fortunate enough to be able to make that life what he wanted to make it. He has made the printed record of it as he wanted to make it. It differs from many biographies as flame from water. It is plain that its author cared not what his readers might think about its structure or its sentiments. The structure has been allowed to take care of itself. There is no artificial building of climaxes here. The sentiments are as solid and as sound, though we might not be too easily persuaded to share some of them, as could be imagined. Possibly its only similarity to other books on the bookstall shelves is that it matches in actual physical weight a certain volume called "Gone With the Wind"!

Professor Phelps is exceedingly easy-going throughout these nine hundred and eighty odd pages. When he feels like spinning a yarn, he spins it, obviously relishing every minute of it. When the meandering mood comes upon him, he meanders and, whether you like it or not, you meander quite docilely with him. The net result is that you will probably remain with the writer and his career for many an hour. For "Autobiography With Letters" is not to be consumed at the lunch counter on a working day.

Such has been the good Professor's existence on this earth that it would be hard to see how he could have compiled a shorter account. A man of the most Catholic tastes, of abounding energy and a genuine love of life in all its multifarious phases, he has done practically everything, been practically everywhere and met practically everybody. He knew, for example, such variegated notables as Thomas Hardy and Moody and Sankey, Hauptmann and the Roosevelts, Santayana and Edna Ferber. So great has been his love for the theatre that his memory is crowded with events and people in the world of Thespis. The great, the near-great and the ingrate have kindled his interest, so that time and again you are enabled to taste of the fine footlight ventures of the past and the not so superb endeavours of the present.

Essentially a kindly man, Professor Phelps perhaps might have said things here that he, being an analytical mind, could and perhaps should have said. Yet that little good in the worst of us is of infinitely more value to him than the little bad in the best of us. The twentieth century cynic may smirk. And if that gives him pleasure, doubtless Professor Phelps will be glad.

David M. Legate

A Mari Usque Mare

"Now Take Canada," *by "Uncle Bart." The Commonwealth Publishers, Limited, Toronto. 170 pp. $1.00.*

"Uncle Bart," the author, advises us that his "Now Take Canada" is "the exposition of a principle as broad as life and is not identified with any organization, party or creed." He is interested in only one particular party and that is the youth of our Dominion. An adult himself, he is reasonably impatient of adults today. It is not, he muses, their fault. They have become part of the prevailing economic system and are forced for their own livelihood to try to keep it going. So "Uncle Bart," taking the cue from Lenin, would talk with the younger generation. They must prepare to do what should have been done long ago. Canada, he is convinced, is heading straight for bankruptcy. If the country's youth will not, after due study, take the initiative, no one else may be expected to do so.

"Now Take Canada" is quite emphatically a tract. But it boils over with common sense arguments and ideas. Granted the book is compounded of generalizations, which are dangerous at the best of times; yet its viewpoint is consistently honest, its exhortations basically valid to a degree. It views our current muddle, wisely observes that something ought to be done about it, dismisses the alternatives of state capitalism, communism and fascism, and then proceeds to discuss the broad principle of the golden rule in its application to economics generally. "Uncle Bart" condemns roundly the compound interest practice which he thinks is the fundamental factor in our business life. He argues that division and not multiplication should be resorted to; that our monetary values are inverted values. The incentive in the new order will be natural wealth as distinct from monetary wealth. The abundance about us ought to be utilized to the fullest, but it cannot be now for the system of credits and interest prohibit such an end.

There are no charts here; no statistics or drawings or diagrams. "Uncle Bart" is more intent upon awakening youth to a realization of the necessity for considering the fallacies of our economics, the inevitable results unless we find another way, and then to exert a determined effort to discover that way and pursue it doggedly.

"Now Take Canada" is a book of ideals. As such it seems as much out of place in our existing scheme of things as lipstick would have been in the Bronte household. But lipstick might well have helped in the Bronte household!

D. M. L.

Dr. Adams on Geology

"The Birth and Development of the Geological Sciences," *by Frank Dawson Adams, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Vice-Principal (Emeritus) McGill University. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore. 506 pp.; illustrated. $5.00.*

This book is the result of the author's great interest in and painstaking research into the developments of ideas that are now considered to belong to one of the many earth sciences. Although geology is popularly considered as one science, it is, nevertheless, several that are related in the common aim of tracing the history of the earth since it came into being, but which differ from one another in method and subject matter. The diversity of subject matter has made it necessary to divide the book into chapters each of which deals, in the main, with some one or some aspect of one of the geological sciences. The classical times and the Middle Ages were sterile insofar as important contributions to the geological sciences are concerned, and the author ably shows how the hypotheses and lack of observation in classical times and the peculiar "mental atmosphere" were responsible for this situation. Chapters are devoted to the origin of "stones," minerals, ore deposits, fossils, mountains, springs, rivers, and earthquakes. The author carefully traces the beliefs, many of them coloured by grim or beautiful superstitions, from their beginning up to a period when the explanations of the natural phenomena could be accepted with relatively few reservations by the modern geologist.

The main thread of the narrative ends at a period of a little more than a century ago when the conceptions of geology were simpler than they are now, but were approaching present orthodox beliefs. In many places the author sketches more recent developments and the present status of knowledge of a problem. He also outlines some methods of study which promise to give additional data and may require a modification or abandonment of some of the existing dogma. The tone of the book is thus not entirely one of retrospection but presents the geological sciences as dynamic entities for which further developments are possible.

To the professional geologist the book is an authoritative and well-documented study of the less-known aspects of the history of the science. It will be read and re-read not only for facts presented but also for the general philosophy developed by Dr. Adams during his many years of research and teaching. To a reader who has taken the most elementary course in geology the book will be a review and at the same time will afford an appreciation of the long period of gestation and development of the accepted explanations of many natural phenomena. The professionally-trained reader, such as physician or engineer, will be gratified to note the important contributions made by men of his training to geology. The rapid development of the various sciences constituting geology may be attributed to the labour of miners, engineers, and physicians rather than to that of philosophers.

The general reader who is interested in the history of ideas will find the book of absorbing interest and will gather an appreciation of the ramifications and relationship of the subject matter of the geological sciences. Illustrations help to add to the interest of the book. Many quaint and curious hypotheses and superstitions are presented, but the author has avoided any suggestion of superiority of present knowledge by his sympathetic treatment of them. He tries to show how such beliefs have originated and how they were reasonable in the light of the intellectual level of the times.

The book is one that can be read with enjoyment by anyone interested in the physical features of the world around him. An enjoyment, which is the greater, because the reader feels that the author took pleasure in preparing the material in the book. Dr. Adams is to be congratulated on the happy completion of the large task he set himself soon after relinquishing his onerous academic and administrative duties at McGill.

F. Fitz Osborne.

Da Vinci's Story

"Leonardo Da Vinci: The Tragic Pursuit of Perfection," *by Antonina Vallentin. Translated by E. W. Dickes. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 537 pp. $4.25.*

The literature on Leonardo Da Vinci has been materially enriched in the past year. His "Notebooks," compiled by Edward MacCurdy, have been published in two extensive volumes. Almost concurrently appeared Madame Vallentin's scholarly biography of the great genius. Leonardo was one of the greatest in an age of great men. He took all knowledge as his province, but, as Mr. MacCurdy writes: "That a single mind could conceive and anticipate the growth of knowledge at such divers points as the circulation of the blood, the heliocentric theory, the law of inertia, the camera obscura, is only to be believed because evidence for it exists."

Leonardo's life was a tragedy: he sought perfection and he sought recognition of his attainments but he failed to achieve his ambitions. Born an unwanted love-child in Vinci in 1452, he lived and worked in various towns of Italy and died in France in 1519. He was a painter and an architect, an anatomist and an astronomer, an inventor and a military expert—but he was unhappy. "His unique career, a lifetime devoted to research in every field of knowledge, ended without the publication even of fragments of his conclusions. Mankind was to have to discover afresh what he knew already, to explore afresh the paths he had trodden, and mapped, to fall into his errors after he had recognized them, to struggle out of the traps he had evaded."

In the course of the biography Madame Vallentin introduces her readers to the man and woman of the Renaissance—their social, industrial and intellectual life. Her descriptions of the Florence of Lorenzo the Magnificent, the Milan of Lodovico Sforza, the Ferara of Isabella D'Este, the Rome of Leo X, and France in the days of Francis I, are superb, as are the portraits of Leonardo's great contemporaries—Michelangelo, Cesare Borgia, Machiavelli, and Raphael.

Madame Vallentin's art criticism is interesting and valuable. It is assisted greatly by excellent reproductions of many paintings. The whole work is a splendid contribution to the literature of biography.

H. C. G.

Macaulay, the Man

"Lord Macaulay: Victorian Liberal," *by Richmond Croom Beatty, University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Okla. xvi + 387 pp. $3.00 (in U.S.A.).*

Mr. Beatty had already won wide recognition as a biographer before he wrote this delightful life of Macaulay. Under such inviting chapter headings as "Prodigy," "Whig," "Lion," "Reformer," "Hater," "Campaigner," "Scholar," "Poet," "Historian," "Censor" and "Sage," he outlines a fine sketch of this Nineteenth Century statesman of letters which will be appreciated by students of the times or the man.

In his introduction Mr. Beatty states his belief that a biographer's prime duty is to "recreate in little" essential historical background "always in terms of the personality of his subject." And this he has done adequately in "Lord Macaulay: Victorian Liberal." The book opens with a stirring account of Governor Zachary Macaulay's conflict with French raiders troubling Sierra Leone during his administration, and causing the staunch abolitionist to hate all Frenchmen thereafter. Family details are sketched in rapidly, and we soon find ourselves engrossed in the career of Zachary's eldest son, Tom, who was a prodigy almost from infancy. Within a few years of his graduation from Cambridge he is making the House of Commons ring with cheers by his eloquence and erudition. Early in life Macaulay became "as whole-hearted a Whig as could be found in England" and obtained a seat in Parliament. At the same time he was winning crowds of new readers for the *Edinburgh Review* every time it published one of his essays. Here and there in the book are lively sketches of Sidney Smith, Jeffrey, and Lord and Lady Holland among several others; and well-culled extracts from Greville's Diary and Macaulay's private Journal supplement Mr. Beatty's own gripping summaries of social and political England during the first half of the last century.

In dealing with Macaulay as essayist the frequent "unmannerliness" of certain diatribes is acknowledged, but at the same time we are reminded that the young writer "was following simply the accepted critical style of the quarterlies of his age." As a conversationalist Macaulay had amazing powers. "Talking with him was like talking to an encyclopedia. . . . Before one had been very long in his presence one began to adopt, naturally, the rôle of rapt and bewildered listener." We are told that during his long voyage to India Macaulay dodged humankind and sat "reading with savage persistence" a collection of classics that would keep most scholars engrossed for a lifetime.

Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" are described as "sweeping, metallic, obvious and unadumbrated retellings of once stirring tales." In India, we learn that Macaulay proved himself a strenuous administrator, among other acts revising the country's code practically unaided and in record time. About the time he was returning to England he expressed a new ambition. He would abandon politics and, in his own words, "undertake some great historical work which may be at once the business and the amusement of my life." The English-speaking world knows how Macaulay carried out that plan. Despite his John Bullishness, despite his "portly prejudices for all that was English" (and Whig), even despite his lack of detachment in research and in the presentation of facts, Mr. Beatty stresses—and rightly—the "triumphant readibility" of the wonderful work which proved at last that history could be as enthralling as fiction.

Macaulay was a man whom it is a luxury to disparage nowadays. It is easy to enumerate his defects in sonorous phrases—his "unhesitating accent of omniscience," his scathing, unforgettable comments of certain contemporaries, his lop-sided enthusiasms and his inflexibility of mind. These things have ruffled even such a "genial and generous critic" as George Gilfillan. Mr. Beatty, however, is calmly objective in his portraiture, and we suspect that he finds his subject far from unlikeable. We close his book, at any rate, convinced that Thomas Babington Macaulay will be remembered with consideration as long as our language has readers.

Mary McPhail.

Poetry in Prose

"Tay John," *by Howard O'Hagan. Laidlaw and Laidlaw, London. 264 pp. $2.50.*

Howard O'Hagan, a McGill graduate and while at the University an active figure in campus affairs, has written a beautiful story in "Tay John." It is a legendary narrative of rare power and charm, imaginative in its characterization, revealingly factual in its description of the Canadian scene, and couched in a style which frequently rises to poetic heights.

Tay John was an Indian who was supposed to have lived in Canada's West sixty years ago. He came into his Indian world a marked man. That is to say his tribal brethren were brought by divers signs and portents to expect that he would some day become their saviour. It was not to be. Why it was not to be counts not so much as the fact that Mr. O'Hagan has given us the three-dimensional portrait of a mythical man who roamed the forests and waded the streams and climbed the mountains; a man who loved the wilderness; a man of tremendous emotions; a half-godlike creature strutting against the natural grandeur of the Rockies.



Howard O'Hagan

The story is told with eloquent simplicity, being divided into three parts; the first having to do with the statement of the legend, the second to would-be later occurences and the third devoted to a third person who relates further incidents regarding Tay John from an eye-witness standpoint.

Mr. O'Hagan's gifted pen gives us startlingly real pictures of the Western terrain as the tale runs its course, together with informative facts about the Salish and Shuswap tribes, of which his main figure was presumably a member. But most of all his book will find a welcome with those of us who love good prose for its own sake and who have, in these days, a devil of a job trying to find such.

David M. Legate

Britain and Civilization

"THIS REALM OF ENGLAND," *by Sir John Marriott. Blackie & Son (Canada) Ltd., Toronto. xiv + 402 pp. $5.00.*

The distinguished author of "England Since Waterloo," "Queen Victoria and Her Ministers," "Commonwealth or Anarchy," and of numerous other works on the evolution and mechanism of English government, has made, in this substantial volume, "a modest attempt to assess the value of the peculiar and characteristic contribution which England has made to the history of civilization." This contribution, as Marriott sees it, consists in the complex of laws, conventions, and unwritten agreements labelled "the British constitution," which is defined as a parliamentary monarchy. From this point of view, the material of the work could be readily grouped round a single central theme—the Monarchy, which was "personal" until 1714, and "parliamentary" after that date. The generally accepted periodization is, however, broadly retained. Book I ("The Making of England") breaks off at 1215; Book II ("The Making of the Constitution") carries the narrative to 1485; Book III ("The Parting of the Ways") closes the period of personal monarchy with the death of Queen Anne, a rather disputable terminus; while Book IV ("Parliamentary Monarchy") concludes on a note of drama with the abdication of Edward VIII.

Avowedly written as an "œuvre de vulgarisation" in the best sense of the term, and hence intended for the general reader and for the student making a first approach to constitutional history, the work fulfils its purposes admirably, as far as can be judged. Constitutional historians, if their works provide any criterion, are not, broadly speaking, a lively race; and the practice of analyzing the evolution of English institutions in the desiccated style of the pure antiquarian has entombed general interest under volumes of portentous size and weight. Further, Whig and Liberal historians, mainly concerned with the growth of Parliament, tended to assess the merits of the English kings too exclusively from the parliamentary angle. If the monarch co-operated with Parliament, or submitted to a measure of parliamentary control, he was embalmed in their pages as a "good" king. Should he rebel, openly or covertly, he was handed down to posterity, in an atmosphere of freezing disapproval, as a "bad" king. Neither of these complaints can legitimately be levelled against the present work. The subterranean influence of social and economic forces, the impact of policies and personalities on the constitution, are deftly intertwined with the purely institutional narrative; while the whole work, as befits a volume produced by an Oxford scholar, represents an express protest against the dominantly "parliamentary" trend of 19th century historiography. As a necessary and valuable statement of British constitutional history from a new point of view—or, rather, as a re-statement of a point of view so old that it was in danger of falling into complete desuetude — Marriott's work can scarcely avoid a general and hearty reception.

Criticism of details in a general work of this character would be quite untimely; but a concluding general reflection may be permitted. By taking the Crown as the central point of his story, the author hoped to come nearer to "the truth of history." This hope was logical and justifiable, so long as the Crown remained the dominant force in the constitution. When the balance of power inclined in favour of Parliament—whether in 1649, as some iconoclasts would have us believe, or in 1688, or in 1714, according to the present work—the retention of the Crown, which was slowly losing much of the reality of power, while preserving its semblance, as the guiding thread of the narrative, exposes the author to the risk of losing contact with actuality.

C. C. B.

Force, Fierce and Otherwise

"POWER: A NEW SOCIAL ANALYSIS." *By Bertrand Russell. W. W. Norton Company, New York. 315 pp. $3.00.*

Bertrand Russell could scarcely have written a more timely book. His analysis of power must be read and studied by a world anxiously watching the exercise of power by one or two individuals who are threatening peace and our civilization. The book is stimulating and is written with the clarity and wit characteristic of the author.

The thesis of the book is that power is the fundamental conception in social science in the same sense in which energy is the fundamental concept in physics; that power, like energy, has many forms, such as wealth, armaments, civil authority, and influence on opinion; and that power, like energy, must be regarded as continually passing from any one of its forms into any other. It is the author's purpose to seek the laws of these transformations.

Mr. Russell classifies power in two ways—by the manner of influencing individuals and by the type of organization involved. He analyzes successively priestly power, kingly power, naked power, revolutionary power, economic power, power over opinion, and creeds as sources of power, and traces the transition from one form of power to another. He is rightly critical of economists, both orthodox and Marxian, who regard economic self-interest rather than the will-to-power as the fundamental motive in the social sciences. He says:

> "The desire for commodities, when separated from power and glory, is finite, and can be fully satisfied by a moderate competence. The really expensive desires are not dictated by a love of material comfort. . . . When a moderate degree of comfort is assured, both individuals and communities will pursue power rather than wealth: they may seek wealth as a means to power, or they may forgo an increase in wealth in order to secure an increase of power, but in the former case as in the latter their fundamental motive is not economic."

The technique of acquiring power by establishing a dictatorship over what has been a democracy is not new. The following statement by Mr. Russell is very significant:

> "When Napoleon III was engaged in making himself Emperor, he had to create an organization devoted to his interests, and then to secure its supremacy. For this purpose, he gave cigars to some people—this was economic; to others he

pointed out that he was the nephew of his uncle—this was propaganda; finally he shot a number of opponents—this was military. His opponents, meanwhile, had confined themselves to praising the republican form of government, and had neglected the cigars and bullets."

Mr. Russell's suggestions for taming power are not new. He is a liberal and a democrat. He hates oppression of any kind and, therefore, insists on the necessity of balancing power against power in order to prevent its concentration. He points to the need of a system of education which would tame the love of power which is in all of us. He urges that wars must cease because they make it possible for dictators to arise.

H. C. G.

E Pluribus Unum

"Canadian Mosaic: The Making of a Northern Nation," *by John Murray Gibbon. Illustrated. McClelland & Stewart Ltd., Toronto. 455 pp. $3.50.*

The ultimate emergence of a homogeneous and in every sense a great nation from many different racial groups which have settled in a new and undeveloped land is visualized in this book. Just as a mosaic design presents many coloured component parts, so there is exhibited to the reader the pattern of an integrating nation. The background of each of these groups, their often romantic and always adventurous settlement in their new home and the process of their assimilation are all described.

The most striking thought presented by Mr. Gibbon is the necessity for preserving the many folk songs and handicrafts which have been brought to Canada from other countries. His own public-spirited efforts along these lines are well known. They are best illustrated perhaps by the "Festivals" which he organized during recent years at Quebec, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and other cities. Through "Canadian Mosaic" he constantly emphasizes the same idea, and again here he makes other and important contributions by the ballads he has written in English verse to fit the music of old songs. The following words appearing in his last chapter in which he depicts the cement for the mosaic are well worth remembering:

> "The encouragement of Folk Festivals is a good thing, as these remind the younger generation of New Canadians that they have a heritage of music and handicraft which is worth preserving. Experience shows that if that younger generation is canadianized too rapidly, there is a loss of understanding between parents and children which is not good for family life, the basis of society."

The Canadian reader will find much to cheer him in "Canadian Mosaic." In this regard three points are outstanding. Firstly, there is largely confirmed the reader's belief that the different racial groups of our country are settling down peaceably together and building a new society and a unified Canada; secondly, there are the spritely verses, already referred to, in which those of many foreign tongues are rendered into enjoyable English; thirdly, there is the emergence every now and again of a wholesome and merry humour which the author imparts to his text—this is demonstrated, for instance in his first paragraph:

> "The Man of the Old Stone Age had grown to be more or less like ourselves, at least in outward appearance, about twenty-five thousand years ago, so that our survey may as well begin with him. . . . He looks like a Stoney Indian, and whenever I meet one particular Stoney Chief at Banff I feel tempted to say: 'Hello, old man, here we are again!' "

The illustrations (many are in colour) are from original sketches, paintings or photographs; they add greatly to the attraction of the book. The reader will perhaps, however, find his chief enjoyment in exploring as he will have an opportunity of doing, many interesting by-paths of the history, not all of it Canadian, of each racial group which Mr. Gibbon deals with. Take for example the stories of the establishment of the Irish and Germans in Canada. Here we are told many seldom-related episodes which clearly bring out the importance of the addition of these two groups to the "Canadian Mosaic."

G. B. G.

"Exchanges"

In the latest issue of the "University of Toronto Quarterly" A. J. M. Smith, a McGill graduate and at present a member of the Department of English at Michigan State College, contributes a very interesting article entitled "A Poet Young and Old—W. B. Yeats." Mr. Smith, a poet of no small reputation himself, considers Yeats' verse as a whole and declares that in his death at the age of seventy-three "the English-speaking world has lost its greatest poet."

Another contribution of interest is called "Canada's Last War—And The Next," which comes from the pen of C. P. Stacey, a Varsity graduate who is an instructor in history at Princeton, This is, in reality, a review of "The Official History of the Canadian Forces in the Great War, 1914-1919," Volume I, by Colonel A. Fortescue Duguid, D.S.O., B.Sc., R.C.A.

Books Received

Too Late for Review in This Number

"Mirage Water," *by Lord Dunsany. Dorrance & Company, Inc., Philadelphia. 78 pp. $1.75.*

"A History of the Canadian West to 1870-71," *by Arthur S. Morton. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto. 932 pp. $6.00.*

"Guidance for the High School Pupil," *by E. C. Webster. Department of Social Science, McGill University. 129 pp. $1.75 hard cover; $1.50 soft cover; $1.00 to teachers.*

"Consultation Room," *by Frederick Loomis, M.D. The Ryerson Press, Toronto. 280 pp. $2.50.*

"The Habitant Merchant," *by J. E. Le Rossignol. The Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto. 258 pp. $3.00.*

Athletics at McGill

By
GEORGE L. VICKERSON

THIS, the fifteenth year of the Athletics Board administration, was crowned with clear-cut wins in two major sports, rugby and hockey, and the loss of the track title by a very narrow margin. But, to the Athletics Board, the development of interest in minor sports and in intramural activities is much more important than this.

The organization of physical activities at McGill is based on the well-recognized principle that physical education, in its broadest sense, forms a definite part of the educational programme of a university. The Committee on Physical Education is charged with control of all matters relating to physical education. To cover this wide field, the work is allocated to several sub-committees, one of which is the Athletics Board.

Previous to 1909, the athletics programme was controlled by a Committee on Physical Education composed of three members of the staff. Intercollegiate competition was restricted to rugby, hockey, track and soccer. Considerable dissatisfaction with this arrangement led to the handing over of complete control of athletics to the students on a three-year trial basis. At the end of that period, student control was confirmed by Corporation and remained in effect until 1923. During this régime competition commenced in eight new intercollegiate sports, six of which were instituted in 1909-10.

It was felt, however, that further broadening of the programme was desirable and that emphasis should be placed on minor sports and intramural athletics. To bring this about, a committee of the Graduates' Society met with the Advisory Board of the Students' Council to discuss the question of a change in athletic administration. A resolution was passed, which with the amendments may be summarized as follows:

1. That the Committee be composed as follows: (a) The Principal, and (b) The Bursar, as ex-officio members with power to vote only on matters pertaining to finance; (c) Three representatives of the teaching staff appointed by the Principal after consultation with the Students' Executive Council; (d) Three Graduates appointed by the Executive Committee of the Graduates' Society after consultation with the Students' Executive Council; (e) Three Students, one of whom shall be the President of the Students' Council, and the other two to be elected by the Students' Society.

2. The Athletics Board is responsible for "the administration and supervision of the entire athletic programme" including the administration of the Stadium, dressing rooms, hockey rinks, tennis courts, etc., approval of trips, schedules, budgets, and the purchasing of all equipment and supplies.

3. The athletic fee, included in the Universal fee paid by the students, and all gate receipts, revenue from games, rentals and memberships, are to be placed to the credit of the Athletics Board in the Bursar's Office.

In 1924 the students raised the general athletic fee to $10 to include general admission to all home contests as well as free tennis and skating privileges and the right to participate in all sports without separate club charges. This led to increased interest in athletic fixtures and to the further addition of six new intercollegiate sports to the programme.

At the same time student administration of athletics was broadened. The Students' Athletic Council was formed to provide an opportunity for free discussion of athletic problems amongst the students themselves. Its recommendations and innovations have been encouraged and welcomed by the Board. The responsibilities of this Council include the managerial system for all intercollegiate sports and intramural programmes, the compilation of schedules, care of equipment, budget analyses, game reports, the control of awards and the appointment of student delegates to the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union and other governing bodies.

The object of the Council is to make and keep students skilful and fit, and numerous voluntary activities are planned to give every student an opportunity to participate in some form of physical activity. This Council recently went on record as favouring a considerable extension of activity for the student of average athletic ability, and has requested the appointment of a full-time intramural instructor before undertaking any further commitments for spectacular sports and exhibitions, including the band.

Incidentally, the instructional staff has grown steadily during recent years. It now includes: F. M. Van Wagner, track, basketball and harrier; Hay Finlay, soccer and gymnastics; Bert Light, boxing; Frank Saxon, wrestling; E. Blau, fencing; Dr. W. L. Ball, H. Von Allmen, and several members of the Red Birds Club, skiing; Charles Weyland, water polo; Dr. F. M. Bourne, swimming; Dr. J. F. MacIntosh, English rugby; H. M. Farquharson and Dr. Charles Letourneau, hockey; Douglas Kerr, John Cloghesy, Fred Wigle, Buster Fletcher, Walter Markham and Errol Smith, rugby; Frank Nobbs, sailing; Urbain Molmans, rowing.

The result of the emphasis placed on minor sports is probably best exemplified by the University's showing in senior intercollegiate competition. McGill holds the unique record of ten championships won

in a single year and, since competition was instituted, has captured 147 intercollegiate championships out of a possible 340.

Recognition of athletic ability is made through a system of three grades of letters with certificates awarded by the University, while championship shields and medals are awarded by the C.I.A.U. Managers and executives also receive appropriate recognition. Despite the increase in the number of athletic competitions, more stringent regulations have prevented any material increase in the annual issue of first grade colours.

Many McGill men have represented Canada in the Olympic and British Empire Games and have served on national and international athletic committees. At the same time our athletes, as a whole, have done well at their studies: they have included Rhodes Scholars, gold medalists and individuals who have attained outstanding recognition in their chosen fields.

A recent development is the formation of the Graduates' Athletic Club which allows graduates to continue playing their favourite sport and provides an excellent source of coaching assistance and competition for some of the undergraduate teams. This has been true especially in basketball, skiing, and swimming, and other organized clubs are quickly following the example which has been set in these sports.

Goodwill between McGill and other colleges has been materially improved. Three factors have contributed largely to this happy condition: Acts of good sportmanship on the part of our competing athletes; the fair-minded attitude of McGill representatives in committee rooms; and the promotion of the idea that visiting teams are McGill's honoured guests.

Patterned after the Green Key of Dartmouth, the Scarlet Key, an honour society, performs the duties of host to all athletic teams and to other visitors, and handles the ushering at the Stadium. In fact, the Scarlet Key sweater and white flannels are pleasingly conspicuous at most campus functions.

Several innovations have been made in uniforms and other types of college dress during recent years. These have included the adoption of solid red with the McGill shield in place of red and white stripes; red and blue blazers for undergraduates and seniors, respectively; ski parkas, managers' sweaters, and other specially-designed apparel.

While the senior teams competing in such well-established intercollegiate sports as rugby, hockey, track and basketball are extremely well equipped, little has been done to date for the minor and junior teams. However, when it is realized that McGill has twenty-eight teams, with an average of a dozen men per team, in extramural competition, it is obvious that the provision of equipment presents a serious financial problem.

A far more serious problem was the lack of material assets inherited by the Athletics Board. For instance, the Stadium, with a huge interest-bearing debt, was incomplete and in a very bad state of repair, while the other "assets" included a boxing ring of deplorable antiquity and an office, empty save for a set of minute books and some old photographs. In fifteen years, by a careful supervision of expenditures and a voluntary increase in student assessments, the Stadium debt has been practically liquidated, the offices in the Union have been modernly equipped to handle tickets and mailing, printing and duplicating, art work and motion picture sound work. In addition, arrangements have been made to take care of the secretarial and accounting work of all the clubs and organizations under the jurisdiction of the Students' Athletic Council and the Athletics Board.

Furthermore, an adequately-fenced Stadium, with enlarged track and straightaway for 120-yards hurdles, redwood seating and boxes in the north stand, 5,000 knockdown seats, score board, loud-speaking and telephone equipment, and flood lighting, have been provided. Also, an additional storey has been added to the field house, equipped with beds and mattresses. Other improvements have included revetments, tackling dummy equipment, regrading and drainage of the oval, a parking space, a watering system and lawn machinery, lockers, laundry, and drying equipment, store houses and booths, entrances and approaches to Pine Avenue and University Street, and a refacing of practically the whole surface of the main concrete stand.

In addition, a full-size playing field has been cut into the hill above the Stadium, and this field has been properly graded and turfed, equipped with a watering system, and fenced with a poplar tree hedge. The McTavish Street tennis courts have also been enlarged and re-oriented, enclosed by a chain-link fence, and resurfaced and equipped with the machinery and watering system necessary to maintain them. Unfortunately, the dressing rooms are of a temporary nature as this area is earmarked for a future extension to the University Library. However, score boards, and shower and locker rooms, for both men and women, have been provided. In the winter, these courts are converted into a hockey and a skating rink, adequately flood lighted for night use. The main campus, where English rugby and class games are played, has been partially flood lighted, and further improvements are contemplated. At Lakeside, Que., on Lake St. Louis, rowing machines, shells, a shell house, and bedding are available.

As the present financial year is not terminated, the 1937-38 statement follows. (The expenditures are typical and are accurately budgeted. The revenue, on the other hand, varies considerably from year to year.):

STADIUM ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 31st MAY, 1938

EXPENSES								REVENUE
Maintenance and Repairs	Wages	Water Tax	Interest	Insurance	Steam & Elec.	Miscellaneous	TOTAL	TOTAL
$5,179.68	$1,904.61	$272.46	$767.14	$161.58	$1,317.92	$227.01	$9,830.40	$9,830.40

SCHEDULE OF CLUBS' EXPENSES

	Miscellaneous	Salaries and Wages	Travelling	Equip. and Repairs	Rentals	Prizes and Hon.	Training Table	Medical Attendance	Expense of Games	TOTAL	Revenue	TOTAL
Basketball	$ 7.60	$1,358.21	$ 509.45	$ 285.80	$ 125.00	$ 13.68	—	$ 8.00	$ 82.04	$2,389.78	—	$2,389.78
Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing	4.90	850.00	438.30	425.00	70.00	13.32	—	80.90	98.02	1,980.44	—	1,980.44
English Rugby	2.50	—	399.55	49.42	—	3.75	—	—	45.89	501.11	—	501.11
Golf	3.75	—	—	—	—	3.75	—	—	7.38	14.88	—	14.88
Gymnastics	3.48	403.00	—	23.83	110.00	7.50	3.00	—	7.56	558.37	—	558.37
Harrier	3.16	—	—	2.25	—	—	—	—	4.03	9.44	—	9.44
Hockey	22.62	793.60	813.86	923.44	500.00	103.92	81.01	189.35	1,136.10	4,563.90	3,348.46	1,215.44
Indoor Baseball	—	—	—	7.10	45.00	—	—	—	—	52.10	—	52.10
Rowing	—	—	—	53.01	—	—	—	—	—	53.01	—	53.01
Rugby	57.81	1,644.00	1,913.70	2,507.57	5,345.88	198.19	655.50	575.10	3,889.82	16,787.57	22,024.44	5,236.87*
Soccer	4.49	429.02	125.35	124.81	—	3.75	6.75	3.25	21.00	718.42	—	718.42
Swimming and Water Polo	7.46	—	253.20	62.70	225.00	38.56	3.60	—	41.23	631.75	9.00	622.75
Tennis	2.50	—	149.00	—	—	3.75	—	—	18.46	173.71	—	173.71
Track	11.59	1,533.91	552.71	258.98	1,000.00	23.59	9.00	—	25.16	3,414.94	—	3,414.94
Winter Outing	9.12	—	144.65	16.39	—	3.75	—	10.00	29.08	212.99	—	212.99
	$140.98	$7,011.74	$5,299.77	$4,740.30	$7,420.88	$417.51	$758.86	$866.60	$5,405.77	$32,062.41	$25,381.90	$6,680.51
Intramural	—	—	—	—	194.38	59.39	—	—	141.55	395.32	—	395.32
TOTAL	$140.98	$7,011.74	$5,299.77	$4,740.30	$7,615.26	$476.90	$758.86	$866.60	$5,547.32	$32,457.73	$25,381.90	$7,075.83

*Revenue

An analysis of this statement shows that the revenue from the McGill rugby team is about sufficient to carry the Stadium maintenance expenses and the rugby club, the other teams being maintained by the athletic fee, and by membership and rental receipts. The equipment is purchased on a replacement basis. Expenses of trips, home games, etc., are carefully watched to keep them within the budgeted amounts. Trips not on the regular intercollegiate schedules are covered by adequate prearranged guarantees. The books of the Board are audited semi-annually by the University auditors.

All students must be medically examined by the University Health Service before competing in any athletic contest, and a satisfactory arrangement exists between the Board and the Faculties regarding absences due to athletics.

It is very difficult, in a short article, to outline all the operations and problems of the Athletics Board. Therefore, the representatives of the Graduates' Society on the Board would welcome the opportunity of giving further information to anyone desiring it. While the writer and his colleagues are proud of the Board's accomplishments and confident that it will continue to organize and promote undergraduate athletic activities in a competent and creditable manner, they would also welcome constructive criticism or comment.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Cash on hand and in Bank	$ 8,302.31
City of Montreal—Deposit re Amusement Tax	250.00
Accounts Receivable	423.70
Deferred Charges	328.21
Stadium Repairs—Improvement Account	13,721.49
	$23,025.71

LIABILITIES

Accounts Payable	$ 1,125.92
Deferred Credits	378.20
Ski Fund	231.25
Due McGill University	7,290.34
University Loan Account	14,000.00
	$23,025.71

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

REVENUE

By Student Fees	$20,591.00
	$20,591.00

EXPENDITURE

To Sundry Clubs as per schedule and Intramural	$7,075.83
Office Salaries & Expenses	7,111.76
General Expense	1,771.41
Excess Revenue for year transferred to Profit and Loss Account	4,632.00
	$20,591.00

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT

To Balance Stadium Repairs and Improvement Account	$4,632.00	By Excess Revenue for year transferred	$4,632.00

Sports Notes

Football

Coach Doug Kerr has been reappointed as Head Football Coach of McGill University for a three-year term. His four associates—John Cloghessy, Assistant Coach; Fred Wigle, Line Coach; Buster Fletcher, Intermediate Coach; and Wally Markham, Freshman Coach—have also been reappointed, according to an official statement issued late in March.

Alex Hamilton, intercollegiate all-star flying wing during the 1938 season, was elected Captain of McGill's 1939 senior intercollegiate football team at the McGill Football Club's banquet in the McGill Union on March 8. Members of the 1938 championship team were presented with windbreakers and sweaters and the coaches were recipients of silver mugs.

Herb Westman and Andy Anton, two of the stars on McGill's 1938 championship football team, will likely line up this fall with Royals, Montreal's new entry in the Interprovincial (Big Four) Football League, according to latest reports. Ronnie Perowne, ace quarterback, will probably retire from football but continue playing hockey.

During the month of May, Canadian newspapers reported that Anton and Perowne were likely to play for Hamilton, that Westman and Anton would play for Tigers, that all three would play for Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal! At the end of the month, however, it seemed certain that Westman and Anton would don Montreal uniforms while Perowne admitted that he "might" turn out with Hamilton but that it was "highly unlikely."

Basketball

The unsatisfactory ending to the 1938-39 intercollegiate basketball season (no play-off was arranged after the regular schedule had ended in a three-way tie between McGill, Western and the University of Toronto), has resulted in the appointment of A. A. Birridge, of McMaster University, Hamilton, as "basketball commissioner." Mr. Birridge, who was appointed to this post by the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, will be chiefly responsible for the appointment of neutral officials for next season's schedule.

McGill's senior intercollegiate basketball team will play at least four, and possibly seven, exhibition games during the 1939-40 season. Games already arranged are:

December 2—McGill at University of Vermont, Burlington.
December 9—McGill at St. Lawrence University, Trenton, N.Y.
February 1—McGill at New York State Teachers' College, Albany, N.Y.
February 2—McGill at Union College, Schenectady.

The team may also make a three-game jaunt to New York City during the Christmas holidays.

Graduates' Athletic Club

At the third annual dinner of the McGill Graduates' Athletic Club held in the McGill Union, the University's champion athletes were awarded individual medals. Dr. G. Halpenny, President of the Club, was in the chair. As the football team had been honoured at a previous dinner, as reported in the Spring Number of THE McGILL NEWS, presentations were restricted to title winners in other sports. These were the hockey team, which won its seventh consecutive championship this year; the water polo team, which captured its sixth straight title; the basketball team, which tied for first place; the harrier team, and individual title winners in swimming, track and boxing.

Rowing

Intercollegiate rowing has been removed from the college sport calendar as the result of the decision of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union to cease to recognize the sport as an intercollegiate competition.

Harrier

McGill's harriers will race against Middlebury College, Vermont, on November 4—the senior intercollegiate team will compete against Middlebury's first squad and the freshmen teams of both colleges will also meet one another.

Personalia

Coach Doug Kerr, mentor of McGill's championship rugby team, will spend the first two weeks of August in Regina aiding Coach Dean Griffing, of the Regina Roughriders of the Western Canada Football Conference, in the drilling of the team's backfield.

George Jost, B.Sc. '32, has succeeded Dr. W. L. Ball as Coach of the McGill Ski Team.

Charles Wayland, McGill University Swimming Coach, has been elected President of the Canadian Aquatic Polo Association.

Dr. J. C. Simpson, of McGill University, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union.

Schedules

The following sports schedules for 1939-40 have been approved by the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union:

SENIOR FOOTBALL

Oct. 7.—Queen's at Western; U. of T. at McGill.
Oct. 14—McGill at Queen's; Western at U. of T.
Oct. 21—U. of T. at Queen's; McGill at Western.
Oct. 28—Queen's at U. of T.; Western at McGill.
Nov. 4—Queen's at McGill; U. of T. at Western.
Nov. 11—Western at Queen's; McGill at U. of T.

OTHER SPORTS

Oct. 6-7—Golf at McGill.
Oct. 18—Intermediate track meet at McMaster University, Hamilton.
Oct. 16-18—Tennis at University of Toronto.
Oct. 20—Senior track meet at University of Toronto.
Oct. 27—Eastern intermediate track meet at McGill.
Nov. 11—Senior Harrier at Royal Military College, Kingston.
Dec. 8-9—Water polo at Queen's University.
Feb. 23-24—Intercollegiate assault-at-arms at McGill.


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News and Notes About the Branches Of The Graduates' Society

Vancouver and District Branch

For the past several years the Vancouver and District Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University has been inactive. Early this year, under the leadership of George Walkem, plans were made to reorganize the Branch and, after considerable preliminary work, a meeting was held in the Hotel Vancouver on May 5.

Fifty-five graduates were present, the number of representatives from each faculty being: Science, 16; Commerce, 5; Arts, 6; Agriculture, 1; and Medicine, 27. Among those present were: C. E. Bland, B.A. '93, Wm. Smaill, B.Sc. '90, Prof. Lemuel Robertson, B.A. '99, George Walkem, B.Sc. '96, H. M. Lloyd, B.Sc. '01, J. M. Turnbull, B.Sc. '97, C. F. Covernton, M.D. '05, Robert Elder, M.D. '03, W. H. Sutherland, M.D. '99, G. S. Gordon, M.D. '97, G. G. Moe, Agriculture, and Bruce Carrick, who graduated in 1936.

Officers and executive elected were: Honorary President, R. E. McKechnie, M.D.C.M. '90, LL.D. '21; President, C. F. Covernton, M.D.C.M. '05; Vice-President, T. E. Price; Treasurer, H. M. Boyce; Secretary, Ross Wilson; Councillors: G. S. Eldridge, J. D. Galloway, George A. Walkem, Dr. F. W. Brudone-Jack, Dr. C. A. Ryan, Dr. H. H. Pitts, E. L. Yeo, Professor Lemuel Robertson, George E. Housser, and G. Duncan Leckie.

St. Maurice Valley Branch

Over fifty graduates and their guests from Three Rivers, Grand'Mere and Shawinigan Falls attended a reunion of the St. Maurice Valley Branch of The Graduates' Society of McGill University held in Shawinigan Falls, Que., on March 4. In its report of the gathering, the *St. Maurice Valley Chronicle* stated:

John F. Wickenden, Chairman of the local Branch, presided and Rev. A. E. Legge, Rector of St. James Anglican Church, Three Rivers, was the guest speaker. After engaging in some delightful persiflage, very suitable to the occasion, Rev. Mr. Legge spoke briefly on what constituted a liberal education. He pointed out that universities did not exist simply to impart skills, their main purpose being to provide the students with the means through which they could obtain their own education.

Rev. Mr. Legge's short address was greatly enjoyed and he was sincerely thanked for it by Roland B. Winsor, on behalf of the members present. Some routine business was also transacted, considerable discussion centring around the lamentable appearance of the McGill Rooters' Band at intercollegiate games, and various suggestious to remedy this condition were heard.

During the afternoon, curling games were played at the Shawinigan Club and these resulted in rinks skipped by C. N. Crutchfield and Dr. C. E. Cross winning the major awards, kindly donated by W. B. Thompon and the Canada Iron Foundries, Ltd.

Amongst those taking part in this reunion were J. F. Wickenden, K. S. LeBaron, Rev. A. E. Legge, R. W. Mitchell, Gordon Baxter, Terry Mitchell, A. Shackell, C. H. Champion, A. W. Peters, R. J. Clark, Dr. C. E. Cross, J. McPherson, Phil. Hughes, D. E. Ellis, of Three Rivers; as well as D. B. Foss, W. D. Mosher, L. B. Stirling, J. M. Sharpe, H. S. Reid, E. Hatfield, Trudel, Sutherland, H. E. Bates, McLeay, R. B. Winsor, Rev. S. W. Williams, C. S. Kee, C. N. Crutchfield, H. S. Eaton, Watier, Stewart and others from Shawinigan and Grand'Mere.

Prizes to the successful curlers were presented by Don Foss and musical numbers were rendered by H. E. Bates and others, R. W. Mitchell accompanying them.

Detroit Branch

The club house of the Detroit Golf Club was the scene of a McGill dinner, bridge and social evening on Saturday, February 25. McGill atmosphere was very much in evidence and three large McGill banners decorated the large dining room. Red and white carnations, which were used as table decorations, added further colour to the scene.

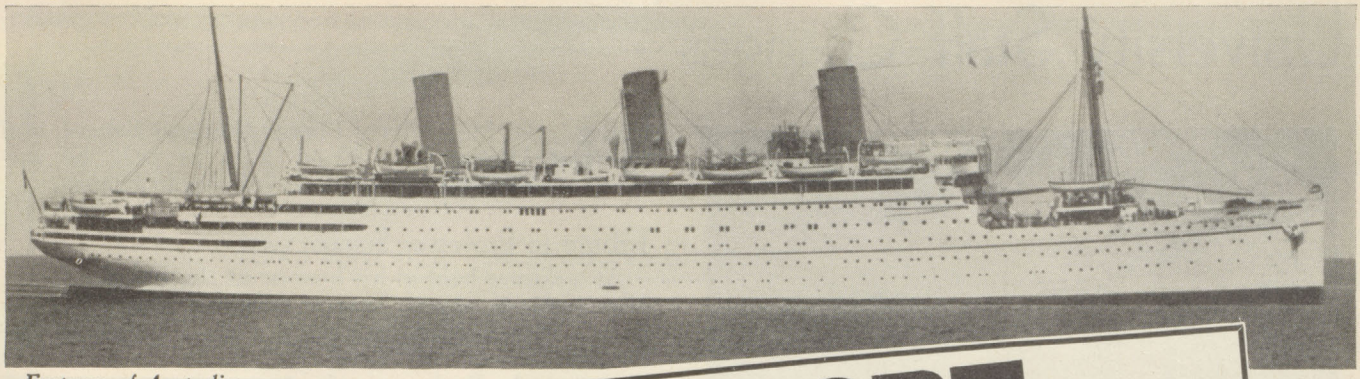
The epidemic of influenza reduced the attendance considerably, but fifty-five graduates and guests sat down to dinner. George A. Sherman, President of the Detroit Branch, was in the chair. Others at the head table included G. M. Merritt, Secretary; S. H. Campbell, Vice-President; and W. D. Little, B.Sc. '07, who was host to the Branch at the Golf Club. The toast to McGill was proposed by Dr. Harry Pearse.

C. Kirkland McLeod, of Montreal, representing the Parent Society, who was the guest of honour, gave a comprehensive talk on general matters.

Among those present were: Dr. and Mrs. H. E. Bagley, Dr. and Mrs. S. Brown, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Crawford, Dr. H. E. Dowling and Dr. Pearl Christie-Dowling, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Kearns, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Little, Dr. and Mrs. G. L. Lowry, Dr. and Mrs. R. A. MacArthur, Dr. and Mrs. H. U. Mair, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. McClenaghan, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Merritt, Mr. E. M. O'Brien and Miss K. Watson, Dr. H. Pearse, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Renaud, Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Robillard, Dr. and Mrs. G. A. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Spencer, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Benning, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith and Dr. and Mrs. H. J. Naud.

Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Adams, Dr. and Mrs. P. Girvin, and Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Greig represented the University of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie represented Dalhousie University.

The Detroit Branch holds a luncheon on the third Wednesday of every month at the Harmonie Society, 267 East Grand River Avenue. McGill graduates visiting Detroit are invited to attend.



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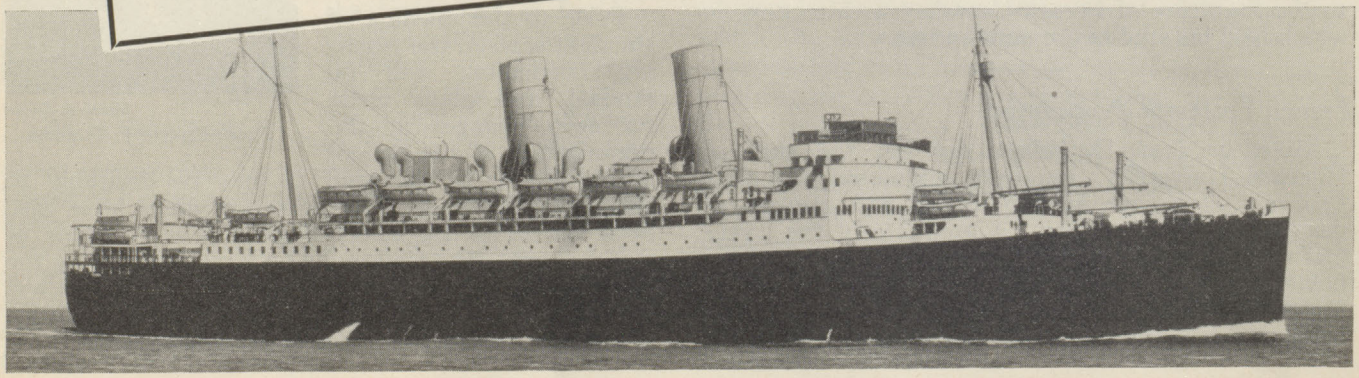
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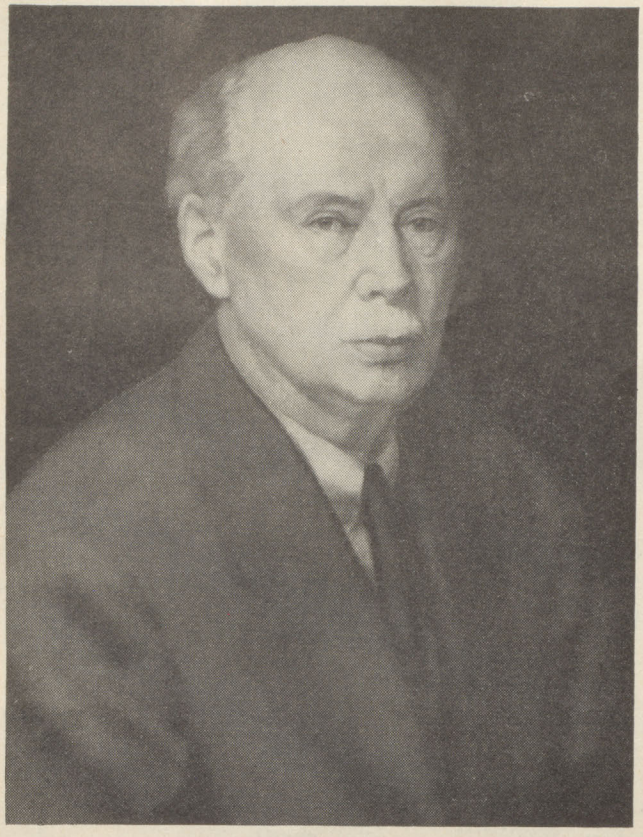
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University Staff Changes



PROF. RAMSAY TRAQUAIR
From a portrait by Frederick B. Taylor, B.Arch. '30

Professor Traquair Honoured

The presentation of an 18th century French-Canadian cupboard to the guest of the evening marked a dinner given by graduates, members of the staff, and others at the Faculty Club in May in honour of Professor Ramsay Traquair, who has now retired after twenty-six years as head of the University's School of Architecture. Richard Eve, a graduate of the School, presided at the dinner, a farewell address was given by Professor Philip J. Turner, who paid tribute to the notable work that Professor Traquair had accomplished, and all present joined in wishing the guest of honour the best of good fortune in the years to come. Professor Traquair will live in Nova Scotia, it is understood, and will contribute further to the literature of French-Canadian architecture, in which field his studies are outstanding.

French Professor Appointed

Monsieur Jean Darbelnet, now on the staff of Harvard University, has been appointed Associate Professor of French at McGill and will assume his new duties in September. A graduate of the Lycée Carnot, Paris, and of the Sorbonne, Monsieur Darbelnet has served as an instructor in French at the University College of Wales, the University of Edinburgh, the University of Manchester, Bowdoin College, the Middlebury French Summer School, and Harvard University. From 1932 to 1937 he was Professor of English at various colleges in France.

Tribute to Professor Sugars

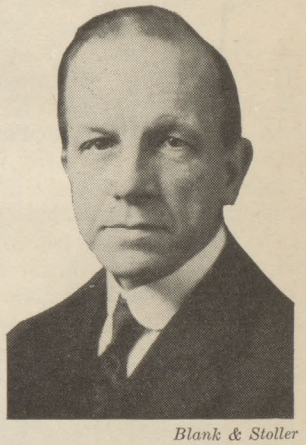
At a dinner held in his honour at the Faculty Club, Montreal, in April, warm tributes were paid to R. M. Sugars, M.A., A.I.A., C.P.A., Director of the McGill School of Commerce and Professor of Spanish, who is retiring this spring after twenty-three years on the University staff. Colonel R. R. Thompson, Professor of Accountancy, presided at the dinner; Professor J. C. Hemmeon on behalf of those at the dinner presented Professor Sugars with a silver cigar box suitably engraved; and the speakers included J. Arthur Mathewson, K.C., R. M. Ballantyne, of the Chartered Accountants' Association of the Province of Quebec, Dr. C. W. Hendel, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Professor W. D. Woodhead, and Professor Herbert Tate.



Rice, Montreal
PROF. R. M. SUGARS

Acting Director of Architecture

Professor Philip J. Turner, Professor of Building Construction, who has been connected with the McGill School of Architecture for many years, has been named as Acting Director of the School for next session. A committee has been appointed to act with him, as a board of advisers, and to be responsible for the policy of the School. The members of this committee are: Ernest I. Barrott, Harold L. Fetherstonhaugh, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada; J. Cecil McDougall, and Percy E. Nobbs, Professor of Design in the School of Architecture.



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PROF. PHILIP J. TURNER

Prior to the opening of the next session, the teaching curriculum will be studied, and plans made for such changes in the organization of the School and additions to the staff as may be desirable to carry on effectively. The necessary steps have also been taken for the selection of a new Professor of Architecture. The University believes that during the carrying out of this task, the work of the School will be well sustained and stimulated under the guidance of Professor Turner and the board of advisers.

McGILL UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS AND BURSARIES

Each year the University offers

(1) Four or more University Entrance Scholarships with a maximum value of $300 a year.

(2) A number of Entrance Scholarships of smaller value.

(3) A number of Entrance Bursaries to students of ability who have financial need.

• • •

These awards are normally renewable annually until the holders graduate.

• • •

For details of these and other scholarships and bursaries see the special Scholarships Announcement which may be obtained from the Registrar's Office.

Heads School of Commerce

Dr. F. Cyril James has been appointed Director of the School of Commerce for a term of two years from September 1, 1939.

Dr. James comes to McGill for the purpose of developing the work of the School of Commerce and adapting it to the changing requirements of new governmental and economic conditions in Canada. He is on a two years' leave of absence from the post of Professor of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, where he has been a member of the staff since 1924.



Montreal Star

DR. F. CYRIL JAMES

Born in England, he received his early education there, graduating from the University of London in 1923 with the degree of Bachelor of Commerce. The recipient of a Sir Ernest Cassell Fellowship, he came to this continent to complete his graduate work in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania. He received the degrees of Master of Arts in 1925, and of Doctor of Philosophy in 1926, from the University of Pennsylvania. Since 1935, he has had the rank of full professor at that institution, and from 1935 to 1937 was Chairman of the Graduate Faculty in Social Sciences.

New Professor of Spanish

Dr. Jorge Guillen, formerly of the universities of Paris, Murcia, Oxford and Seville, has been appointed Associate Professor of Spanish for a term of three years from September 1. Dr. Guillen holds the degree of Master of Arts of the University of Granada and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Madrid. He has had a wide experience as a teacher of Spanish, having been Lecturer in Spanish at the University of Paris, Professor of Spanish Literature in the University of Murcia, Spain; Lecturer in Spanish at the University of Seville, and visiting professor at Middlebury College.

Adult Education

Many graduates of McGill living in the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec are lending their support to the movement in favour of adult education which the Extension Department of the University is promoting, with Lennoxville as its centre. Summarizing the activities in a recent issue, the Montreal *Gazette* noted that a Community Council had been set up, that four special study groups had been formed, that synopses of books studied were being prepared for group use, and that the installation of supervised playgrounds between school terms was being considered. These were only a few of the many and varied fields in which the work was growing rapidly and was proving of real worth to the Eastern Townships' communities.



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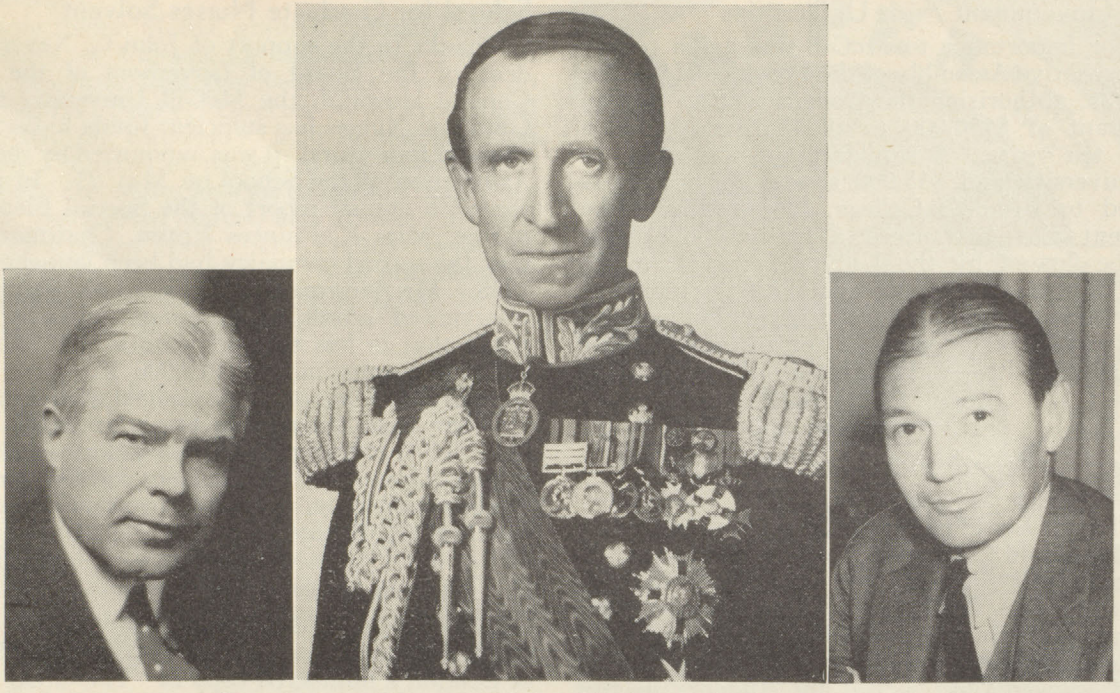
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C.P.R. *Karsh, Ottawa* *Montreal Star*

Honorary Members of Graduates' Society

His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, *centre,* was elected the first honorary member of The Graduates' Society of McGill University at a meeting of the Executive Officers on May 17. This honour has also been bestowed upon Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., LL.D., Chancellor of McGill, *left,* and upon L. W. Douglas, LL.D., *right,* Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

A McGill Conspectus

March - June, 1939

Wherein The McGill News *presents in condensed form some details of recent activities in and about the University.*

Osler Murals Planned

The life of Sir William Osler, McGill University's most renowned graduate in medicine, will be depicted in a series of murals to be painted by Mr. Dean Cornwell for the building of the American College of Surgeons in Chicago. Mr. Cornwell has already visited Montreal to obtain material for his paintings, which he hopes to complete by 1943. In his search for basic information regarding Sir William's life and career, the records and photographs in the Osler Library at McGill proved of the greatest value.

Gliding Expert to Instruct

Members of the McGill University Flying Club were interested last month to hear that James Simpson Secretary of the Club, who established the Canadian gliding record in the summer of 1938, had been called to England to act as an instructor in the new Air Cadets scheme being inaugurated there. Mr. Simpson, who is the son of Professor J. C. Simpson, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, is a third year student in Engineering. He expects to instruct in England throughout the summer and return to McGill in the fall.

C.O.T.C. Inspection

Parading before Brigadier F. Logie Armstrong, District Officer Commanding, Montreal, the McGill Contingent, Canadian Officers' Training Corps, was inspected in the armoury of the Canadian Grenadier Guards on the night of March 18. Brigadier Armstrong later inspected the Contingent's mess and headquarters on University Street and congratulated Lieut.-Col. T. S. Morrisey, Commanding Officer, on the fine results that his hard work and the hard work of his personnel had obtained.

Summer School in International Law

From July 31 to August 31 the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace will hold its first summer school in international law at McGill. The school is designed for teachers of international law and allied subjects and for graduate students having a general knowledge of law or political science. Lecturers will be from the staffs of the Carnegie Endowment, Harvard University, and the University of Michigan, with Professor P. E. Corbett representing the staff of McGill. An attendance of about sixty students is expected.

Quebec Government Aids Universities

Of major importance to McGill was a bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec on April 26, authorizing the Government to pay an annual grant of $150,000 to the University for a period of ten years. A similar grant was made to Laval University and $35,000 a year for ten years was voted to Bishop's College, Lennoxville. The Government also guaranteed a five million dollar loan to be floated by the University of Montreal, enabling that institution to complete its buildings behind Mount Royal, and granted it the sum of $400,000 to $500,000 a year for ten years so that it might surmount its present grievous financial difficulties.

Macdonald College Inspected

In his capacity as Visitor of McGill University, His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir paid an informal visit to Macdonald College on April 26. He inspected the Library, the Physics-Chemistry Building, the Stock Farm, the Institute of Parasitology, the Agriculture and Bacteriology Buildings, and the College Residences. At the luncheon on this occasion, purchased, cooked, and served by students in the School of Household Science, His Excellency was the guest of the College staff, who also entertained the members of the Advisory Committee on Agriculture.

Dr. Ernest Taylor Honoured

The Reverend Ernest Manley Taylor, aged 91, a distinguished minister of the United Church of Canada, who took his Arts degree at McGill in 1875 and his Master's degree in 1882, was among those awarded an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree by the Montreal United Theological College this spring. An educationist and preacher for many years, Dr. Taylor has long been known as one of the University's staunchest graduates. While at McGill, he was the first Editor-in-Chief of the *McGill Gazette*, forerunner of the *Daily;* at present he is Secretary of the District of Bedford Branch of the Graduates' Society. Our congratulations to him on his latest honour and our warm good wishes are respectfully tendered.

On Sunday, January 29, Rev. Mr. Taylor's 91st birthday, he was the preacher in the United Church of Canada at Knowlton, Que.

Dinner at Macdonald College

Marking the first occasion in the history of Macdonald College when alumni, members of the faculty and their wives, and members of the graduating class had celebrated the approach of convocation by gathering at the College to dine, a memorable banquet was held at Ste. Anne de Bellevue in April. The enterprise of the graduating students in intitiating the dinner was warmly commended in a speech by Dr. W. H. Brittain and on all sides the hope was expressed that the dinner might become an annual event. Toastmasters were Miss Rose Marie Deslauriers and C. Newton James, and the speakers included Miss Bessie M. Philp, Director of the School of Household Science, Miss Florence Farmer, Miss Betty Coupland, Miss Eleanor Lindabury, Mr. Brian How, Dr. E. T. Bynoe, and Mr. George Goss.

School for Graduate Nurses Solvent

Thanks to the support of John C. Newman, President of the Board of Governors of the Montreal General Hospital, the McGill University School for Graduate Nurses has sufficient funds to carry on "for the next four years," it was announced by the Alumnae Association of the School on May 21. In presenting the sixth annual report of the Special Finance Committee, Miss E. Frances Upton, Chairman, recalled that the second campaign had been launched in May, 1938. Mr. Newman, she continued, had personally interviewed scores of prominent citizens with the result that in less than six months 132 subscriptions totalling approximately $10,000 had been received. In addition, some of these pledged additional support for four years amounting to about $4,000 per year. Also, for the first time in the history of the School, a grant from the Government of the Province of Quebec had been received by the University on behalf of the School.

A Gift from London

The Library of McGill University has received as a gift from the Library of the Corporation of the City of London a numbered copy of "The Great Chronicle of London," five hundred copies of which have been printed from the Guildhall Library Manuscript No. 3313. This famous manuscript, known to have been used by John Stowe, the antiquary, John Foxe, author of the famous "Book of Martyrs," and many historians of a later date, is the fullest copy of the London Chronicles that exists and is now published in complete form for the first time. It covers the period from the reign of Richard I to that of Henry VIII and will be an addition of great worth to the reference facilities of McGill.

Honorary Degree to Dr. Naismith

Famed as a leader of youth and as the inventor of basketball, Dr. James Naismith, who graduated from McGill in Arts in 1877, from the Presbyterian College in 1890, and from the Medical Faculty of the University of Colorado some years later, returned to Montreal this spring to receive an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from his old theological college. As Professor of Physical Education at the University of Kansas for more than forty years, Dr. Naismith won an international reputation, though it was at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he was an instructor in the Y.M.C.A. College, that his invention of basketball took place and the foundations of his later career were laid.

Canadian-American Conference

The third of an annual series of conferences to study Canadian-American affairs will be held at St. Lawrence University, Canton, N.Y., from June 19 to June 22 inclusive, under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, St. Lawrence University, and Queen's University, Kingston. About 150 students of economics and government are expected to attend. Canadian speakers will include the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Principal R. C. Wallace, of Queen's University, and Principal Lewis W. Douglas, of McGill.

Literary Award

The Lorne Pierce Medal, granted annually by the Royal Society of Canada for outstanding work in Canadian literature, has this year been awarded to Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, who in the past has contributed a number of papers to the Transactions of the Society and many articles to leading magazines in Canada, the United States, and abroad. Colonel Bovey's most recent book, "The French Canadians Today: A People on the March," was published by Dent in January and was reviewed by D. M. Legate in the Spring issue of THE NEWS.

Attendance Rule Altered

In the University session opening next autumn, students in the third and fourth years of the Faculty of Arts and Science will assume the responsibility of regulating their own attendance at lectures in the courses for which they are registered. Undergraduates in the first and second years, however, also partial students and students on probation, will still be required by the faculty to attend seven-eighths of their lectures as before.

Hamster Colony

While on a tour of inspection of Macdonald College recently, His Excellency the Governor-General was shown what is believed to be the first colony of hamsters in North America. Housed in the Institute of Parasitology, these rodents, imported from Europe, are multiplying rapidly. They are tame creatures, possessing a sleek coat of fawn or vari-coloured fur, and are in many ways better suited than rats, or even guinea-pigs, for biological experiments. Hamsters are about the size of the red squirrels, familiar in so many parts of Canada, but are described by those who handle them as "much more attractive."

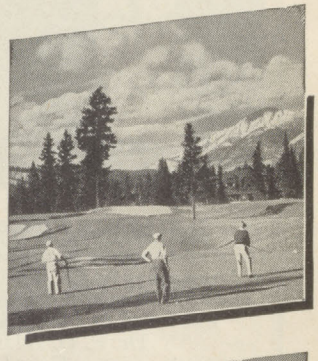
Research Council Awards

Students registered in the McGill Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research figured prominently in the awards of scholarships, studentships, and bursaries announced by the National Research Council of Canada at the end of March. Special scholarships, valued at $1,000 each, were awarded to L. Brickman and R. M. Dorland, who had taken part in recent research in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Institute at McGill; J. R. Dacey received a $750 scholarship; studentships valued at $650 each were awarded to seventeen McGill men; and bursaries worth $250 each were granted to three McGill students and to three others who will attend McGill next fall.

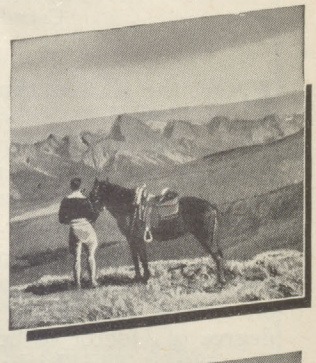
A complete list of these awards follows:

Special Scholarships ($1000): L. Brickman, Winnipeg; R. M. Dorland, London. Scholarships ($750): J. R. Dacey, Halifax. Studentships ($650): E. L. Lovell, Montreal; J. H. Richmond, B.Sc. '36, Montreal; G. H. Bjorklund, B.Sc. '37, Montreal; R. L. Cunningham, Halifax; D. J. Dewar, Ottawa; T. H. Evans, Edmonton; J. H. Fisher, Vancouver; L. P. Geldart, Victoria Mines, N.S.; R. H. Gray, B.Eng. '36, M.Sc. '37, Sydney, N.S.; R. E. Hughes, Quebec City; S. N. Naldrett, Edmonton; A. C. Neish, B.Sc. (Agr.) '38, Port Dufferin, N.S.; W. J. Noble, Fredericton; C. M. Penner, Laird, Sask.; C. Soley, Upper Kennetchok, N.S.; A. H. Sparrow, Saskatoon; E. J. Wiggins, Trenton, Ont. Bursaries ($250): O. C. W. Allenby, St. Johns, Que.; S. Deans, Montreal; J. T. Edward, Town of Mount Royal, Que.; J. S. Michener, Ottawa; Miss A. M. Wright, Shepody, N.B.; A. W. Nauss, Lunenberg, N.S.

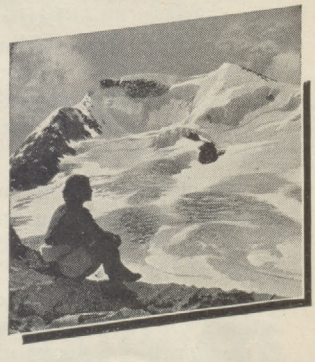




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A CANADIAN NATIONAL *Hotel*

Convocation, 1939



Montreal Star

This photograph, taken on the steps of the Redpath Library immediately before the Convocation exercises, includes those who received honorary degrees from McGill this spring. In the front row, *left to right*, are the Right Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Lord Bishop of Montreal; His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Visitor; Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor; Her Excellency The Lady Tweedsmuir, Lewis W. Douglas, Principal of the University; Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Federal Minister of Finance; and W. A. F. Hepburn, who acted as Chairman of the Quebec Protestant Education Survey Committee. In the back row are Sir Wilfred Grenfell, Dr. F. D. Adams, Emeritus Vice-Principal of the University; Baron Robert Silvercruys, Belgian Minister to Canada; and Sir Frederick Banting, co-discoverer of insulin and former Nobel Prize winner.

FOR the second time in history, the Convocation of McGill University took place on the campus this spring. Degrees were conferred on more than 600 students, one of McGill's largest graduating classes, and six distinguished names were added to the roster of honorary graduates.

At the open-air ceremony, held on May 25, the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, was conferred on five persons while a sixth received the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Those on the honours' list were: The Lady Tweedsmuir, Baron Robert Silvercruys, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Right Rev. Arthur Carlisle, Lord Bishop of Montreal, and W. A. F. Hepburn, all of whom received the degree of LL.D.; and Sir Frederick Banting, on whom the degree of D.Sc. was conferred.

The Convocation Address was delivered by Hon. Charles A. Dunning and the Convocation Prayer was read by Rev. G. Abbott-Smith, D.D., retiring Principal of the Diocesan Theological College. Sir Edward Beatty, the Chancellor, presided, and among the others on the platform were His Excellency Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada and Visitor of McGill University, and Lewis Williams Douglas, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

An unusual feature of the Convocation was the planting, at the conclusion of the ceremony, of a sturdy elm tree presented to the University by the graduating classes in commemoration of the visit to McGill of the King and Queen, the first occasion that a reigning Monarch and his Consort had entered the gates of McGill.

Other events on the Convocation Week programme included the Baccalaureate Service in Moyse Hall at which Principal Douglas delivered the address, sports activities and class dinners, the Principal's garden party held in the quadrangle at Douglas Hall and the Convocation Ball in the Mount Royal Hotel.

Speech by Principal Douglas

Though compelled by illness to forego the preparation of an address, Principal Douglas delivered a stimulating speech to the Canadian Club of Montreal on April 24. It was wholly appropriate, he said, that the university of today should strive to attain what at the moment seemed unattainable and should plan with hope and courage for the future. Many factors would enter into the making of that future, above all, the universities, where, in addition to all the technical facilities that were so essential in modern life, there would be developed a broad understanding of the bases of human relations. It was in this field, the Principal implied, that was to be found the strongest hope for the betterment of the condition of mankind today.

Alumnae Society of McGill University Holds Annual Meeting

Eight bursaries and two loans were granted to women students during 1938-39 by the Alumnae Society of McGill University, it was reported at the annual meeting held in the Royal Victoria College on May 10 under the chairmanship of Miss Grace Gardner, President. The value of the bursaries was $575 while the loans totalled $100, according to Mrs. Gordon Sproule, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee. The Ethel Hurlbatt Memorial Scholarship was won by Miss Margaret Hutcheson.

In its report of the meeting, the Montreal *Gazette* continued:

During the coming year it is hoped to establish the Susan Cameron Vaughan Scholarship, Mrs. Sproule said.

Miss Jean Wighton, Recording Secretary, reported grants of $25 to the Montreal Children's Library; $50 to the University Settlement and the annual contribution of $15 to the library at Ste. Anne's Military Hospital.

The report of Miss Margaret Dodds, Treasurer, showed receipts totalling $1,212 and a balance of $505 remaining.

The Library at the Military Hospital now contains 6,028 books, Miss Kathleen Jenkins reported.

Mrs. Allan L. Smith gave the report of the educational committee, which reviewed action taken in regard to the Hepburn Survey Committee's report.

Various other reports were presented. Mrs. A. F. Byers gave the report of the Nominations Committee, which was adopted, those elected being: Honorary President, Lady Drummond; President, Miss Grace Gardner; Vice-Presidents, Miss Muriel Wilson, Miss Dorothy Roberts, Miss Eleanor Langford, Miss Thelma Mitchell; Recording Secretary, Miss Marjorie Gowans; Assistant, Miss Ruby Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Nora Miner; Assistant, Miss Margaret Taylor; Treasurer, Miss Margaret Dodds; Assistant, Mrs. W. D. H. Buchanan; Chairmen of Committees—Membership, Mrs. W. R. Kennedy; Tea, Mrs. McNutt; Scholarship, Mrs. Gordon Sproule; Educational, Miss Margaret Hadrill; Modern Literature Group, Miss Mabel King; Representatives—to Local Council of Women, Miss Bessie Craig and Miss Ethel Robertson; on Board of University Settlement, Mrs. John Rhind; on Committee of Montreal Children's Library, Mrs. W. S. Caldwell; on Ste. Anne's Library Committee, Miss Kathleen Jenkins; on Editorial Board of THE MCGILL NEWS, Miss Esther England and Miss Maysie MacSporran.

G. S. Whitby, Ph.D. '20, Receives High Honour

George Stafford Whitby, Ph.D. '20, formerly on the staff of McGill's Department of Chemistry, received the highest academic distinction the University can bestow at this spring's Convocation—the degree of Doctor of Science. As already announced in THE NEWS, Dr. Whitby recently resigned as Director of the Chemistry Division of the National Research Council, Ottawa, in order to accept an appointment as Director of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, London, England.

GERMAN
SUMMER FESTIVALS
1939

DUSSELDORF
REICH MUSIC WEEK
MAY 14th-21st

HEIDELBERG
REICH FESTIVAL
JULY 12th-AUG. 20th

VIENNA
REICH THEATRE WEEK
JUNE 4th-11th

BAYREUTH
WAGNER FESTIVAL
JULY 25th-AUG. 28th

FRANKFORT
INTERNATIONAL
MUSIC FESTIVAL
JUNE 15th-24th

SALZBURG
FESTIVAL
AUG. 1st-SEPT. 8th

MUNICH
PAGEANT OF GERMAN ART
JULY 14th-16th

MUNICH
OPERA FESTIVAL
JULY 29th-SEPT. 10th

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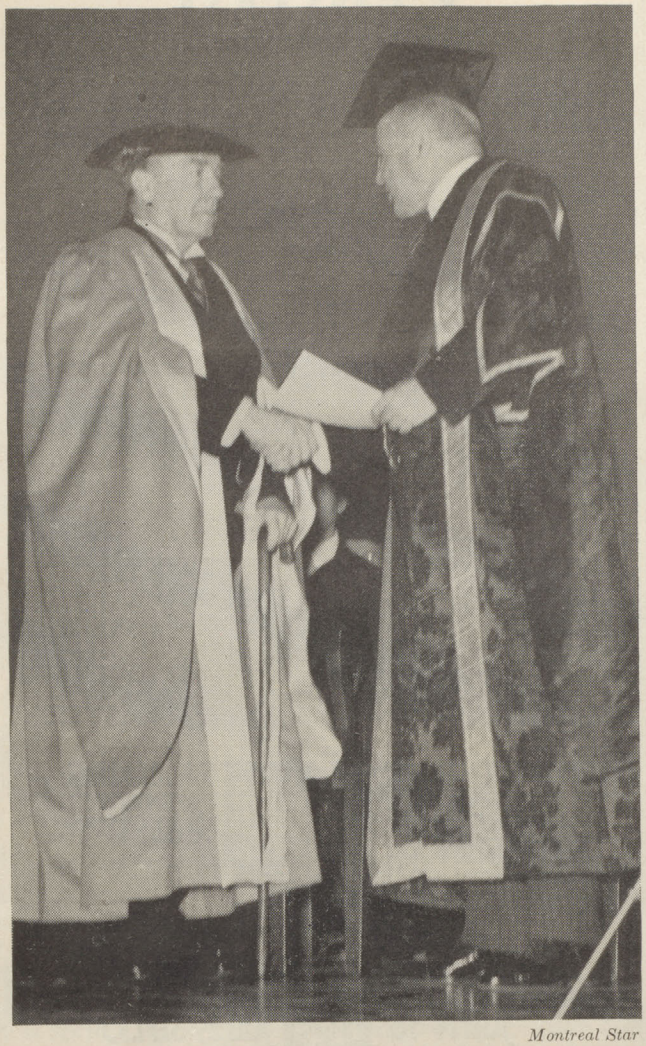
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McGill Honours Earl Baldwin



Montreal Star

EARL BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY, thrice Prime Minister of Great Britain, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at a Special Convocation in Moyse Hall on April 27. In the above photograph, Sir Edward Beatty, Chancellor of the University, is seen shaking hands with Great Britain's "elder statesman" before investing him with the scarlet hood that McGill bestows upon its honorary graduates.

In presenting Lord Baldwin to the Chancellor, Principal Lewis W. Douglas described him as "a steadfast and gallant defender of democratic institutions" and as a man "known and respected throughout the Empire for the simple integrity of deep convictions stoutly held."

During the course of a brief address, Lord Baldwin declared that he had noted a new interest in education among the people of England since the Great War. "I don't know whether it is the same in Canada," he said, "but since the war there has developed a desire among our people, more keenly expressed than ever, for education." Learning always was regarded as a "prerogative of the Scot," but Earl Baldwin rejoiced "to think what opportunities now are open to our people and how they are taking advantage of it."

Contributors To This Issue

MISS FLORENCE R. KAPLAN, B.A. '27, M.A. '32, has worked as a journalist in Palestine and done free-lancing for Canadian and Palestinian newspapers and magazines. Now a resident of New York, Miss Kaplan will be represented in the major anthologies which Henry Harrison, New York poetry publisher, is issuing this summer.

G. R. LOMER, B.A. '03, M.A. '04, Ph.D. (Col.)., F.L.A., is widely known as the Librarian of McGill University. He is also Director of the Library School and Professor of Library Administration. Dr. Lomer is a frequent contributor to various publications in Canada, the United States and Europe.

H. E. MACDERMOT, M.D.C.M. '13, F.R.C.P. (C.), has been a member of the Editorial Board of THE McGILL NEWS since December, 1931. Author of several books, one of the editors of the *Journal* of the Canadian Medical Association and a member of the staff of McGill University, Dr. MacDermot also finds time to practise his profession in Montreal.

DAVID B. MACFARLANE studied in the Faculty of Arts at McGill about a decade ago. After leaving the University, he joined the editorial staff of *The Montreal Daily Star*. Assigned to the McGill "beat," he has been busily engaged for many years telling Montrealers about the daily happenings at Old McGill.

PERCY E. NOBBS, M.A. (Edin.), R.C.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., is Professor of Design in the McGill School of Architecture and a member of the firm of Nobbs & Hyde, Montreal architects.

GEORGE L. VICKERSON, B.Sc. (Civil) '25, has just concluded a three-year term as one of the representatives of The Graduates' Society on the Athletics Board. During his undergraduate days he played on the swimming and water polo teams.

E. C. WEBSTER, B.A. '31, M.A. '33, Ph.D. '36, was a member of the staff of the McGill Department of Psychology from 1931 to 1936. In the latter year, he resigned his University post in order to establish The Psychological Institute, the first organization of its kind in Canada.

Reproduction of Portrait Of Prof. Ramsay Traquair

The reproduction of Frederick B. Taylor's portrait of Prof. Ramsay Traquair, which appears on page 38 of this issue, is only a detail of the original painting which is a half-length portrait with hands.

At the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society, held in Baltimore in April, Dr. Harold Hibbert, Director of the University's Department of Industrial and Cellulose Chemistry, outlined the striking results of work in the Canadian Pulp and Paper Research Institute at McGill. Directed towards the more efficient utilization of the Dominion's forest products, the research had resulted in greatly increased understanding of the nature and chemical structure of lignin. This knowledge foreshadowed the development of more economical methods in the production of pure cellulose from wood and was of great potential value to the forest industries of this and other countries.

Executive Committee Appointments

The Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society of McGill University announces the following appointments:

Representatives on the Athletics Board for the regular term of three years, beginning June 1, 1939: Herbert J. Murphy, Jr., Past Student (Arts '27), replacing G. L. Vickerson, B.Sc., whose term of office has expired.

Representative on the Advisory Board of the Students' Council for the regular term of two years, beginning June 1, 1939: A. E. Sargent, B.Sc. '13, replacing H. E. Herschorn, B.A., B.C.L., whose term of office has expired.

Medical Research Fellowship

A fellowship valued at $1,800 has been awarded by the American College of Physicians to Dr. Kenneth A. Evelyn, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '38, now a research worker in the McGill University Medical Clinic at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal. The award will assist Dr. Evelyn to continue his experiments in the use of the photoelectric microcolorimeter, an instrument he invented while at McGill and now used in clinics and hospitals centres in many parts of the world. By its measurement of the colouring of blood and other body fluids with a precision previously unknown, the photoelectric microcolorimeter is proving of great value in many phases of medical research.

International Hockey

Summarizing the International Intercollegiate Hockey League season, *The New York Times* noted on March 12 that McGill had won the championship for the third year in succession, that McConnell, of McGill, had led the scoring with a total of 24 goals and 19 assists and with a penalty aggregate of only four minutes in 10 games. Walker and Perowne, of McGill, the summary added, held second and third places in the scoring, respectively. In winning the championship, McGill brought to a total of 28 out of 30 their victories in league play since the formation of the international group three years ago.

Hillel Foundation at McGill Planned

Establishment of the 13th Bnai Brith Hillel Foundation at McGill University, the first Canadian link in the network of cultural, religious and social centres maintained on college campuses by Bnai Brith through its Wider Scope Fund, was announced recently.

Confucius and the Analects

(*Continued from Page 23*)

accretions of scholastic interpretation and which embodies an attempt "to tell the European reader not what the book means to the Far East of today, but what it meant to those who compiled it" many centuries ago in its original environment.

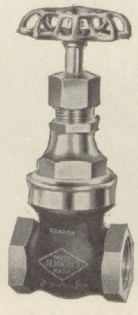
A discussion of the *Analects* of Confucius might not inappropriately complete its circle and come to a conclusion by quoting the opening words of Book I: "To learn and at due times to repeat what one has learnt, is that not after all a pleasure?"

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Executive Officers of The Graduates' Society, 1938-39



Top row: W. G. Hanson, C. K. McLeod, C. F. Martin, J. T. Hackett, H. D. Smith, G. B. Glassco.
Seated: A. S. Bruneau, C. R. Bourne, H. A. Crombie, President, Miss Grace Gardner, J. W. McCammon.
Absent: H. B. McLean, E. G. McCracken, F. G. Robinson, O. S. Tyndale, F. B. Gurd.

New Members of the Society

Names of the members of the Class of 1939 who joined the Society on graduation follow:

Architecture: Ferguson, R. Stirling; Page, James C.

Arts: Campbell, D. L.; Collier, C. A.; Dufty, Donald S.; MacKeen, John L.; Mowat, W. S.; Neville, David G.; Rahilly, B. J.

Commerce: Anton, Andy D.; Baribeau, J. E. G.; Browne, A. D.; Collins, I. N.; Carty, E. Bower; Flynn, Stewart T.; Gale, Charles G.; Gauvreau, J. G.; Leiter, Saul; McLaughlin, J. G.; McMurrich, A. R.; Neale, A. C.; O'Donnell, James L.; Perowne, R. H.; Rossiter, Ernest; Rousell, Murray A.; Short, Douglas A.; Stewart, John; Telfer, J. G.; Gilmour, Jean E.; Kember, Barbara P.; Petch, M. Evelyn.

Dentistry: Carney, Gilbert D.; Claener, Moses; Collins, Howard H.; Connolly, James E.; Estrada, Henry R.; Folgert, Emmett J.; Gordon, Donald C.; Handelman, A. B.; Lamb, Roland T.; Lapolla, R. R.; Nicholson, John V.; Orange, Robert A.; Parker, Theodore H.; Shizgal, David T.; Wisell, George P.

Engineering-Chemical: Barker, Fred G.; Burnie, John L.; Butler, Wm. T.; Cowie, John P.; Fowler, Frank O.; Gordon, Philip; Hall, John H.; Hobbs, David H.; McKechnie, J. K.; Ogilvie, James; Saunders, W. E.; Tanner, Wm. J.

Civil: Adams, John D.; Ain, Joe; Fletcher, D. R.; Nathanson, Sol.; Tait, Eric.

Electrical: Kenst, R.; Westman, H.; MacCallum, P. M.; McCallum, R.

Mechanical: Archambault, G. L.; Buchanan, A. A.; Dugal, Fernand; Dunlap, James A.; Dunphy, James S.; Eastwood, John R.; Ferguson, R. N.; Garrett, R. H.; Goring, Gilman R.; Irving, Donald R.; Johnston, James; Kent, G. Neville; McDonald, A. A.; Mendelsohn, A. I.; Moore, Don J.; Norsworthy, E.; Oatway, Harold; Reilly, Mervyn P.; Stanfield, G. D.; Staniforth, H. F.; Watters, Lynn A.

Metallurgical: Cameron, D. A.; Cameron, J. W.; Gohier, Roch E.; Hetrick, R.; Jones, Evan F. D.; Scott, George N.; Skinner, R. W.

Mining: Grassby, J. N.; Kenny, Robert A.; Kierans, T. W.; Leblanc, R. F.; Lockhart, R. F.; McCallum, Victor; Mathys, Joseph F.

Library School: Astbury, Effie C.; Bilkey, Margaret L.; Brown, Jack E.; Caudwell, Joan M.; Dunham, Elizabeth W.; Gouthreau, Oliva; Pratt, Phebe G. (Mrs. W. F. W. Pratt); Richmond, Mary G.

Medicine: Atcheson, D. W.; Church, Athol C.; Darche, Jean H.; Davidson, C. S.; Deleray, Wilfred; Dubin, I. N.; Evans, S. Courtenay; Gordon, Alec L.; Goulden, L. L.; Gratiot, C. C.; Gray, Alan W.; Gurd, Fraser N.; Hackney, J. W.; Halperin, David; Holst, John B.; Johnson, L. G.; McInerney, J. F.; Miller, Saul; Monks, H. T. J.; Neace, Lewis C.; Robb, James P.; Ruschin, L. J.; Sawyer, C. S.; Schmukler, Eli C.; Shapiro, Lorne; Sheppard, J.; Smith, H. D.; Tait, Wm. M.; Thacher, H. C.; Turnbull, A. R.; Winkler, Israel.

Science: Allenby, Owen C. W.; Calder, James A.; Clark, Gerald; Cownie, Douglas H.; Evans, Ronald M.; Hodgins, M. V.; Miller, Gray; Sibley, L. H.; Teet, Jack A.; Turnau, Edmund A. O.

Education in Industry

Stressing the need of adequate elementary education and of advanced learning on ever-widening and sound cultural foundations for the mutual good of the individual and the state, Sir Edward Beatty, G.B.E., K.C., LL.D., Chairman and President, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and Chancellor, McGill University, recently addressed the banquet of the Educational Courses for Canadian Pacific employees in Montreal. For many years, the Canadian Pacific had provided scholarships at McGill and other universities open to its employees and the children of employees, he said. Within its own ranks it had fostered education, first through the Canadian Pacific Staff Foundation Library—thousands of sets of which had been subscribed for by employees—and secondly, through educational courses.

Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations, McGill University, and National President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, who responded to the toast to "The Guests," said in part: "I have for a good many years had opportunities to know how much your Chairman and President, Sir Edward Beatty, thinks of the welfare of young men and boys. As Chancellor of my own University, he saw us through times of very great difficulty. Now, in quite a different capacity, I have an opportunity to see how the same interest in education is taken by a great many more people in your organization, and I would like on behalf of my colleagues, as well as for myself, to say how much we are encouraged to find the Canadian Pacific, a national institution, playing a leading part in the development of adult education in Canada."

J. C. Bonar, Chairman of the Organizing Committee for the classes, and Secretary of the Education Committee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, presided.

California Welcomes McGill Doctors

A bill was introduced in the California Senate in January to assure medical graduates of Canadian universities the right to serve as internes in hospitals in the state. While the proposed legislation applies to all Canadian institutions of higher education, it was introduced specifically on behalf of graduates of McGill University.

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MINING INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC

The Mining Industry in the Province reached a new high in 1938. Value of production surpassed all other years by a wide margin.

The table below shows a comparison between 1937 and 1938:

1937	1938
Metals: $38,615,175	Metals: $43,152,345
Other Minerals: $26,588,801	Other Minerals: $25,096,963

Descriptive booklets may be had on request from the Bureau of Mines, Quebec City.

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Personals

THE McGILL NEWS *welcomes items for inclusion in these columns. Press clippings or other data should be addressed to H. R. Morgan, Recorder Printing Company, Brockville, Ontario; or to the Graduates' Society of McGill University, 3466 University Street, Montreal. Items for the Autumn issue should be forwarded prior to August 1.*

*__Alexandor, Bernard M.__, B.A. '28, B.C.L. '31, of Montreal, recently addressed the Rotary Club of Saint John, N.B.

__Alguire, Lieut.-Col. A. R.__, M.D. '05, of Cornwall, Ont., has been awarded the Canadian Efficiency Decoration.

*__Aspler, Charles__, B.Arch. '38, has returned to Montreal after eight months abroad where he surveyed and studied European advances in modern architecture with special emphasis on housing.

__Audette, J. de Gaspe__, K.C., B.C.L. '18, is now associated with the firm of Audette & McEntyre with chambers at 276 St. James Street West, Montreal.

__Ballantyne, Rev. R. L.__, D.D., Past Student, Minister of St. Andrew's East (Que.) Presbyterian Church, retired on June 1.

*__Beaubien, De Gaspe__, B.Sc. '06, has been elected President of the Canadian Club of Montreal.

*__Blair, Alan W.__, M.D.C.M. '28, who returned recently from Sweden where he furthered his studies in cancer research, has joined the Saskatchewan Cancer Clinic at Regina.

*__Blaylock, Selwyn G.__, B.Sc. '99, LL.D. '29, of Trail, B.C., has been elected President of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

__Bloomfield, Arthur Irvin__, B.A. '35, M.A. '36, has been awarded a pre-doctoral field fellowship by the Social Science Research Council of New York City. Valued at $1,900, it will permit him to spend the next year in Washington and New York continuing his research work.

__Bloomfield, Morton W.__, B.A. '34, M.A. '35, is now attached to the staff of the Department of English at the University of Wisconsin.

*__Bovey, Wilfrid__, O.B.E., B.A. '03, LL.B., D.Litt., F.R.S.C., recently addressed the Canadian Club of Ottawa and the Manitoba Association for Adult Education, Winnipeg. As President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, he spoke before the 14th annual meeting of the American Association for Adult Education in Niagara Falls, Ont., in May.

*__Bowman, R. T.__, B.Com. '32, assisted in the planning of the coverage of the Royal Tour by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

*__Brais, F. Philippe__, K.C., B.C.L. '16, of Montreal, has been elected Chairman of the Domlnion-wide insurance committee of the Canadian Bar Association.

*__Brittain, Miss Isabel E.__, B.A. '94, M.A. '11, has been re-elected President of the Women's Art Society of Montreal.

__Brittain, W. H.__, B.S.A. '11, Vice-Principal of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, inaugurated the first Rural Life Sunday programme in Eastern Canada at Sherbrooke, Que., on May 14.

__Brodie, LeSueur__, B.Sc. (Arts) '26, of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, travelled on the Royal Train for the duration of Their Majesties' tour of Canada and the United States as Assistant Co-ordinating Officer acting for the Trans-Canada Telephone System.

*__Bronson, F. E.__, B.Sc. '09, has been elected President of the Ottawa Light, Heat and Power Company, the Ottawa Gas Company, and the Ottawa Electric Company.

__Brown, Jack Ernest__, B.L.S. '39, has been awarded a Carnegie Fellowship by the American Library Association which will enable him to pursue graduate studies in the library field at the University of Chicago.

__Brown, Rev. W. G.__, B.A. '99, M.A. '06, Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Saskatoon, Sask., has been nominated as candidate of the United Reform Movement in the next Federal general election in that city.

__Bunt, Rev. W. P.__, B.A. '16, of Nanaimo, B.C., has been appointed Superintendent of Missions for British Columbia by the Board of Home Missions of the United Church of Canada.

__Burgess, Prof. Cecil Scott__, F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.C., one-time Lecturer in Architecture at McGill University, has retired as Head of the Department of Architecture at the University of Alberta.

__Burns, Arthur S.__, M.D. '03, who has practised in Kentville, N.S., for thirty-three years and who was licensed a year ago as a Baptist preacher, has now been appointed Pastor of the Port Hilford group of Baptist churches in Guysboro County, N.S.

*__Butt, Herbert M.__, B.A. '28, D.D.S. '31, is now engaged in private practice at 2434 East Street, Poona, India.

*__Cameron, Miss Margaret__, B.A. '16, has been appointed head of the French Department of the University of Saskatchewan.

__Cannon, Gilbert__, M.D. '77, celebrated his 85th birthday on April 14 at his home at Almonte, Ont. He retired from practice at Watertown, N.Y., in 1929.

*__Chipman, Walter W.__, M.D.C.M. '11, LL.D. '33, Emeritus Professor and Governor of McGill University, has been elected to an honorary fellowship in the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

__Cleveland, Donald E. H.__, M.D. '14, of Vancouver, is now President of the British Columbia Medical Association.

*__Cole, Douglas S.__, B.Sc. '15, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, is acting as Canadian Trade Commissioner-General at the World's Fair in that city.

__Corbett, E. A.__, B.A. '09, M.A. '16, of Toronto, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

*__Cronyn, Hume__, Past Student, is the central figure in a new comedy on the New York stage entitled "Off to Buffalo."

__Dalgleish, Rev. R. W.__, B.A. '98, of Claresholm, Alberta, is the retiring President of the Alberta Conference of the United Church of Canada.

__Dash, J. Sydney__, B.S.A. '13, who is Director of Agriculture for British Guiana, was one of those appearing before the Royal Commission investigating social and economic conditions in the British West Indies when it sat at Georgetown.

*__Dewar, C. L.__, B.Sc. '21, M.Sc. '22, has been appointed Chief Engineer, Eastern Area, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, with headquarters in Montreal.

*__Dohan, J. S.__, D.D.S. '19, has been elected Chairman of the Board of Newman House School, Montreal.

*__Douglas, G. Vibert__, B.Sc. '20, M.Sc. '21, Professor of Geology at Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S., is to act as adviser to gold-mining operators and their staffs in that province during the summer period under the Nova Scotia Department of Mines.

*__Durnford, A. T. Galt__, M.R.A.I.C., B.Arch. '22, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Quebec Division of the Canadian Handicraft Guild.

__Eadie, T. W.__, B.Sc. '23, who has been Plant Superintendent of the Western Division, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Toronto, has now been appointed General Plant Manager of its Western Area.

*__Elder, Aubrey H.__, K.C., B.A. '10, B.C.L. '13, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited.

*__Ewert, Carl__, M.D.C.M. '10, is practising in Prince George, B.C.

*__Ewert, Paul__, M.D.C.M. '12, is practising in Golden, B.C.

__Eyre, Holmes E.__, Past Student, of Harlem, Ont., who is now in his 90th year, is the oldest former student of McGill residing in the Leeds and Grenville district of Ontario.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Ferguson, William Scott, B.A. '96, LL.D. '21, has been appointed Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

Forsey, Eugene, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, Lecturer in Economics at McGill University, has been appointed to the staff of the University of British Columbia for the summer session.

Foss, Roy H., B.Sc. '22, has been re-elected President of the Montreal Builders' Exchange.

***Fowler, Grant McA.,** B.A. '17, M.Sc. '25, has been appointed General Superintendent of the Powell River Company, Powell River, B.C.

Fraser, George Lyall, Past Student, has been elected President of the Board of Trade, Vancouver, B.C.

***Gardner, Campbell McGregor,** M.D.C.M. '31, of Montreal, has been made a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. He is now in Stockholm, Sweden, doing post-graduate work.

Graham, Rev. Dr. Angus A., B.A. '94, M.A. '97, will shortly withdraw from the pastorate of Trinity United Church, Glencoe, Ont.

***Gregory, P. S.,** B.Sc. '11, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Quebec Power Company.

Gross, Clarence, B.A. '36, and **Mrs. Gross, (Anne Romoff,** B.A. '36), who were married while undergraduates in the Faculty of Law, both graduated this year with the degree of B.C.L.

***Gurd, Fraser B.,** B.A. '04, M.D. '06, has been promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor in the Department of Surgery at the University. He has also been named President-elect of the American Association for Traumatic Surgery.

***Hall, Oliver,** B.Sc. '03, M.Sc. '04, was awarded the platinum medal of the International Nickel Company at the 40th annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

Hall, Oswald, B.A., M.A. '37, formerly of the University of Chicago, has been appointed Instructor in the Department of Political Science and Sociology at Brown University, Providence, R.I.

***Hartsough, Christopher W., Jr.,** M.D. '35, announces the opening of offices for the practice of psychiatry in the Medico-Dental Building, San Diego, California.

Heagerty, J., M.D. '05, formerly Chief Executive Assistant of the Department of Health, Ottawa, has been promoted to Director of Public Health Services of Canada.

Heeney, Arnold D. P., B.C.L. '29, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of Canada, was one of the Government officials accompanying the Prime Minister during the Royal Tour of the Dominion.

***Henry, R. A. C.,** B.A. '12, B.Sc. '12, has been appointed a Vice-President of Montreal Light, Heat & Power, Consolidated.

Hepburn, H. H., M.D. '10, who is Associate Professor of Surgery at the University of Alberta, was one of the speakers at the convention of the American College of Surgeons in Winnipeg.

***Hersey, Milton L.,** B.Sc. '89, M.Sc. '98, of Montreal, has been re-elected President of the Canadian Penal Association.

Hill, Miss Kathleen B., Grad.Nurse '29, who has spent eight years as Superintendent of the Trail-Tadanac Hospital at Trail, B.C., has now assumed a similar position at the Colchester County Hospital, Truro, N.S.

***Jamieson, Prof. R. E.,** B.Sc. '14, M.Sc. '20, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering at McGill, has been elected President of the Province of Quebec Corporation of Professional Engineers.

Johannsen, Miss Alice, B.Sc. '34, is carrying out a Carnegie education experiment with the co-operation of a number of educational agencies, including the University of Manitoba.

***Jones, A. L.,** M.D.C.M. '14, is practising in Revelstoke, B.C.

Jones, Rev. Dr. T. W., B.A. '16, M.A. '21, has entered upon his 28th year of pastoral association with Calvary United Church, Montreal.

Joseph, Philip, LL.B. '24, who has been practising law in Palestine for the past sixteen years, visited Montreal recently.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

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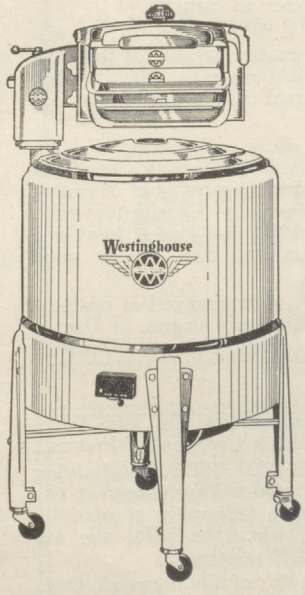
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Kelloway, Rev. Dr. Warwick F., B.A. '24, M.A. '25, has resigned as Pastor of Knox United Church, Calgary, Alberta, after five years' service.

Kelsall, Arthur, B.S.A. '18, was guest of honour at a dinner at Windsor, N.S. (of which town he has been Mayor) before his departure to become Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Kentville, N.S., and was presented with a desk set by the citizens.

***Ker, F. I.,** B.Sc. '09, of Hamilton, Ont., has been elected a Director of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association for a two-year term.

Kerfoot, H. W., M.D. '06, has been elected President of the Smiths Falls, Ont., branch of the Canadian Legion.

***Kinghorn, Hugh M.,** B.A. '90, M.D. '94, of Saranac Lake, N.Y., has been re-elected President of the Stevenson Society of America.

***Kydd, Miss Winnifred,** B.A. '23, M.A. '24, has resigned as Dean of Women at Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., in order to devote her services to the Leadership League.

Lallemand, Jean C., Past Student, is now Vice-President and General Manager of the Fred A. Lallemand Refining Company of Canada, Montreal, and a Director of the City Gas and Electric Corporation.

***Lamb, A. S.,** M.D.C.M. '17, Director of the Department of Physical Education at McGill, who is President of the Canadian Physical Education Association, will attend the convention of that organization in Vancouver from June 19 to 22. Dr. Lamb was recently elected President of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Association.

Laplante, J. Paul, M.D. '30, is practising in Granby, Que.

***Lathe, Frank E.,** B.A. '04, B.Sc. '07, Director of the Division of Research Information of the National Research Council at Ottawa, has been chosen as a nationally-elected member of Pi Gamma Mu, the American honour society in social sciences, being the first Canadian to be so honoured.

***Lathe, Grant,** B.Sc. '34, M.Sc. '36, M.D. '38, recently addressed the Rotary Club, Saint John, N.B.

Leavitt, Robert F., Past Student, of Regina, has accepted a short service commission in the Royal Air Force.

Lee, Rev. H. S., B.A. '00, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, St. Lambert, Que., has been elected Moderator of the Montreal Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

***Lighthall, W. D.,** B.A. '79, B.C.L. '81, LL.D. '21, is the winner of the 1939 "Distinguished Service Award" of the City Improvement League of Montreal in tribute to "the example he has set as an outstanding Montreal citizen during the last half century."

***Lloyd, Francis E.,** M.A., Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S.C., F.L.S., Emeritus Professor of Botany, McGill University, has been awarded the degree of D.Sc., *honoris causa,* by Masaryk University, Brno, in what was formerly Czecho-Slovakia. The action was taken on May 31, 1938, but Prof. Lloyd was not notified that he had been accorded this honour until February, 1939.

***Lochead, Rev. Arthur W.,** B.A. '01, now engaged in pastoral work in Ontario, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the United Theological College, Montreal.

***Mackay, Hugh,** B.C.L. '00, has succeeded the late Ward Pitfield as President of W. C. Pitfield & Company, Montreal.

***MacLeod, Robert B.,** B.A. '26, M.A. '27, Ph.D., is studying under Prof. Michette of the Institute of Psychology at the University of Louvain, Belgium, on a fellowship granted by Swarthmore College, Philadelphia, where he holds the appointment of Assistant Professor of Psychology.

MacMillan, Rev. William C., B.A. '07, of Collingwood, Ont., has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

***Macnaughton, A. A.,** B.A. '26, B.C.L. '29, has been elected President of the Junior Board of Trade, Montreal.

MacOdrum, Rev. M. Maxwell, D.D., M.A. '24, of Sydney, N.S., has been nominated as Secretary of the Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

McClare, Miss Dorothy C., Grad.Nurse '32, is now studying at Temple University, Philadelphia.

McConnell, Dr. W. F., B.A. '14, is now Minister of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, London, Ont.

***McCuaig, Brigadier-General G. Eric,** B.Sc. '06, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of Davies Petroleum, Limited.

***McEntyre, J. Gear,** B.A. '34, B.C.L. '38, is now associated with the firm of Audette & McEntyre with chambers at 276 St. James Street West, Montreal.

***McLean, H. B.,** B.A. '08, M.A. '10, B.C.L. '21, has been appointed a member of the Real Estate Investment Committee of the Board of Governors of McGill University.

McNaughton, Ira J., B.Sc. '14, formerly of Brandon, Man., has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Kootenay Division, with headquarters in Cranbrook, B.C.

***Mathewson, Edward P.,** B.Sc. '85, LL.D. '22, is now established as a consulting engineer in plant management in Tucson, Arizona. Dr. Mathewson also retains his connection with the University of Arizona.

***Mattice, E. S.,** B.Sc. '90, has opened an office of the Canadian Institute of Steel Construction in Montreal serving the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Merifield, Russell R., B.A. '38, has been elected President of the McGill Students' Society.

***Moore, Charles E.,** B.Sc. '29, has been appointed Editor of *Modern Power and Engineering,* Toronto.

***Morrison, J. L.,** M.Sc., Ph.D. '37, has been appointed Lecturer in Chemistry at the University of Alberta.

Munro, S. Sterling, B.S.A. '30, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Murnen, Owen F., D.D.S. '33, has been elected Exalted Ruler of the Ogdensburg, N.Y., lodge of Elks.

***Murray, W. E. Gladstone,** B.A. '12, General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was responsible for the preparations for broadcasting special events of the Royal Visit, generally acknowledged to be one of the greatest tasks ever undertaken by a North American radio executive.

Naismith, Dr. James, B.A. '87, of Lawrence, Kansas, well known as the inventor of basketball, has received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Montreal Presbyterian College.

Peters, Miss Norah Eileen, B.A. '29, has been appointed Secretary to Léon Trepanier, General Manager of the Montreal Tercentenary Commission.

***Planche, Henry Howard,** M.D.C.M. '12, is practising in Vancouver, B.C.

Plimsoll, Reginald, K.C., B.A. '09, B.C.L. '12, has been appointed Assistant Fire Commissioner for Montreal.

Pope, Francis R., B.Eng. '35, formerly on the Ottawa staff of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, is now residing in Peterborough, Ont., where he is employed by the Western Clock Company.

Power, W. G., Jr., Past Student, has been appointed Manager of the Montreal office of Lord & Thomas of Canada, Limited.

***Pullen, John,** B.Sc. '13, who has been Regional General Freight Agent, Canadian National Railways, Montreal, has been appointed Freight Traffic Manager of its Central Region, with headquarters in Montreal.

Reid, William S., B.A. '34, M.A. '35, B.Th., who has been studying for the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, has been awarded the Lieb Harrison graduate fellowship and will pursue further studies in history abroad.

***Robertson, Rocke,** M.D. '36, has received his F.R.C.S. (Edinburgh) as a result of post-graduate study there.

***Scriver, Walter de M.,** B.A. '15, M.D. '21, of Montreal, attended the meeting of the American College of Physicians in New Orleans.

***Shane, Samuel,** Past Student, has been appointed General Manager of Canadian Dow Jones Limited and Chief Canadian Correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal,* with headquarters in Montreal.

***Small, H. B.,** M.D. '80, celebrated his 85th birthday at his home in Ottawa on April 17.

*Member of the Graduates' Society of McGill University.

Smith, Rev. R. Douglas, B.A. '29, of Morrisburg, Ont., has assumed duty as Pastor of Wall Street United Church, Brockville, Ont.

Sprinkle, John E., B.Arch. '35, has been appointed to the staff of Building Products Limited in Ottawa.

Stansfield, Alfred, D.Sc.. A.R.S.M., F.R.S.C., Emeritus Professor of Metallurgy, McGill University, has been elected a life member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, in recognition of his services to the Institute and to the advancement of metallurgy.

Steacie, E. W. R., B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Ph.D. '26, who has been Associate Professor of Chemistry at the University, has been appointed Director of Chemistry, National Research Council, Ottawa.

Stone, William Ross, M.D.C.M. '12, is practising in Vanderhoof, B.C.

***Sutherland, T. W.,** M.D.C.M. '12, is now practising in Revelstoke, B.C.

***Tallon, J. A.,** M.D. '19, has been elected Chairman of the Cornwall, Ont., Collegiate Institute Board.

***Taylor, Frederick B.,** B.Arch. '30, whose portrait of Prof. Ramsay Traquair is reproduced elsewhere in this number of THE NEWS, has established himself in Montreal as a portrait painter and opened a studio at 3633 Oxenden Avenue.

Thatcher, Frederick Stanley, B.S.A. '33, M.Sc. '35, has been awarded a $1,500 fellowship by the Royal Society of Canada under endowment of the Carnegie Corporation and will continue his studies in plant pathology at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

***Thorpe, Rev. B. J.,** B.A. '28, M.A. '32, who has been incumbent of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Pointe Claire, Que , has left for the Peace River district to spend some time in work under the Fellowship of the West.

Tilden, S. F., Past Student, who is President of The Tilden Drive Yourself Company, Montreal, has also assumed the management of the Stanley Garage in that city.

***Tombs, Laurence C.,** B.A. '24, M.A. '26, D.Sc. Pol. (University of Geneva), has been appointed to the International Commission for the Assistance of Child Refugees in Spain to organize the relief campaign in Great Britain, Scandinavia and western Europe. From June 6 to 12, Mr. Tombs represented the Secretary-General of the League of Nations at the International Commission for Air Navigation at Copenhagen.

Valentine, Hugh A. I., B.Arch. '28, who is connected with the architect's office of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Montreal, had four drawings accepted for the architectural section of the spring exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal.

Walker, Harold E., K.C., B.A. '04, B.C.L. '07, of Montreal, has been elected a Director of the Prudential Trust Company, Limited.

Walsh, William Allen, Past Student, M.P. for Mount Royal (Montreal), was the speaker at the St. Patrick's Day gathering of the Charitable Irish Society in Halifax on March 17.

Weaver, S. Robert, B.A. '37, is now in second-year Theology at McMaster University, Hamilton.

Webb, William Morton, B.Sc. '96, is the proprietor of Webb and Hendershot, men's clothing store, in Kingsville, Ont.

***Whittemore, C. R.,** B.Sc. '23, M.Sc. '24, Metallurgist of the Dominion Bridge Company, has been elected Chairman of the Montreal Chapter of the American Society for Metals.

Wilson, William, B.Eng. '34, of the Department of Transport, Ottawa, had charge of the arrangements for radio in the Royal Train on Their Majesties' tour of Canada.

***Wood, Arthur B.,** B.A. '92, was Joint President of the Executive of the City of Montreal Committee on the Royal Visit.

Woodhouse, Rev. Douglas H., B.A. '23, has become Pastor of Grace-St. Andrew's United Church, Arnprior, Ont., after four years in charge of St. Andrew's Church, Markham, Ont.

Young, Charles H., B.A. '27, M.A. '28, who has completed a series of social work studies for the Community Chest of San Francisco, has been appointed Executive Director of the Federated Charities of Montreal, succeeding **Frank G. Pedley,** B.A. '13, M.D. '16.

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Associated Screen News

WILLIAM DURIE MCLENNAN

Ex-Secretary of Graduates' Society, W. Durie McLennan, Dies

William Durie McLennan, Executive Secretary of The Graduates' Society of McGill University from June 5, 1923, to November 1, 1928, passed away at his home in Montreal on May 20. He was in his 50th year.

Mr. McLennan was born in Montreal and educated at the High School of Montreal and at McGill University, graduating in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Architecture. At the outbreak of the Great War, several months later, he enlisted with the Fifth Battery, Second Canadian Artillery Brigade. Rising to the rank of Captain, he served with this unit until the Armistice.

During recent years Mr. McLennan had been connected with the Montreal real estate firm of Molson, Lobley & Company.

Address on Adult Education

An address on "Adult Education and the State" will be delivered by Robert Gordon Sproul over the coast-to-coast red network of the National Broadcasting Company on Friday, June 23, between 10.45 and 11.00 P.M., Eastern Daylight Saving Time. Mr. Sproul, who is President of the University of California, will speak at the banquet of the Annual Convention of the National University Extension Association in Berkeley, Cal.

Dr. Edward B. Chandler Called by Death

Dr. Edward Bremner Chandler, a member of the Executive Committee of The Graduates' Society of McGill University from 1935 to 1937, died suddenly in the Private Patients Pavilion of the Montreal General Hospital on May 12 in his 43rd year.



DR. E. B. CHANDLER

Born in Moncton, N.B., Dr. Chandler received his primary education at Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., later entering McGill and graduating with the degree of M.D.C.M. in 1921. At the time of his death, he was Demonstrator in Surgery at McGill, on the staff of the Department of Surgery, Montreal General Hospital, and Medical Examiner at the head office of The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Society on May 17, it was unanimously resolved:

"That we desire to record our deep sorrow in the loss of our fellow graduate, Dr. Edward Bremner Chandler, M.D.C.M. '21, who as an officer of this Society was ever faithful in his duties and valuable in his counsel, and who exercised his great ability as a medical practitioner in the alleviation of suffering and as a teacher in the service of his Alma Mater; and we desire that our deep sympathy be communicated to his wife and mother in their bereavement."

Death of Dr. Starkey

It was with deep regret that the University learned in March of the death at Claremont, Jamaica, of Dr. Thomas A. Starkey, Professor of Hygiene at McGill from 1902-1937. Remembered for his outstanding contribution to the welfare of the country in all matters pertaining to public health and for his services as an adviser on sanitary problems to the Canadian Corps in France, Dr. Starkey was the first president of the Canadian Public Health Association, was a Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and held many important posts in India and, after 1902, in Canada. His son, Dr. Hugh Starkey, M.D. '31, is on the staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

T. P. Foran, B.C.L. '70, Dies of Injuries

Thomas Patrick Foran, K.C., B.C.L. '70, LL.D., the oldest practising lawyer in Canada, who celebrated his 90th birthday on March 14, died at the Ottawa General Hospital on May 14 as the result of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile. He was the first graduate of Ottawa University, having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1867.

Memorial to Miss V. M. MacEwen

The Zonta Club of Montreal has presented to the Montreal Children's Library a set of bookshelves in memory of the late Violet Mary MacEwen, B.A. '12, who was mainly responsible for the founding of the Library and its first Librarian. Miss MacEwen was a member of the Zonta Club for some years.

Deaths

Armour, Mrs. Andrew, mother of John C. Armour, M.D. '21, M.Sc. '23, of Montreal, in Perth, Ont., on March 28, 1939.

Behan, Mrs. Edward, mother of Edmund J. Behan, M.D. '22, of New Haven, Conn., in Pembroke, Ont., on March 18, 1939.

Boast, Richard G., B.Sc. '11, in North Bay, Ont., on April 28, 1939.

Brodie, Maurice, M.D.C.M. '28, M.Sc. '31, in Detroit, Mich., on May 9, 1939.

Brooke, Mrs. Mary Rose Cameron, widow of C. J. Brooke, K.C., B.C.L. '78, in Ottawa, on April 10, 1939.

Brown, Mrs. Mary Edith Frost, wife of Clarence H. Brown, M.D. '98, in Ottawa, on April 7, 1939.

Buller, Mrs. Jean Hamilton, widow of Frank Buller, M.D. '79, and mother of Francis H. Buller, B.Sc. '23, in New York, on April 21, 1939.

Chandler, Edward Bremner, M.D.C.M. '21, in Montreal, on May 12, 1939.

Delahanty, Mrs. Sylvia Margaret Deacon, wife of Michael P. Delahanty, Past Student, in Montreal, on February 8, 1939.

Dresser, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay, widow of John A. Dresser, B.A. '93, M.A. '97, LL.D. '33, in Westmount, on February 23, 1939.

Druckman, Morris, father of Karl Druckman, B.A. '17, M.D. '22 and of Isidore Druckman, D.D.S. '24, in Montreal, on April 25, 1939.

Foran, Thomas Patrick, K.C., B.C.L. '70, LL.D., in Ottawa, on May 14, 1939.

Geddes, Robert Walter, M.D.C.M. '05, in Montreal, on May 7, 1939.

Grant, William Roy, B.Sc. '15, in Port Arthur, Ont., on April 25, 1939.

Greenberg, Mrs. Fannie, mother of Harry Greenberg, B.Sc. '25, M.Sc. '27, Ph.D. '28, of Stamford, Conn., in Montreal, in February, 1939.

Haultain, Alexander G., B.Sc. '10, in Ottawa, on May 8, 1939.

Hinkley, Nelson P., D.V.S. '90, in Buffalo, N.Y., on March 25, 1939.

Humphreys, Rev. John S., Past Student, in Toronto, on March 27, 1939.

Jost, George Edward, father of Edward B. Jost, B.Sc. '05, and Harold T. Jost, M.D. '17, in Ottawa, on March 15, 1939.

Kennedy, Robert Alexander, B.A. '84, M.D. '86, in Orillia, Ont., on April 27, 1939.

Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Edith, wife of Paul C. Kirkpatrick, B.Sc. '16, in Ottawa, on April 18, 1939.

Lake, Harry William, Past Student, in Verdun, Que., in February, 1939.

Lang, Wesley Martin, M.D. '88, in Long Beach, Cal., in March, 1939.

Lennon, Rev. Walter Stanley, B.A. '96, D.D., in Lennoxville, Que., on April 29, 1939.

Logie, Frederick G., M.D.C.M. '07, in Vancouver, B.C., on April 28, 1939.

Lyman, Miss Helen Willard, B.A. '92, in Montreal, on March 27, 1939.

McConnell, Mrs. Jeannie Turner, wife of Richard G. McConnell, B.A. '79, of Ottawa, in Cannes, France, on February 1, 1939.

McCormack, Norman, M.D. '85, in Renfrew, Ont., on April 11, 1939.

McEachran, Mrs. Margaret MacFie, widow of Charles McEachran, D.V.S. '90, in Montreal, on March 21, 1939.

McKinnon, Hugh Anderson, Past Student, son of F. W. McKinnon, M.D. '97, and of Mrs. McKinnon, in Ottawa, on April 9, 1939.

McLennan, Donald, M.D. '88, in Plattsville, Ont., on March 26, 1939.

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McLennan, W. Durie, B.Arch. '14, in Montreal, on May 20, 1939.

McNicoll, David Roy, B.Sc. '15, in Penticton, B.C., on April 19, 1939.

Mazur, William Mortimer, B.A. '17, B.C.L. '20, in Florida, in April, 1939.

Miner, Mrs. Rose Atcherley, widow of Frank L. Miner, M.D. '77, in Sanmateo, Cal., on March 17, 1939.

Mooney, Joseph B., Past Student, in Saint John, N.B., on April 10, 1939.

Neville, Thomas Patrick Joseph, B.Sc. '00, B.Sc. '01, in New York City, on April 7, 1939.

Petersen, William A., father of J. Norman Petersen, B.A. '20, M.D. '23, of Montreal, in Ottawa, on April 14, 1939.

Pomeroy, Luke Ernest McClellan, M.D.C.M. '86, in Corfu, N.Y., on September 27, 1938.

Prefontaine, Mrs. Hermentine, widow of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, B.C.L. '73, in Montreal, on February 2, 1939.

Rochester, D. B., father of Lloyd B. Rochester, B.Sc. '21, B. C. Rochester, B.Sc. '23, and W. L. Rochester, B.Sc. '24, in Ottawa, on February 23, 1939.

Rolph, Mrs. Ann Clementina, mother of Frank B. Rolph, B.Sc. '28, of London, England, in Lachine, Que., on April 18, 1939.

Ryan, Walter T., M.D. '01, in Tracadie, N.B., on February 16, 1939.

Schultz, Charles, M.D.C.M. '23, of New York City, in Detroit, Mich., on March 24, 1939.

Shillington, Mrs. Catherine McLeod, wife of R. N. W. Shillington, M.D. '10, in Calgary, Alta., on March 18, 1939.

Stadler, John C., Jr., B.Sc. '31, accidentally killed near Lac-à-la-Croix, Que., on March 5, 1939.

Starkey, Thomas A., M.D. '11, in Claremont, Jamaica, B.W.I., on March 26, 1939.

Thompson, Robert Redvers, M.Sc. '29, Ph.D. '32, in Baltimore, Md., on February 21, 1939.

Walbank, Mrs. Isabel Margaret, widow of W. McL. Walbank, B.Sc. '77, in Montreal, on March 29, 1939.

Walker, Rev. Edward Gustavus, B.A. '80, in Montreal, on March 14, 1939.

Wright, William S., father of James G. Wright, B.Sc. '28, of Mackenzie City, British Guiana, in Montreal, on February 16, 1939.

Births

Adams—In Montreal, on February 25, to Leyland J. Adams, M.D. '27, and Mrs. Adams, a daughter.

Allo—In Kenogami, Que., on March 10, to Gordon F. Allo, B.Eng. '33, and Mrs. Allo, a son.

Baker—In Toronto, on February 20, to Gordon Baker, M.D. '36, and Mrs. Baker, a daughter.

Ballantyne—In Montreal, on April 7, to M. G. Ballantyne, B.A. '30, M.A. '32, and Mrs. Ballantyne, a daughter.

Billingsley—In Ottawa, on March 26, to L. W. Billingsley, B.Sc. '32, M.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '37, and Mrs. Billingsley (Isobel McKenzie Rowat, B.A. '30), a son.

Binnie—In Montreal, on April 14, to J. C. Binnie, B.A. '29, B.C.L. '32, and Mrs. Binnie, a son.

Burns—In Michel, B.C., on March 21, to Rev. Donald McF. Burns, B.A. '35, and Mrs. Burns, a son.

Burri—In Port Hope, Ont., on February 11, to Henry W. Burri, B.Eng. '35, and Mrs. Burri, a son.

Chaplin—In Montreal, on February 4, to Herbert E. Chaplin, B.Eng. '34, and Mrs. Chaplin, a daughter.

Christie—In London, England, on February 26, to Ronald V. Christie, M.Sc. '33, and Mrs. Christie, a daughter.

Conklin—In Montreal, on March 24, to Hanford A. Conklin, B. Com. '35, and Mrs. Conklin, a son.

Daniels—In Montreal, in April, to F. R. Daniels, B.Com. '30, and Mrs. Daniels, a daughter.

Daykin—In Ottawa, on April 18, to Charles Daykin, M.D. '34, and Mrs. Daykin, of Carp, Ont., a son.

Dorrance—In Montreal, on February 15, to Frank S. Dorrance, M.D. '24, and Mrs. Dorrance, a son.

Dunn—In Ottawa, on April 22, to A. F. Dunn, M.D. '30, and Mrs. Dunn, a daughter.

Eaman—In Montreal, on April 15, to S. G. Eaman, B.Sc. (Arts) '27, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Eaman, a son.

Echlin—In Montreal, on March 3, to Francis A. Echlin, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Echlin, a daughter.

Evans—In Montreal, on March 4, to Charles D. Evans, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Evans (Phyllis Murray, B.A. '24), a daughter.

Fraser—In Ottawa, on March 2, to Andrew S. Fraser, B.Sc. '22, and Mrs. Fraser, of Cardinal, Ont., a son.

Gill—In Concord, N.H., on December 29, 1938, to MacLean J. Gill, M.D.C.M. '32, and Mrs. Gill, a daughter.

Hamilton—In London, Ont., on February 8, to J. Bedell Hamilton, Past Student, and Mrs. Hamilton, a daughter (still-born).

Hersh—In Montreal, on February 7, to Harold Hersh, D.D.S. '25, and Mrs. Hersh, a son.

Leslie—In Montreal, on April 10, to A. O. Leslie, B.A. '22, B.Sc. '24, and Mrs. Leslie, a son.

Lyman—In Montreal, on February 24, to Theodore W. Lyman, Past Student, and Mrs. Lyman, a son.

MacVicar—In Montreal, on April 14, to Rev. D. H. MacVicar, B.A. '25, M.A. '26, and Mrs. MacVicar, a son.

McLellan—In Montreal, on March 1, to N. W. McLellan, M.D. '29, and Mrs. McLellan, a daughter.

Massey—In Montreal, on March 5, to Ernest E. Massey, Ph.D. '33, and Mrs. Massey, a daughter.

Neville—In Sherbrooke, Que., on March 30, to H. Russell Neville, B.Sc. '30, and Mrs. Neville, a daughter.

Nixon—In Montreal, on March 25, to John Scott Nixon, B.A. '32, and Mrs. Nixon (Elizabeth Hurry, B.A. '34), a daughter.

Nutik—In Montreal, on April 11, to Oscar Nutik, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Nutik, a son.

Poland—In Toronto, on April 25, to George Poland, B.A. '31, and Mrs. Poland (Annie K. C. Barnes, B.A. '33), a son.

Redewill—In Berkeley, Cal., on March 7, to F. H. Redewill, M.D. '37, and Mrs. Redewill, a daughter.

Rilance—In New Haven, Conn., on March 2, to Arnold B. Rilance, M.D. '31, and Mrs. Rilance, a daughter.

Robinett—In Houston, Texas, on April 4, to J. B. Robinett, M.D. '33, and Mrs. Robinett, a daughter.

Strean—In Montreal, on February 20, to George J. Strean, B.A. '18, M.D. '21, and Mrs. Strean, a daughter.

Tilton—In Montreal, on April 17, to Fred B. Tilton, B.Com. '28, C.A. '30, and Mrs. Tilton, a daughter.

Townsend—In Regina, on February 19, to Gordon Townsend, M.D. '29, and Mrs. Townsend, of Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., a daughter.

Wait—In Montreal, on April 13, to P. A. Wait, B.Com. '25, and Mrs. Wait, a son.

Woollcombe—In Toronto, on March 3, to George A. Woollcombe, B.Com. '25, and Mrs. Woollcombe, a son.

Wright—In Port Arthur, Ont., on April 9, to Cordner C. Wright, Past Student, and Mrs. Wright, of Grand Marais, Minn., a son.

Marriages

Anderson—In Montreal, on March 28, Miss Joyce Willis Atherton, to Earle Howard Anderson, M.D. '38, both of Montreal.

Bennett—In Montreal, on February 18, Miss Dorothy Bennett, Past Student, to P. Stephenson Macnutt.

Brown—In St. Andrew's East, Que., on April 22, Miss Hylda Mary Caroline Shaw, daughter of George F. Shaw, M.D. '93, and Mrs. Shaw, to Robert Anderson Brown, B.A. '35, M.Sc. '36, of Montreal.

Butt—In Poona, India, on January 5, Lois Jean Denniston, of Melbourne, Australia, to Herbert Mercer Butt, B.A. '28, D.D.S. '31, of Poona.

Byers—In Montreal West, on February 4, Miss Anne Richmond Byers, B.A. '33, B.L.S. '36, daughter of A. F. Byers, B.Sc. '00, and of Mrs. Byers (Marion M. D. Taber, B.A. '05), to James Baillie Fergusson, all of Montreal.

Cantero—In Montreal, on March 25, Miss Fernande Kent, to Antonio Cantero, M.D. '27, both of Montreal.

Duke—In Portland, Ore., on February 14, Miss Sally E. Cannon, to Denis de S. Duke, B.Com. '30, of San Francisco, Cal.

Eidinger—In Montreal, on April 20, Miss Pearl Godinsky, to Samuel L. Eidinger, B.A. '29, M.D. '35, both of Montreal.

Fairie—In Montreal, on April 4, Miss Eloise Fairie, Past Student, to J. A. Duncan Falkner.

Fraser—In St. John's, Newfoundland, on February 20, Miss Marguerite Findlater, to James Oliphant Fraser, M.D. '24, both of St. John's.

Gallaher—In Montreal, on April 22, Miss Frances Agnes Yeats, to Logan V. Gallaher, B.Arch. '35, of Kingston, Ont.

Gillean—In Montreal, on March 31, Miss Grace Crawford Price, to Watson Gillean, B.A. '32, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal

Gordon—In Montreal, on May 27, Miss Loula Bertha Lortie, to Alec L. Gordon, B.Sc. '36, son of A. H. Gordon, M.D. '99, and of Mrs. Gordon, all of Montreal.

Graham-Edwards—In Ottawa, on April 15, Miss Muriel Frances Edwards, B.H.S. '31, daughter of the late W. Muir Edwards, B.Sc. '01, M.Sc. '02, and of Mrs. Edwards, to George P. Graham, B.Sc. '23, of Montreal.

Holgate—In Gould, Que., on February 23, Miss Ethel Elizabeth (Betty) Weatherhead, of Winnipeg, to David Crossley Holgate, B.Eng. '38, of Toronto.

Hutchins-Laurie—In Montreal, on February 25, Miss Valerie Laurie, Past Student, to Forbes Meredith Hutchins, B.Sc. (Arts) '30, both of Montreal.

Hutchins—In Montreal, on May 31, Miss Mary Isabel Stuart (Peggy) Saunders, to John Anderson Hutchins, B.A. '31, B.C.L. '35, both of Montreal.

Kelly—On April 21, Miss Katherine Kelly, B.A. '37, to Raymond J. Shaughnessy.

Luxton-Ball—In Montreal, on April 30, Miss Mildred Anne Ball, B.A. '32, to Edward Arthur George Luxton, M.A. '35, both of Montreal.

McDougall-Kerr—In Westmount, Que., on April 6, Miss Elizabeth Ann Kerr, B.A. '36, to Allan Houliston McDougall, B.Com. '30, both of Montreal.

McGregor—In Richmond, Que., on April 10, Miss Pauline Eunice Elena Smith, to Herbert Badgley McGregor, M.D. '37, of Penticton, B.C.

Martin—In Montreal, on March 29, Miss Dorothy Mabel Coward, to S. Jameson Martin, M.D. '28, son of the late S. H. Martin, M.D. '92, and of Mrs. Martin, all of Montreal.

Murray—In Montreal, on May 6, Miss Theo Barclay, to George Scott Murray, B.Com. '36, both of Montreal.

Parker—In Dorval, Que., on April 8, Miss Amy Archibald, daughter of Kenneth Archibald, B.A. '09, B.C.L. '11, and of Mrs. Archibald, to Edmund Norval Parker, B.Eng. '37, all of Montreal.

Paterson—In Hampstead, Que., on April 22, Miss Ruth Blagrave Paterson, Phys.Ed. '33, to Donald Bell Stewart.

Poole—In Arundel, Que., in March, Miss Ruth Margaret Simon, to Rev. Aquila J. Poole, B.A. '35.

Probert—In Montreal West, on May 13, Miss Ethel Kathleen Probert, B.Com. '38, to Allan B. Blore.

Savage—In Montreal, on April 15, Miss E. Elizabeth Savage, Past Student, to Harold A. R. Martin.

Sprinkle—In Montreal, on April 22, Miss Margery Allison Dodd, to John Ellington Sprinkle, B.Arch. '35, of Ottawa.

Stockwell—In Rothesay, N.B., on May 18, Miss Louise Muir Allison, to William Gordon Stockwell, D.D.S. '38, of Montreal, son of the late Henry P. Stockwell, M.D. '98, and of Mrs. Stockwell, of Stanstead, Que.

Trimingham—In Bayside, L.I., on April 6, Miss Shirley Wilma Howell, of Woodside, L.I., to Hugh L. Trimingham, B.Sc. '32, M.D. '37, of Rochester, Minn.

Young—In Montreal, on April 10, Miss Helen Harbeson Hughes, to Donald Mackie Young, B.Sc. '33, Ph.D. '36, of Charleston, W.Va.

Young—In Jersey City, N.J., on April 15, Miss Elizabeth Graham, of Outremont, Que., to Vincent T. Young, M.D. '37, of Methuen, Mass.

Editor's Note: Miss Mary Evelyn MacKenzie, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., who married Ralph Wilson Becket, B.A., '31, B.C.L. '34, in that city on November 30, 1938, is not Miss Mary E. MacKenzie, M.A. '37.



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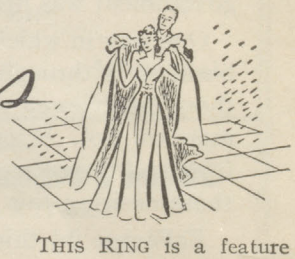
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Birks
DIAMONDS

Measuring Canadian Public Opinion

(*Continued from Page 13*)

asked about these same companies: "Which of these companies, if any, do you think is a monopoly?" No more than forty-two, and no less than twenty-eight per cent. of the 10,000 interviewed considered any one company a monopoly. When answers were broken down (in accordance with the income of persons giving opinions) it was evident that each company was regarded as monopolistic for some special reasons peculiar to it, and not merely because of ignorance or prejudice on the part of the lower economic groups. Such findings measure the effectiveness of public relations policies. More specific questions can guide these policies.

Newspaper reports on polls place emphasis upon political questions. The Psychological Corporation uses "Do you believe that the present government is helping or hurting business?" as a sort of key to the broad economic trends of the time. This question has been put to a total of 39,660 urban Americans in five surveys during the past three years. Belief, and even the certainty of belief, varies with the political and business conditions of the moment. But towards the end of 1938 the percentage who thought the government was hurting business went above thirty for the first time. Simultaneously, only forty-five per cent. believed the government was helping business. Now these figures refer to percentages of interviews, not to the distribution of persons in accordance with voting privileges. Forty per cent. of those expressing opinions were from the above-average income groups, *i.e.*, above $2,000 a year. These were more antagonistic toward the government than were the lower income groups. An example will make the difference clear. More than one in every two Americans with incomes above $4,000 was convinced that the government was hurting business. This view was accepted by only one in five of those with incomes below $2,000. In fact, more than fifty per cent. of the latter group believed the government was helping business.

One way in which the government can help or hurt business is through greater control. Almost half of those interviewed with incomes below $2,000 wanted more control. Strong opposition to such a suggestion from the upper economic levels brought the total of those desiring this down to thirty-one per cent.

Fallacies in thinking of public opinion can be brought to light through polls. Many who consider extensive old-age pensions impractical rely upon the common sense of the young and middle-aged to dampen the ardour of the aged. How valid is this belief? Almost half the urban population interviewed last October (at a time when several Utopian pension plans were receiving unfavourable publicity) believed that pensions were practical if set at $50 a month for all individuals over 60 years of age. Furthermore, the young and the middle-aged supported this idea as well as the old folks. Geographically, the South was dubious of the practicability of the plan, but the East, the West, and the Mid-West were prepared to believe that this Utopia could be reached.

So much for the type of results which may be secured. In time it will be possible to rewrite the preceding paragraphs taking illustrations from the Canadian experiences of The Psychological Institute. How will this be done? There is much curiosity concerning the techniques used in conducting a survey.

How Surveys are Conducted

To be successful most polls require house-to-house canvassing. This is relatively simple in a small town where the resident interviewer knows everyone. It is more difficult in the large city as the interviewer must "sell the idea" before the interview can be secured. When polled for the first time most people are suspicious that an attempt is being made to sell them something—and they don't want to buy! The interviewer must be able to secure the necessary co-operation.

Much work is required before the interviewer secures the forms which have to be completed. Questions must be clear; they must not be ambiguous; their answers must solve the problem confronted in the survey. Satisfactory questions can only be secured after one or more trials. Between one and two hundred interviews with the question worded in several ways may be necessary before the final form is decided upon.

Once the questionnaire has been prepared, where will it be used? This decision will determine which group of the interviewers will work on the survey. The distribution of population between provinces, between rural and urban areas, between different economic or racial groups may determine the nature of the sample. Or, because of the problem itself, a selected public may be preferable to a cross section. Statistical considerations will also affect the decision. Each group which is to be compared must have a sufficient number of interviews to make possible accurate statistical comparisons. These factors led the Institute to its original statement that 5,000 interviews are adequate for most studies of Canadian public opinion.

Questionnaire blanks are forwarded to the interviewers who will work on the survey when the problems mentioned above have been solved. Then interviewing is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the project, after which the questionnaires are returned for tabulation and interpretation. The success or failure of the study has been determined when the field work is completed. The careful preparation of questionnaires, their distribution to key interviewers, and intelligent interviewing will lead to the successful completion of a project.

A weakness in any one of these three divisions will spell failure.

Any description of the mechanics of a public opinion poll is interwoven with references to the interviewers. She—for most interviewers are women—is thought of in the preparation of the questionnaire. The success of the actual interviewing depends entirely upon her. Her method of expressing answers, and even her handwriting, will determine the accuracy of tabulations.

Who is this interviewer? Usually she is a college graduate. Some research bodies, including The Psychological Corporation, use college students or graduates only. Another large agency reports that eighty-five per cent. of its interviewers have had some college training. Practically all interviewers are part-time workers. Many are married women desirous of earning additional "pin money"; others simply enjoy the contacts they make as interviewers.

This type of interviewing is one of the new vocations for women. Its history goes back no more than ten years. One of the immediate problems in Canada is to build an efficient organization of interviewers. As it is expected that many McGill graduates will participate in this work, The Psychological Institute will be enabled to continue, in another way, its close association with McGill.

Twenty Years of "The News"

(Continued from Page 16)

The other is from Sir Andrew Macphail's paper on "Canadian Speech":

> "The young man who has his way to make in the world submits himself to judgement. That judgement is swift and superficial. The first count is good manners and good speech; and for some strange reason good speech and good manners are inseparable. If, in addition, he can write a sentence correctly, he is judged to be an educated man and therefore a man of good character. There is nothing the world respects so much as this education. By ill speech the graduate does himself a great injustice: his real quality does not come forward for appraisal. A slovenly speech betokens a slovenly man. A coarse speech over the telephone from a place of business suggests a coarse service within, by which customers are repelled."

A few pictures have been reproduced from previous numbers. There is, for example, the first proposed design for the dormitories. It is in striking contrast with the present building. Then there is the interesting reproduction of the front page of the *University Gazette*. This was the first undergraduate publication at McGill. It was begun in 1873, the first number being issued in May of that year, with E. M. Taylor as editor (now the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Knowlton,

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Que.), and the following editorial staff: J. S. McLennan, G. H. Chandler, Stuart Jenkins, and E. Lafleur.

Finally, I have included the view of the groundsman's house which stood at the Sherbrooke Street entrance until 1920, when it was taken down. It had been continuously occupied for sixty years, and there had never been a death within its walls. The original occupant, John Herbert, had brought up eleven children under its roof.

These volumes form a historical record of great value, and, what is not unimportant, one that is easily consulted. The main events of each year pass quickly before one; campaigns for money, new buildings, the comings and goings of Principals and staff, a panorama of our University life unfolding quarter by quarter, year after year, for two decades. Future historians in Canada will find here a great deal of material ready to their hand. Those who have been responsible for THE NEWS may take a good deal of pride in having maintained its standard at such a high level.

Candid Cameraman of 19th Century Enriches McGill Museum

(Continued from Page 19)

"Among the historical Blackfoot the sun-dance was primarily the fulfilment of a vow, made by a virtuous married woman, at the time of crisis, to purchase a sacred sun-dance bundle from some other woman of the tribe.

"A medicine-bundle might be anything from a few feathers wrapped in skin or cloth to a multitude of miscellaneous objects—the skin of animals and birds, roots, rocks, stone pipes, etc.—kept inside a large rawhide bag, in which every article had a definite significance and called for a special song whenever its owner exposed it to the light . . . they believed that possession of a sacred bundle brought them prosperity and good fortune." (Page 322).

Library Conference

A prominent part was taken by officers of the University Library, the McGill Library School, and the University staff in a joint conference of the Ontario and Quebec Library Associations, the Montreal Special Libraries Association, and the Maritime Library Institute held in Montreal in April. The first general session was under the chairmanship of Miss Helen Haultain, of the Library School; Dr. G. R. Lomer, University Librarian, headed the general committee; Miss M. E. Hibbard, Miss G. Reynolds, and Miss L. A. Young were in charge of special committees; Dr. Wilfrid Bovey, Director of Extra-Mural Relations, lectured on "The Province of Quebec and Its Contribution to Culture"; and Professor Philip J. Turner, of the School of Architecture, lectured on "Architectural Progress of the Year in Libraries."

This Number Completes Volume 20 Of "The McGill News"

As the result of the adoption of the new by-laws of The Graduates' Society of McGill University, the financial year now ends on August 31. In future, therefore, the Autumn Number of THE NEWS—which will be published in September, as in the past—will appear in the first month of each financial year. In order to conform to the Society's new financial year, the Editorial Board of THE NEWS has decided that hereafter each volume will begin with the Autumn Number. In consequence, there will be only three numbers in Volume 20, this number being the third.

Architectural Medals

Five Montreal architects, including Professor Ramsay Traquair and Professor Percy E. Nobbs, of the McGill School of Architecture, were presented with the medal of the Province of Quebec Association of Architects at the annual dinner of the association held in Montreal in April. Colonel Wilfrid Bovey, McGill's Director of Extra-Mural Relations, was the guest speaker on this occasion, his subject being "The Buildings and the Spirit of Quebec."

Medicine '32

Dr. Cecil Krakower, of the Department of Pathology, School of Tropical Medicine, San Juan, Puerto Rico—who is Secretary of Medicine '32—reports that the following have been elected as class executives of Medicine '32:

President, Dr. Frank Horsfall; Vice-President, Dr. Cecil Turner; and Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Charles Baker.

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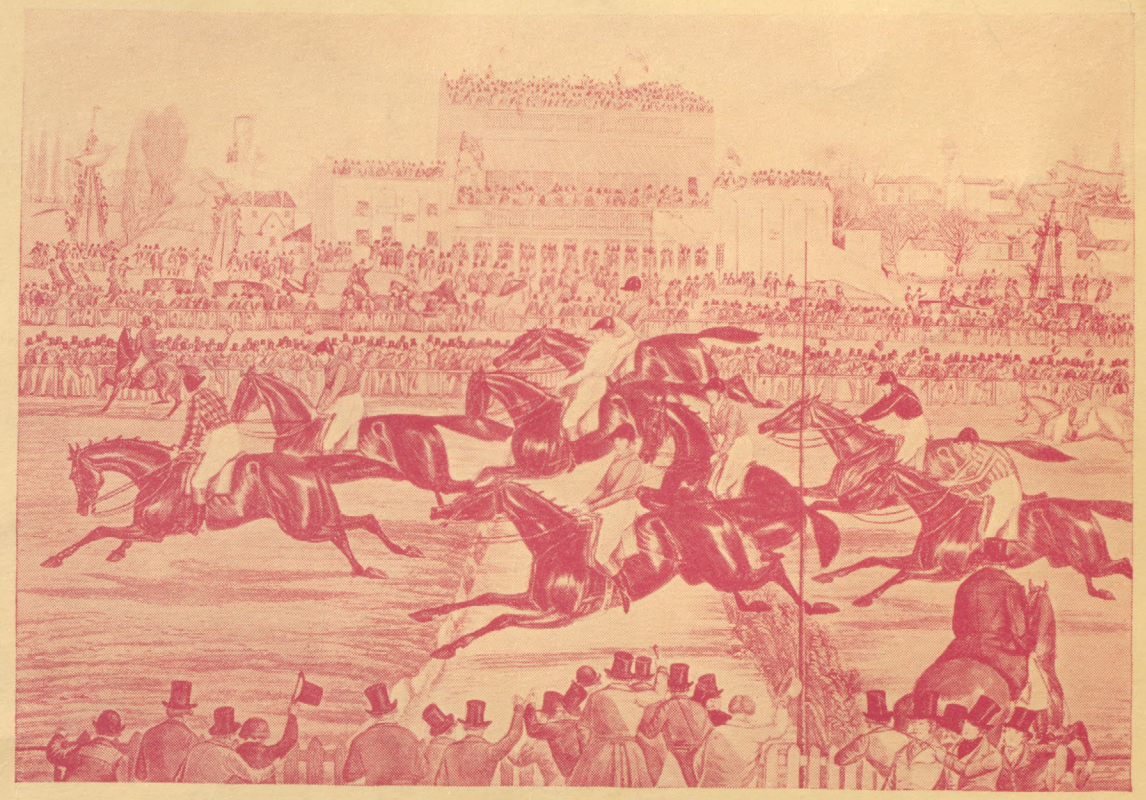
This trained operator in the Northern Electric plant in Montreal is testing a line-finder bay which will shortly become an integral part of one of Canada's many telephone central offices. Communication systems comprise one of the many important branches of Northern's Electrical Service. Others include Power Distribution Systems, Fire Alarms, Police Signal and Traffic Control Systems, Illumination and Electrical Construction Equipment, Broadcasting, Theatre Sound and Electrical Medical Equipment.

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